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P

Remark. I. A *p* inserted between the first vowel of a root and its repetition, forms: (1) repr. verbs, nouns and adjs.: *dapal*, to strike each other; *opom*, to give smth. to each other. (2) verbs, nouns and adjs. denoting a habit: *opom* *horo*, an open-handed person; *bapige kuri*, a woman who has abandoned at least her first and her second husband. The adjs. may denote either one who habitually does smth.: *hupuz seta*, a dog often fighting with other dogs; or one to whom smth. is habitually done: *topol sadow*, a horse usually tethered when grazing; *napam eij*, a thing easy to get. N. B. *Mapacāri* means a foreleg of game given to one who first wounded it, before it is cut to pieces for distribution amongst the hunters, and *tupuzābulu* means a hind leg similarly given to one who first hit the game with an arrow. These terms are the cpds. *macāri* and *tuzābulu*, in which the *p* has been inserted to connote the habit of thus giving a fore or hind leg. (3) a few verbal nouns denoting the habitual

place of an action: *upuzeta*, the exit, (the entrance is called *bonolo*); *gipiti*, the roosting place of birds; *bupurnu*, the lair of an animal; *tupunda*, the place on a bullock's back where it gets generally pricked by the goad; *gopud*, the place where a flower, or fruit is generally plucked, i.e., its stalk. However, *kepese*, the place where the hunters wait for the game and towards which the beaters drive it, does not connote any habit, but has a distributive meaning: it means the place where each and all game is waited for on the occasion of a particular hunt. (1) distributive (a) nl. adjs.: *mipid*, each one, or one to each; *apapi*, each three, or three to each. (b) nl. advs. of time: *mipisa*, each once, or once to each; *apipisa*, each thrice, or thrice to each. (c) adjs. of size or dimension: *hupuzita*, each and all small; *capakar*, each and all broad. (d) adjs. and advs. of place: *sapuzigin*, each and all far; far from each other; *japapuz*, each and all close by; close to each other: *sapuziginliq senkena*, barankinalia lagaa-

kana; *sapaigane* aloben tiagua.

(e) advs. of quantity: *pupung*, each much, or much to each: *paśado pupuggeko* namkeda. (f) nouns, as *haparom* (from *haram*); *hopon*.

II. About the repr. v., the following should be carefully noted: (1) When the agent and reagent, denoted by the dl. or pl. sbj., are at the same time the d. or ind. os. of the action denoted by the prd., the repr. v. is constructed with intrs. terminations in the df. prst., simple future and indet. tenses, and with intrs. or passive terminations in the other tenses: *biakia cadlomkia jopomtanleka* ne *śakom* laiakana, this bracelet is made so as to represent two snakes swallowing each other's tail; *soťatekia dapa'kena* (or *dapa'jana*), they fought with sticks; *oro mod sirmare* ne *darukia juputulu* (or *juputidoo*), one year more and these two trees will have grown so as to touch each other; *Sarwadako oro Cendagutukoś simān juputiđtana* (or *joparentana*, *hapatiđtana*), the boundaries of Sarwada and Chendagutu touch each other; *Sarwada* and *Chendagutu* are adjoining villages. (2) In the case of the agent and reagent being only ind. os. of the prd., the d. o. of the latter, if not understood, is expressed in the sentence, but not represented by a pml. d. o. inserted in the prd. Prds. thus constructed are especially *apasi*, *opow*, *depetaga*, *kupumburu*, *repe*, and their syns.: *mandikia opowjana*; *babako repkena*; *taka-*

ko depetajana. (3) When the possibly singular sbj. causes an agent and reagent to be at the same time the sbjs. and d. os. of the action denoted by the prd., the repr. v. is constructed as a causative trs. and takes the terminations of the trs. prd. The agent and reagent then stand as d. o. in the sentence and, if they are liv. bgs., are represented in the prd. by an inserted pml. d. o.: *setakia okoe lupugkedlika*? Who has made the two dogs fight? *bačare topoadomkeda*, he knotted together the two ropes; *dumankia tupugurikeda*, *miad rapudjana*, they knocked their *duma* drums against each other, one broke; *ne potom pacirilpe tepesakeda*, you have put this bale in close contact with the wall; *oro miđ gaudi senlere en burulo apararāca*, after one more league we shall be as far as that hill at a little distance to its side; *orako parape ripciđkeda*, you have built your houses very close to each other; *paikire tarañiko mapajada*, in the sword dance they clash their swords; *soťakia dapaļada*, they clash their sticks.

pa, pā IIo. **par, para** Nagr. syn. of *sa* Has. aff. of direction.

pā, pa, papa (Sad) childish syn. of *lad*, bread, cake.

pabita (II. *papaya*) sbst., the fruit of the papaw tree.

pabita-daru syn. of *ambrildaru*, the papaw tree.

pabitar (II.) and, sometimes, **pobitar** 1^o adj., holy, sacred.

2^o fig., as prd., syn. of the 2nd and 3rd meanings of *nīar*.

pabita-uru sbst., *Batocera rubus*, Linn.; Lumiodae, a large beetle.

paca-dēn, paca-māl sbst., a quit-rent, not taking into account the number and size of the fields cultivated. Such a quit-rent is paid for *buinhari* and *khuntkati* lands: *khūṭkati* disumre *pacamālgeko* omtana.

II. adj, with *horo*, rarely used, a man paying such a quit-rent: *apedo pacamāl* horoko, *aledo* eika ote eika mälle omtana.

III. trs., to assess smb. for such a quit-rent: *nādo* dikuko *orodo* kako *pacamālkor*.

IV. intrs., imprsl, in the df. prst, of such a quit rent, to be customary: *ale* di-unre *pacamālta*na.

pacadēn-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: *aledole pacamālakana*. (?) same as the intrs.: *ale* disumre *pacamālakana*.

pacagandū (Sad.) trs., (1) to put a child sitting with bent and crossed legs: *ne* hon am-im *pacagandūgva?* to order people thus to sit.

pacagandū-n rflx v., to take this position and sit thus, *pacagandūnme*. *pacagandū-g* p. v, to be put sitting thus: *en* hondo *paṭiree pacagandūyka*.

II. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge*, modifying *duh, rika, rikan*.

pacāka-pucūku var. of *paḍcapuḍen*; used especially in the fig. meanings.

pacal, pacal-rambra syn. of *jurur rambra*.

paca-māl syn. of *pacadēn*.

pacan-paria, pacon-paria (Sad. *pacan parian*) poetical syn. of *cad-tara* and parallel of *sarigajjari*. It is occasionally heard in common speech also, in the form *pacan* or *piegn*.

pacaō (II. *pacōn*) 1^o I. sbst., digestion: *ne* horo *reaggo* *reage-jāia*, *men* lo *lāre pacō* *baṇa*.

II. adj, (1) with *lāi*, a stomach empty after digesting the food: *pacō* *lārem* *jomla* *cin* *jomladikela?* (2) with *cij, raan*, food (such as *karta, horo, morai*) or medicine, helping to digest what has been eaten previously; in entrd. to *pacō* *cij*, things that can easily be digested: *puṭiakanaina, pacō* *cij* *omaitame*; *nimirgee* *hasulena* *gorob* *ciji* *kae* *jomtana, pacō* *cijikole* *omaitana*. (3) with *horo*, a person quickly digesting food: *nī* *kentēd pacō* *horo*, *bar* *ghanta* *sidare* *aminana* *mandi* *jomla, nādo* *lāde* *jomtana*.

III. trs., to digest: *mandim pacō* *heda* *ei?*

IV. intrs, (1) in the df. prst., of food, to digest: *mandi pacō* *hanta* *ei* *aūrige?* (2) imprsl, with inserted prsl. prn., to feel the stomach getting eased by digestion; *mandi pacō* *jaḍma* *ei* *aūrige?* Dost thou feel that thy meal is digesting? *mandi pacō* *kedhanta* *ei* *aūrige?* Dost thou feel that the food is digested? *mandi kā pacō* *kedhoreko* *putia*, when the food (after 2-3 hours) does not feel digested, the stomach gets distended; *tisiagapa kā pacō* *jaḍna*, enamento sabudanaina *jomtana*, my

stomach feels lazy these days, therefore I feed on sago; kode ladlo *pacaõ* ña ei kã? Can you digest cakes of Bleusine flour?

pacaõ-a rlx. v., (1) to activate digestion, v. g., by running about: *pacaõmente* (or *mandi pacaõmente*) iskulhenko gendainnatani, the schoolboys play hockey to activate digestion. (2) of food (personified), to digest well: turamara horokoa lãre kodolad kar *pacaõ*.

pacaõ-p p. v., of food, (1) to digest, to get digested: lãre mudi *pacaõ-jana* ei? (2) to digest well, without difficulty: inã la rã sãben ei *pacaõa*, he can digest perfectly anything.

pacaõ-v v. n., (1) the quickness with which food is digested: *pacaõ* pacaõkeda, bigge jonkedte api ghaatirige nagerũpalã, he digested his food so quickly that three hours after a full meal he felt again hungry. (2) the easiness of digestion: *pacaõ* pacaõkeda, aminna petu ulite midukoe rãtũ kã hasãkã, he digested so well that the amount of unripe mangoes he had eat did not cause him any stomach ache.

²⁹ *p*, to absorb poison or medicine from the stomach into the system without any effect being produced; to bear liquor; seemingly to absorb into one's flesh a thorn or splinter that has entered, has not been taken out, and disappears without festering: *ka dulmente julabinã anulã, mendo pacaõda*; *katũrã janumina pacaõda*. N. B. *Jucaõ* may be used

in all these meanings, and is, more often than *pacaõ*, used in the meaning of to bear liquor.

pacaõ-p p. v., corresp. meanings: janum kainã sũleda, mendo *pacaõ-jana*.

³⁰ fig., *trs.*, to punish unlawfully (as the panchayat, where it is not recognized by law), to kill a man, to kill and eat another's animal, to hide a crime, all these without being caught and punished: poneoko dandeko *pacaõkeda*; en hature kentẽd maraã gunako *pacaõkeda*; lãsko *pacaõkeda*, they hid a case of murder from the authorities without getting into trouble.

pacaõ-p rlx. v., same meanings: lãsko *pacaõ-jana*.

pacaõ-p corresp. meanings: en hature mad hogo *pacaõjana*; aleã miad merom *pacaõjana*; poneokore salha kã taĩjanre dunde kã *pacaõa*, if there is no unanimity in the panches when they impose a fine, the latter will not remain without punishment (because then the man fined is sure to sue the panches).

⁴¹ fig., also *jompacaõ*, I. *trs.*, wilfully to ignore a debt; to neglect repaying a debt: not to care about refunding a debt: ne horodo isu rĩĩkoe *pacaõkeda*, this man has made many debts and never thought of refunding them. Cfr. the phrase *riĩĩ jem*, to eat (i.e., to make) a debt.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p. v., isu takataĩã *pacaõlana* (or *pacaõganã*), enamente rĩĩĩ omĩã hokatana.

pacaõ-n rflx. v., same meaning as the trs.: rîrî alope *pacaõna*, gara țoțoa.

pacaõ-q p. v., of a debt, wilfully to be ignored by the one who made it: ne hature isu rîrî *pacaõjana*.

pa-n-acaõ vrb. n., the extent to which smb. neglects to honour his debts: *panacane* *pacaõkeda*, geltara rîrîre bartî bârîi halkeda, nilekan barmân disumre kae nam a, he is so careless about his debts that he has repaid only two out of ten, in the whole country there is no other as dishonest.

5^o fig., also *sûpacaõ*, trs., to get rid of superfluous blood in an inflammatory swelling, or of poisoned blood in the case of snake bite, by pressing it out through punctures in the finger tips; to submit smb. to this process; țîree mœakana maõm *pacaõipe* (or *pacaõipe*); duluișleka gandareia mœakana, maõm *pacaõ-țîrîipe*, my finger is swollen as if filled with serosity, press out the blood through a puncture in the tip.

pacaõ-n rflx. v., to submit oneself to this process: cekacekan mîre maõmko *pacaõna*?

pacaõ-q p. v., of bad blood, thus to be got rid of: bîa huțadîle jokia, mendo țura bîsi aarige *pacaõna*, we have submitted to the "venom-sweeping" process the person who got bitten by a snake, but the remaining poison has not yet been expressed from the tips of the fingers.

6^o I. trs., (1) syn. of the cpds. *atupacaõ*, *gopacaõ* and *karpacaõ*

or *karpacaõ*, of people, to get rid of earth by having it either washed away by water, or carried off on carrying poles, or removed with the levelling plank: ne pîrî purage țikurankana, io oia bînente hasa cîlkatebu *pacaõna*? This upland has a notable slope, how shall we get rid of the earth on the rising side, to make a rice field? (2) syn. of *atupacaõ*, of water (personified) to wash earth away: jargidinbu sîkateca cîpîntalîto dabu calaõ a entîdîg hasa *pacaõna*, (answer to the above question), during the rains we shall plough it again and again and I will let the water over its middle, then the water will wash away the earth. (3) syn. of *gopacaõ*, of carriers, to take away earth: gogoko netara hasako *pacaõkela* (or *gopacaõkela*). (4) of the levelling plank (personified), to carry off earth: ne neudra hasa karage *pacaõkela*.

II intr., in the 3^d past., of earth, to be in the process of being thus got rid of: mîrîte ne pîrîrî hasa *pacaõlîntî*.

pacaõ-n rflx. v., (1) of people, thus to get rid of earth: ne pîrîrî hasa jargirebu *pacaõna*, ad jete tîbajanei karagka. (2) of earth (personified), to let itself be washed away: dale calabaderledei ne pîrîrî hasa *pacaõn-jana*.

pacaõ-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: ne pîrîrî hasado dîte *pacaõ-jana* cîpe gokeda?

pa-n-acaõ vrb. n., the extent to which earth is thus got rid of: ne pîrîrî hasado *panacaõ* *pacaõjana*,

mod pitibu kanaleredo boora baijina (or baigera : so much earth has already been got rid of that if we use the leveling plank for one week, the new rice field will be ready.

7^o syn. of *sauḥaḥa*, I. trs., of a container (personified) to receive into itself a whole number or a whole quantity : orādo huringe leḡtana, duḡkenale, do apihisi hoṛoe *pacāḡleḡle* ; ne bora bar sala babae *pacāḡea* ; ne ubi (or ne ubiraḡ ha-a) en huan *paraḡeajā*, that pit will probably take all the earth of this bunk ; Burumaraḡ bandado tollen sirna bar bāriḡ (or bar bāriḡ dāc) *pacāḡleḡ*, when the bund of Buruma was made it kept the water of two very heavy showers, (only the third heavy shower brought the water above the level of the outlet).

II. trs. caus., to cause the whole quantity of smth. to enter a container : bar sala laba en borare kacaḡ-kacaḡtele *pacāḡkeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of the whole quantity of smth., to enter a container : ne borare kā *pacāḡtan-ṛde*, tara bala tuakine dīṛpe.

pacāḡ-n rlx. v., (1) of the whole quantity (personified) of smth., to enter a container : ne borare bar sala babado sukutee *pacāḡna*. (2) of a container (personified), to receive the whole quantity of smth. : ne bora bar sala babado sukutee *pacāḡna*.

pacāḡ-p p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

pacā-pucā var. of *pacāḡpudēu* ; used especially in the fig. meanings.

pacar (il. *pacār* ; Or. *pacar*) I.

abst., (1) a wooden wedge used to fix tightly a handle into the ring of an axe, hoe, etc. : ne hakeraḡ *pacar* holēam, baraḡtatera idia. (2) syn. of *ḡṭuri*, a wooden spike driven through a joint in carpentry to fix it : ne arākatakiaraḡ *pacar* baime ; ne jonoreredo pācem lagaḡea ei *pacar* ? (3) fig., regret of an action that has led one into trouble or landed one into difficulties : hatu pōcotele rajijadkina taikena, kakinajana i darogataḡekinaḡana, nādo *pacarreḡuḡ* ḡjana, in a panchayat of the village, we, as panches, tried to pacify them, they refused and went to the sub-inspector of police, now they regret it because they have got into difficulties ; landisṛe (or inia landire, taḡomte) *pacar* bolojana, he regretted it afterwards when he got into trouble or difficulties.

II. trs., (1) to shape into such a wedge or spike : ne maḡ *pacareme*, hakere lagaḡomente. (2) thus to use as a wedge or spike : ne eailaḡ hakere *pacareme*.

pacar-p p. v., corresp. meanings.

pu-n-acir vib n., (1) the effectiveness of thus wedging or spiking : *panacare* *pacakeda*, sirnarūpara kudlam misa raṡi kā ḡllena. (2) the act : *panacar* kam tūkakeda. (3) the result : nea okoeḡ *panacar* ? Who has fitted this wedge ?

pacar-pecer (Sad) I. trs., to splash or spatter muddy water or liquid mud in walking : loḡoraḡ dādo keṛako *pacarpecerjula*.

pacarpecer-en rlx. v., same meaning :

loconre kerako *pacarpecerentana*.

pacarpecer-a p.v., corresp. meaning : losodko *pacarpecerentana*.

II. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tango*, modifying *sa*, *teja*, *pecēka*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaq*.

pacar-pecer jingle of *pecer*, connoting plurality. It is not used as adj. qualifying *tāḍul*.

pacāra, *pacra* contrary of *tan*, I. sbst., the condition of a cart (*sagira* or *gari*) overloaded at the back, i.e., loaded more heavily at the back than in front so that there is no balance : *kerakodo pacāra kaurtako sukug* ; *pacāra juguturnartam*, balance the load, there is too much at the back.

II. adj., with *sagiri*, *gari*, a cart overloaded at the back : *pacāra sagire kerakine aratadkina*.

III. tr., (1) to overload a cart at the back : *sagira pacarakoda*. (2) to put a load too much at the back of a cart : *no pāḍope pacarakoda*, *ačarsate ukuntape*, you have put this beam so that it weighs down the back of the cart, shove it more to the front. (3) to put a team to draw a cart thus loaded : *kerakine pacarakodkina*.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., of a cart, to be thus loaded : *sagiri pacaratana*, *ačarsate oroge ladipe*. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., of a team, to feel the effect of an overload at the back of the cart : *ladi kam taṅkakoda*, *kerakina pacarajakkina*, enantente kakinā racajjajada. (2) fig.,

to feel inclined to fall backwards because sitting on a sloping surface higher in front and lower at the back : *netare paciraiḡna*, *ečarsareia duba*.

pacira-n rlx. v., fig., to sit as just described : *sapetre duhne*, *alom pacirana*.

pacara-a p.v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) fig. meaning of the

intrs. : *netare alom dubam pacirana*.

pa-n-acira vrb. n., the degree of overloading a cart at the back :

sagiro panacira paciratada, mid

tite *tundire sukkedtea rimla*, do

ndara *omsaagiriḡana*, thou hast

loaded the cart so much at the back that when I took in hand the rope

used to tie the yoke, and pulled it up to lift the shaft and try whether

the cart was well balanced, the shaft went up altogether.

V. adv., with the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *ladi*, *rika*, *atkar*, *rikan*, *rikaq*.

pacārang, *pacāra-pacāra*, *pacrang*, *pacra-pacra*, diminutive of *pacra*.

pacāri, (II. *pāche*, afterwards ;

Sad. *pachli*, second) sb-t., (1) also

pacāriḡ, second quality of *cipuli*

obtained by adding water to the pulp from which *bachasari* the

first quality, has been squeezed, and then at once squeezing it again. (2) second quality of distilled liquor, obtained after the first quality which is called *phuli* : *arki dultanredo sidate phuli uruḡoa*, en

tačomte paciri.

pāci I. interjection, a call addressed (1) to animals, to make them

step aside. (2) to yoked animals, by a man who stands in front, to make them step backwards.

II. trs., (1) with an animal as d.o., to address this call to it: en kera *pāciljate* parompe. (2) with *sagiri* as d.o., to take hold of the shaft and push a cart backwards: *sagiri pācilam*.

pāci-n rlx. v., (1) of animals, to step aside, or, if yoked, to step backwards, when ordered by this call: kera kie *pācintana*, amge parkamme. (2) in jest, in the imperative only, of men, to step backwards: *pācime*.

pāci-ḡ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

paci, **paci-lija** syn. of *latum lija*, In Nag. they call *kodelote* (*kodelote*, *kodelat*) *paci* a woman's cloth 10-12 cubits by two, adorned with half-faint stripes, the white thread appearing between the red.

paciri var. of *pacri*.

pacli Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *usar* Has. to walk backwards, to push backwards.

pacli-duku (Sad.) I. sbst., a swelling of the sides of the lower abdomen in women after childbirth. The remedy applied for this ailment, is crushed bulbs of *pirikendari*, or *tonakendari*: *pac'iduku* namakja. II. intrs., prsl. or imprsl., to have this ailment: *pac'idukutanae*; *pac'idukujja*.

pacon-parja var. of *paconparja*.

pacri, **paciri** (Or. *pacri*) I. sbst., a wall: *pacritale* handirjana.

II trs., (1) to use certain materials

losoddo kabua; ne orare tiako *paciritada*, they have used pieces of tin, sheet iron or corrugated iron, to make the walls of this house. (2) to fit a house with its walls, whether the walls or the roof be made first: ora-dope *pacrikeda* ci aurige? (3) to enclose with a wall: bakrile *pacriakida*.

III. intrs., to build a wall: salana-gigile *pacriakada*, we have built high walls.

pacri-a rlx v., to build the walls of a house under the roof of which one already lives: orado aurigele *pac-rini*, tisiagapa patana oraregele taatana.

pacri-ḡ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pacri-gara, **paciri-gara** sbst., (1) the trench for the foundations of a wall: also *pacrigarale* urea miḡ mukaleka, we Mundas also dig a trench, about a cubit deep, for the foundations of our houses. (2) the pit in which the mud is kneaded wherewith to raise a mud wall: *pacrigarare* ḡa pereakana, tisiagapa kerako orantanea, our mud pit is full of water, these days the buffaloes use it to wallow in.

pactāh, **pactāo**, **pastāh**, **pastāo** (II. *pachtāo*) I. sbst., (1) grief at a demise: apute goḡjanra *pastāo* injre menagea. (2) regret: kera kirinre pura ṭaka omkedra *pastāo* namkja. (3) repentance: nire kasurra jetan *pastāh* banoa. (4) consideration of the past or of the future; gratitude; foresight; prudence: aminauale detagakuḡnea, enara *pastāh* banoa, alelom epantana; ḡari ci kḡ ḡarira

pactāb

pastāodo injre banoa, āōgeō hējada.

II. adj., (1) with *hoṛo*, (a) grieving for smb.'s death: *pastāb* hoṛo jīra-retaīpe, console the bereaved. (b) repentant: *pastāb* hoṛoko cemako namea. (c) grateful; prudent: *pastāb* hoṛokodo rokage kako karārea. (2) with *kaji*, a cause of grief, regret or repentance.

III. trs., (1) to grieve for smb.'s death: apute purageko *pastāb*jāia, goṛjanāte bar canduge hobaakana, they grieve still much over their father, it is only two months since he died. (2) to regret smb. or smth.: omjan ṭaka alom *pastāber*, samagea, the money has been given, regret is useless; eranakiale, Asimtee nirjana, nādole *pastāb*jāia, we scolded him and he ran away to the Assam tea plantations, now we regret him. (3) to repent over a fault: pāp *pastābeme*, ente cemam namea. (4) to mind the past; to think over the future: en kaji kaina *pastābakuda*, enamente kaina karārea, I have not thought over this question, and therefore I will make no promise.

IV. trs. caus., to cause smb. to grieve, regret or repent: cilkan kajiteko *pastāb*kāia?

V. intrs., (1) prsl., to grieve at a death; to regret; to repent: cenamētee •*pastāotana*? (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meanings: purage ei *pastāojjia*?

pacāb-en, *pacāo-n* rflx. v., same meanings as the trs.: pāp *pacāb-enpe*; no kaji darenmarenjadmedo, orq misa *pacābenme*, gapa kajianame, if thou feelest irreso-

pacua

lute, think it over once more and tell me thy decision to-morrow.

pacāb-o *pacāo-o* p. v., (1) same meanings: jura alom *pastāboa*. (2) to be grieved at, regretted, repented, [remembered gratefully, thought over with prudence or foresight.

pa-n-actāb vrb. n., the degree of grief, regret or repentance: *panas-tāoe* *pastāotana*, miḍ sājedo maṇḍi raṭi kacajana, he was so full of grief that he did not even take his meal.

pacua, **pacuaō** (Sad) 1^o trs. caus., to cause smb. (1) to walk a little backwards: rēdre laṣal ṭekadalana, kerakia *pacuakokuple* ogeeme, the plough is caught on a root, make the buffaloes go a little backwards, and disengage it. (2) to turn and go back: buri hurukaōnujade taikena, kakālatele *pacuakāia*.

pacua-n rflx. v., (1) to go a little backwards: suburem tiaguakana, *pacuanme*, ente iotom paṭim itūia, thou art too close to the kale, go a little backward, and thou wilt be able to put thy hands under the bottom to tilt it. (2) to turn and go back, at least for some distance: alesate buri murmuralleda, kāhile kakālakodei *pacuanjana*; kula niraujado taikena, kapitena etel-daromlija, entee *pacuanjana*, a tiger came running towards me, I faced it with my axe raised, then it turned and went back.

pacua-o p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. caus.

2^o fig., syn. of *hurijano*, I. abs. n., moderation: nire eperanara *pacua*

banoa.

II. adj., moderate: *nî ili* (or *ilire*, *ilînîre*, *ilimento*) *pacua* horodo kăge, he is immoderate in drink.

III. trs., to do smth., v. g., to use beer, moderately: *namjan kârô ili kae pacuaca*; *erata kae pacuamea*.

pacua-n rlx. v., same meaning: *eperata* (or *eperatare*, *eperamente*) *kae pacuana*.

pacua-g p. v., (1) same meaning: *piți senbara kae pacuaoa*. (2) of smth., to be done, v. g., of beer, to be drunk, moderately: *en orare eperata kă pacuagšana*; *iniă hajurre ili kă pacuaoa*.

păcur I. sbst., (1) a wale. (2) an ephemeral swelling or eruptions of the skin; as the painless eruptions ascribed to the Nage spirit: Nage *ci arătaia?* *iniă* horomore *pacur* lelotana.

II. adj., with *horma*, *ur*, *horo*, waled; covered with such eruptions.

II. trs., (1) to wale: *kodratee pacurkja*, he waled him with a whip. (2) of the Nage spirit, to cover with such eruptions: Nage *pacurkja*, *sasa* giritape, the Nage spirit (who is a female spirit) has covered him with eruptions, throw her some fresh turmeric as an offering.

IV. intrs., (1) prsl. in the df. prst., and imprsl. in the indet. ts., to get marked with wales or covered with such eruptions: *hokaibe*, *paragge pacurlana*, stop striking him, he gets covered with wales; Nage *arăte pacura*, one gets eruptions by being besprinkled by a

Nage spirit. (2) imprsl., with insert-ed prsl. prn., to be conscious of such wales or eruptions: *mod gantaleka sidare bėsgėe tăkėna*, *năge pacurjua*.

pacur-en rlx. v., to wale one-self: *rumtante sadomkołrate deae pacur-enjana*, when he was in a trance he waled his back with a horse-whip.

pacur-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: Nage *arăte ci ekanatam pacurakana*?

V. adv., (1) with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *lelg*. (2) with the aff. *gpe*, modifying *rika*, *arę*, *hăpsı*.

pada (Sk. *pad*, *pad*, foot) I. sbst., the act of kicking: *sadompede* *kupamre tojanedo gočutera* (2) the manner of kicking: *ne sină pada kaina sukuada*, enamente *kaina tolia*, I did not like the manner in which this cock used its spurs in the trial fights, therefore I do not make it fight in earnest, with iron spurs. (3) the step proper to the *lekaram* (or *leko*) dance: *leko-susunkoa pada kaeim lelakada?* Thou hast surely seen already the step used by the *lekaram* dancers?

II. trs., (1) to kick: *en horodo sudom pulakje lanagpaakma*; *kisijante ote padajada* (or *katăe padajada*), in his anger he kicks the ground. (2) in jest, especially in *Has*, with *ote*, *leko* or *jatra* as d. o., to dance the *lekaram*: *nola oteko* (or *jatrako*, *lekoko*) *padakada*, *tisnako susuntana*, yesterday they danced the *lekaram*, to-day they have ordinary dances. (3) of a

pada

bow, to act on the arrow: lebe asar purā kae *padaca* (l. o. sār understood), a bow that is too flexible does not send off the arrow with much force. (4) of the spur-wheel of a lamp, to catch and raise or lower the wick: ne lañinra girni bagāraḥ-akana, sārīta kae *padajada*; batira girni *padaca*.

II. intrs., (1) to kick: *padajadae*; ne sim hoḥoree (or cetanree) *padaca* (or ne sim apira), this cock, when it fights, kicks above the head of the other cock; ne sim bitarree *padaca* (or ne sim telaen), this cock, the moment the other cock jumps, kicks it in the abdomen. Note the sayings: (a) *padac* (or *pāda*) gaizee saṭaca, a cow which kicks, gives milk, i.e., a master who scolds is often generous and liberal. (b) ne gaig lañre hon *padaakada*, the abdomen of this pregnant cow bulges where the legs of its unborn calf are. (2) Nag to take the step proper to the *lākarām* or to the *naṭaṅg* (the *japi* as danced in Nag): lekoreko (or jatrareko) *padaca*; raenengreko *padaca*. (3) of fish, to give a strong and splashy jerk with the tail, inside the water near the surface, in contr. to *karil*, to jump above the water. (4) of the hammer of a firearm, to strike with force: bandukuanasiḍ kae *padajada*.

pada-n reflex. v., (1) to kick smb.: kisite otee *padantana*; ne hondo eenamente enkam *padantana*? (2) syn. of *padadarin*, *padapirgāṇ*, to take a firm hold with the feet: ḍaturā *padantante* ne nāñi racasiḍ-

pada-darom

keda. (?) with *ote*, *leko* or *jatra*, to dance the *lākarām*: hola oteko *padanjana*, tisiṇdoko susantana. (1) of fish, same as above: miad hri hantare *padanjana*.

pa-p-wa repr. v., (1) intrs., to kick each other; to hit each other with the spurs: kisitekia *papadajana*; sudomko simko oṛḡ kurilko *papada*; *papadainnare* honko *papada*. (2) trs., to take a firm hold with the feet on each other's soles: dubja ei katako *papadakeate* tapuiben, oloḡ biridōa, sit down facing each other, soles to soles of the feet, and then pull each other's hands to see which of the two will be pulled up.

pada-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: ne hukum kam manatija-jauredom *padiaa*; hola ote (or leko, jatra) *padajana*, tisiṇdoko susantana; asar lebegea, sār purā kae *padajana*; ne lañinra sārīta kae *padajana*.

pada ader trs., to kick in, to kick so as to make enter.

padander-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

pada-au trs., to kick smth., as a football, this way; to kick along the way smb. who comes in this direction: phuṭḍ l okoe *padau-ḍed*? miad kumbūruko *padaukhia*. *padaau-n* p. v., corresp. meaning.

pada bañi trs., to kick smb. so that he fails.

padabañi-g p. v., to be kicked thus.

pada-darom trs., to face with a kick; to kick smb. as soon as he reaches: phuṭḍile *padadaromkeda*; oṛḡare tebjanlogee *padadaromkita*.

pada-darī

pada-manṅgal

padadarom-g p. v., corresp. meanings.

pada-darī syn of *padapargārā*.

padāga-pudūgu, **padga-pudgu** (Or. *pudguā*) (fr. *pudūgāḥ*, I. sbst, weeding, shaving, plucking feathers or ploughing, with patches left: nekan *padāgapudūgu* kainā sukutana, bugi-leka heredepe.

II. adj., thus weeded, shaved, plucked or ploughed: iniā *padāga-pudūgu* bā lelte honko landakeda.

III. trs, thus to weed, shave, pluck or plough: hered (or hoḥo, tuḍ, sī, tasaḍ, bō, ūḥ, sim, il) alom *padga-pudgūā*; okoe hoḥokena, enkae *padgapudgukedma*?

padāgapudūgu-n rlx. v., same meaning: puragepe *padāgapudūgunṭana*, bēe heredepe; holaḍ ci kā lōsera guendo enkam *padāgapudūganjana*? Is the razor blunt that thou hast left patches in shaving thy face?

padāgapudūgu-v p. v., corresp. meaning: hered (or hoḥo, tuḍ, sī, tasaḍ, bō, ūḥ, sim, il) *pudgapudgūjana*.

IV. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ṅge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *hered*, *hoḥo*, *tuḍ*, *sī*, *rika*.

pada-garīṇi contrary of *padadarī*, *padapargārā*, I. sbst., the losing one's footing, and gliding, when not in an erect position: *padagarī-riṭee* uñjana.

II. trs, with, as d. o., the foot or the object from which the foot slips, thus to lose one's footing: kaṭae (or darui, ḍuṭui, etc.) *padaya-riṭilā*.

III. intrs, same meaning: *padoga-*

riṭilā, entee uñjana.

padagarīṇi-n rlx. v., same meaning: darure sekerā ḍetanree *padagarī-riñjana*.

padagarīṇi-p p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

pada-garī sbst, a bicycle: nālo shaharic isukoa *padagarī* menā.

pada goḥ trs., to kill by kicking; to kick to death.

padagoḥ-g, *padagoj-g* p. v., corresp. meaning.

pada-idi trs, to kick smth., as a football, away from the direction of the speaker; to kick all along smb. who goes away.

padali-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

pada kabuṣāḥ trs., to kick smb. or smth. suddenly so that he, or it, falls into the water.

padakaburaḥ-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

pada-kadīṇi trs, to kick smb. or smth. suddenly so that he, or it, falls into the fire.

padakadīṇi-g p.v., corresp. meaning.

pada-kal sbst, a sewing machine with a treadle, in entrd. to *tukutkal*, a sewing machine with a winch.

pada-kul trs., to send away with a kick; to kick smb. when he leaves: mara! phuṭbōl ainsate *padakultam*; urī guṇi kaḍatan tai-kena, hōut *padakulkia*; kumbūru kāeomtena *padakulṭiae* sōrtumbidjana, I gave the thief a sudden kick from behind, he fell headlong.

padal-pudul plural form of *pudul-pudul*, referring to several worm-eaten pieces of wood.

pada-manṅgal trs., to kick smb.

unjustly, and cowardly., knowing that he cannot defend or revenge himself.

padamatagal-q p.v., to be thus kicked.

pada-nam trs., to feel for smth. with the foot in the dark; thus to find smth.: *tuŋu termento diriŋa padanamkena*, *kaiŋa namkeda*; *diri padanamkate tuŋuŋa terŋa*, feeling with my foot I found a stone and threw it at the jackal.

padan-parao I. trs., to give much work: *ne kami padanparaokjua* (or *padane paraokjua*); *gomke padanparaokedlea* (or *padane paraokedlea*); *gomke kami padanparaokedlea*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of work, to be considerable: *kami padanparaolana*.

padanparao-n rlx. v., (1) to undertake much work. (2) to let wait one's work until there is a lot to be done: *baba honderre jaromakana*, *amdo kupulbaranto inqumentem padanparaonjana*.

padanparao-q p.v., (1) to get much work to do: *baba irle* (or *ireq babale*) *padanparaokkana*. (2) of work that has to be done or material that has to be worked upon, to be considerable: *baba ir* (or *ireq baba*) *padanparaokkana*; *kamilo orare padanparaokkana*, *piŋitee doŋraŋenjana*, though there is a lot of work in the house, she has gone to lose her time at the market.

padao (Sad.) *efr. padoas*, in jest or scorn, I. trs. or intrs., (1) to undertake what one has not the means to do: *orare kara paesa*

banoa, *laraŋm padaoakada*, thou hast not a pice in thy house and thou hast made a lawsuit! (2) to undertake what one is not fit for: *maraa mastarem padaolana*, *nekan kajira mane kam ituana*! Thou art headmaster in the school and dost not know the meaning of a word like this? (3) to undertake duties above one's moral strength; to do what is incompatible with one's duties or function.

II. intrs., *inpsl*, with inserted pr-l. prn, to feel inclined to act thus: *signikodoko takacabatanaŋam*, *anra subm kiria padaojulmea*, thy bullocks are quite overworked and thou thinkest of buying the luxury of a pony!

padao-n rlx. v., same meaning as the trs.: *m d hisi takate namin laraŋm padaokana*, *ena ei sateq*? Thou hast undertaken such a great lawsuit with only 20 Rs, how canst thou succeed? *Roman parcaem padaolana* *ad sukarubarre jilu namredo kam lalgodea*, thou art a catechist of the Catholic Mission and art unable to restrain thyself when there is an occasion of eating meat on a Friday! *parcaerakanae*, *ere salae padaokana*, though he is a catechist he consults the omens.

padao-q p.v., same meanings: *iqobaren nage raŋi kam lelakia* (or *kae lelakaŋma*) *deoram padaoq-tana*, thou hast not even knowledge of the meanest Nagebonaga, and thou undertakest to be a witchfinder!

padā-pada cfr. *petelpetel, petepete*,

I. sbst., the act of thrusting out the feet convulsively and repeatedly before the legs stiffen (*vetager*) in the agony or in a fit, v.g., of epilepsy: *jī sengtan meromkoḡ padā-pudā purasaina lelakada sadomkoḡ do misao kā*.

II. intrs., thus to thrust out the feet: en meromdoe gojotana, enamentee *padapadajada*.

padapadā-n rlx. v., same meaning: *biṛa oṛḡ kaṛakomko kako padapadā-na*.

padapada-gḡ p.v., inprsl., of this thrusting out the feet, to take place: *hanahgonḡreo misanarado padā-padagou*, also in epilepsy they do, for a while, thrust out the feet convulsively.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, also *padā-leka, padakenpadaken*, modifying *ekēla, ekēlan, rika, rikan*.

pada-paḡgārā syn. of *padadārī*,

I. sbst., the act of planting the foot firmly against smth., of getting a good footing, when not in an erect position.

II. trs., with, as d. o., the foot or the object against which the foot is planted, to take a firm footing as described: *buruāteraḡ hosonagorḡtan taikena, miad dūṭuina padapargārāla*, I was gliding down, feet foremost, from a hill, when I managed to plant my foot on the stump of a tree; *miad dūṭure kaṭaina padapargārāla*.

III. intrs., same meaning: *miad dūṭureḡ padapargārāla*; *padapar-*

gārākeate bar horokinaḡ tapanūtanaḡ puruḡ umarḡmente, two men with feet well planted pull each other to see which is the stronger.

padapargārā-n rlx. v., same meaning.

padapargārā-ḡ p. v., (1) of an object, to be thus taken a good footing on: *dūṭu padapargārā ena*. (2) of the foot, to be thus planted firmly, *dūṭure kaṭa padapargārā ena*. (3) inprsl., of such a footing, to be got: *dūṭure padapargārā ena*.

pada-pasāka trs., with the tense afx after each member of the cpl., severally to kick smb., to give smb. several kicks; to distribute kicks: *padahipasākakijiko*; *padahipasākakiae*; n. *horo botokane murukua midēokoḡarege honkoe padatūḡptsi-kataḡhoa*, this man is very irascible, for a trifle, at once, he kicks his children.

pada-ḡ-pasāka-ḡ p. v., to be kicked by several; to get several kicks; severally to get kicks.

padargaḍ Has. **patargaḍ** Has. Nag. I. sbst., rash or pimples that cover the skin and make it rough: *niḡ horōmore cilkate patargaḍ uruḡ-jana*.

II. adj., (1) with *horo*, a person with a skin or part of the skin papulose or covered with rash: *padargaḍ* Sigju hijutana. (2) with *horōmo*, papulose or covered with rash.

III. trs., of the Nagebonga, to cover smb.'s skin with pimples: Nage ei *padargaḍkeḡma*?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be or become papulose: *padargaḍlanae*.

padargad-coke

padargad-en rfx. v., to do smth. that causes one's skin to get rough as if covered with rash or pimples : ne hon sosojaŋ koŋetee *padargaden-jana*.

padargad-p p. v., to become papulose or get covered with rash : *padargad-akanae* ; janumpusuritee *padargad-akana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *lelo*, *rika*, *pusuri*.

padargad-coke syn. of *letereoke*, a toad.

paŋargad-pusuri syn. of *janumpusuri*.

padarsina, **phadarsina** syn. of *lali*, enough, many, much.

pada-sandata syn. of *padabati*.

pada-uruta trs., to kick out of a place.

padauruta-p p. v., to be kicked out.

padca onomatope, same as *pedee*, but louder.

padca-bagel, **padca-padca** and **padca-parom** (Or. *paraŋ deguā* ; Sad. *pucata degok*) syns. of *camata*, *camata-camata* and *camataparom*.

padcaŋ childish for *kuril*.

padcaŋ-bagel, **padcaŋ-padcaŋ** and **padcaŋ-parom** syns. of *camataŋ*, *camatacamataŋ* and *camataparom*.

padca-pedca syn. of *pedeopedee* in both meanings, but connoting plurality.

• **padca-pudcu**, **paca-pucu**, **pacaka-pucuku** (Sad. *pacatapucuta*, *pacpue*) 1^o syn. of *padpuŋ*, I. sbst., also *padcapudcun*, the act of rats or mice running out suddenly from several holes or one after the other from the

padca-pudcu

same hole : *cāuriako padcapudcu* (or *padcapudcan*) *lelele bakuaogiri-jana*, *okonite okonim kudaōa*, we are nonplussed by the jerboa rats shooting from their holes several at the same time, we do not know which one to chase.

II. trs., to cause rats or mice thus to run out from their holes : *cāuriako moŋtele padcapudcukedha*.

III. intrs., of rats or mice, thus to run from their holes : *undu moŋadloge cāuriako padcapudcukeda* (or *padcapudcukeno*).

padcapudcu-n rfx. v., same meaning : *undu moŋadloge cāuriako padcapudcunjana*.

padca-pudcu-ŋ, *pacapucu-ga* p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs. : *cāuriakodo moŋeko padcapudcunjana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange* also *pudculeka*, *pudcukenpudcuken* and, of a single rat or mouse, *pudcuken*, modifying *rika*, *uruta*.

2^o I. trs., to pass smth. quickly and repeatedly through a hole ; to pass things, v. g., a string, quickly through holes : *hisirle guturikaljae padcapudcukeda*, we made him string beads, he did it quickly.

padcapudcu-n rfx. v., same meaning : *hisirle guturikaljae padcapudcunjana*.

padcapudcu-ŋ p. v., corresp. meaning : *maparaŋge byakan hisirro sutam* (or *hisir sutamre*) *padcapudcunna*, beads get stringed quickly when the holes are broad.

II. adv., same as above, modifying *gutu*, *parom*, *rika*, *rikaŋ*, *rikaŋ*.

paḍga

3^o syn. of *lambadlumbud*.

4^o syn. of *lambapapusara*.

5^o syn. of *bucundāḍ*.

paḍga syn. of *neal* as prd. only. Instead of the adj. *neal*, the verbal adj. *paḍgae* with a d. o. expressed or understood, may be used: ne kami *paḍgae* hoṛo aeuime.

paḍil var. of *phadel*.

padoas Nag. cfr. *piḍaḍ*, occurs only with the meaning of *darī* in the adverbial phrase *begar padoas*, syn. of *begar sasali* Has, without being able i.e., though unable to do so. In this phrase *padoas* like *sasali* may take the afxs. *ge*, *lō*, *rg*, *te*.

paḍ-ped onomatopoe, frequentative of *pedken*, *pedbagel*, I. sbst., the sound of very small objects falling in succession, as the fruit of the *hesa* trees; in entrd. to *papp*, the sound of soft and not very small objects falling in succession, as the fruit of the *Ficus glomerata*; *pāpā*, the same, of somewhat larger fruit as mangoes, and also the sound of a cloth being washed by flopping it on a stone: *paḍped* aiumōtana, *hesa halara honko rasikatana*, the children picking up the fruit of the *hesa* tree hear it fall plentifully and are glad of the sound.

II. adj., with *sari* same meaning.

III. trs., to cause very small fruit or objects to fall with this sound: barido kākko *paḍpedjaja*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of very small fruit or objects thus to fall: *hesa paḍpedtana*.

paḍped-en rflx. v., (1) same as the

paḍta

trs.: barido kākko *paḍpedentana*.

(2) of silk worms, to have a blight and drop from the branches to the ground, there to die: rōgo namked-koa, lumamko *paḍpedentana*.

paḍped-g p. v., of very small fruit or objects, to be caused thus to fall: darure kākko dubakana, bari *paḍpedotana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *enge*, *ge*, *ege*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pedlekri*, *pedkenpedken*, modifying *rika*, *uḥa*, *sari*, *aumō*.

padri (Portug.) I. sbst., (1) priesthood; the status of a Missionary of a Christian religion or sect: *padriḥ namkeda*; *padriḥa* hudaio namkeda. (2) also *padri gomke*, a priest; a Missionary; a pastor: *padri menḡia ci? kala padri*, a native priest or pastor.

II. trs., to ordain a priest, minister or pastor: Bishop Gomke api hoṛoko tisinae *padriakadkoa*.

III. intrs., to become a priest, minister or pastor: ne disum hoṛoko n āḍo isuko *padritana*.

padri-n rflx. v., to let oneself be ordained a priest, minister or pastor: ape Mishanre ne sirma cimin hoṛoko *padrinjana?*

padri-g p. v., (1) to be made a priest, minister or pastor: setare api hoṛoko *padrilena*. (2) to become a priest, etc.: ne disum hoṛokoko *padrioua*.

paḍta, **paḍta-bagel**, **paḍta-paḍta** and **paḍta-pedte** syn. of *laḍḍa*, *laḍḍabagel*, *laḍḍalaḍḍa*, *laḍḍaledḍe*, but only of falling mud and the like, or of mud clapped on to smth.

paḍṭa

paḍṭa 1^o trs., to snap a rope suddenly : *keṭa ṛāḱenci pagae paḍṭakeḍa*, the buffalo in its struggles suddenly snapped its tether.

paḍṭa-n rflx. v., same meaning : *ne baṣardo aleḱ keṛagee paḍṭanjana*.

paḍṭa-p p. v., of a rope, to snap suddenly : *sagīṛire sām ladi dipli pagatale tarate paḍṭajana*, when we were lading the firewood on the cart our rope snapped suddenly.

paḍṭaken adv., (1) modifying *siḷ, rika*, to snap suddenly. (2) fig., modifying *kaji*, to answer at once without hesitation. (3) modifying *gojṛ*, of an individual, to die suddenly. Cfr. *paṭapaṭi*, which is used of the quick death of several people.

paḍṭakenpaḍṭaken and *paḍṭaleka* advs. syns. of *paḍṭapadṭu*.

2^o var. of *paraḍṣa*, *paraḍṭa*, I. sbst., also *paḍṭa sari*, the thud of scourging : *hārāsando kain lellja, paḍṭa bāriia aiūmḷa*.

II. trs., to scourge with a single stroke : *bētetee paḍṭakia*. Note the saying : *dare taramara biako paḍṭaeako menea*, it is said that some kinds of snakes, when in water, beat it with their tail, causing the same thud as heard in scourging.

paḍṭa-n rflx. v., to scourge oneself with a single stroke : *runtanre en horo paḍṭanjana*.

paḍṭa-q p. v., to get a stroke in scourging : *ciminsae paḍṭajana* : How many strokes did he get in the scourging ?

paḍṭaken, adv., modifying *rika, sari, aiūmḷ, hārāsa*.

paḍṭa-bageḷ trs., and *paḍṭabageḷen*

paḍu

rflx. v., *paḍṭabageḷ* p. v., syn. of *paḍṭaken* with *siḷ, kiji, gojṛ* or *hārāsa*.

paḍṭa-paḍṭa jingle of *paḍṭa*, connoting plurality in the strokes given by a single scourger. As adv. it may take the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, or the forms *paḍṭaleka, paḍṭakenpaḍṭaken*.

paḍṭa-pedṭe jingle of *paḍṭa*, referring to the thuds of several scourgers. As adv. it may take the afxs. *ango, ge, qge, tange*.

paḍṭa-puḍṭu jingle of *paḍṭa*, connoting plurality of ropes snapping, or the snapping again and again of the same rope. As adv. it may take the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *siḷ, rika, sari, aiūmḷ*. The adverbial forms *paḍṭakenpaḍṭaken* and *paḍṭaleka* have the same meaning.

paḍu cfr. *gondḷ*, 1^o I. sbst., the marks left by a small quadruped digging or pawing the ground : *neado setapady ei tuiupady ?*

II. trs., of dogs and other small quadrupeds, to dig or paw the ground, in entrd. to *paṣur*, of large quadrupeds, to paw the ground with force ; *paṣaka*, of fowls and birds, to scratch the ground : *amaḱ seta gitile paduḱjada*.

III. intrs., same meaning : *lelime, seta padutana* (or *paduḱjala*) ; *simkodo kako paduḱa mendoko paṣakaea*. *padu-n* rflx. v., same meaning : *setatam gitile padutana*.

padu-qḱ p. v., of the ground, thus to be dug or pawed : *netare gitil purage paduakana*.

pa-n-ady vrb. n., (1) the extent of

such digging or pawing: *setakošo pinadyko padujada, goṭa sandaka dudugartana.* (2) the marks left: *nendo setapinady ei tuirpanady.* 2^d often also used instead of *psur*.

paduṭapēḍ (long nasal) sbst., the beetles *Brachynus crepitans* and *Brachynus sclopeta*: *paduṭapēḍ bōsare sabkjate landiṣa jinare tuguṛilire sukull-kac gasiia. Honko namkire purasako enkaia. Inia gasi tojanta ti hendea, apiupun mādo en hende capiteo kā gipioa.*

paḍa-puḍu Nag. var. of *parapurū* in the 2nd meaning of this word.

paḍul, pakāḍul (Sad) I. adj., (1) with *jō*, of the various kinds of figs and other fleshy fruit eaten with the skins (*dodari, keda, soso*, etc.): large in their kind. Also used as adj. noun: *paḍulkodole jomkeda.* The epd. adj. *paḍuljō* may qualify the tree: *paḍuljō bari*, a banyan tree bearing large fruit. (2) fig., with *jōa*, syn. of *lutukum*. *paḍul-q p. v.*, of any kind of figs, to grow comparatively large: ne *barijō paḍulakana.*

II. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, oge*, modifying *jōq, rikaq, lelq*.

paḍ Nag. (II.) var. of *poḍ* Has.

paḍa, paḍa-paḍa Has. syn. of *pokus, pakuspakus* Nag. I. abs. n., great softness combined with insipidity: *būtutaḍarra paḍa misao ei lam aṭṭakarakada?*

II. adj., with *jō, jilu, dā*, etc., insipid and very soft.

III. intrs, (1) in the df. prst., to be very soft and insipid: *sole haia jilu paḍzpaḍḡana.* (2) imprsl., with

in-ited prsl. prn., to find smth. insipid and very soft: *sole haia jilu paḍakjūa.*

IV. adv., the simple form with the afxs. *ange, ge, leha*, and the repetitive form with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, tan, tange*, modifying *aṭakar, aṭakaro*.

pačar 1^o Nag. var. of *pasar*, to lead out the cattle to graze in the morning: *uriko pačarkom.*

2^o poetical parallel of *urub*:

(1) *De, kiki, guigiri kanāci,*

De, kiki, nuruṇaiaemē.

De, kiki, racajo tutuki jeng,

De, kiki, pačaraiaemē.

O my aunt, hand me out, the basket for clearing the cow-house and the old broom for sweeping the courtyard.

(2) *Rasika jaḍ rasikā, rasika kamo nuruṇaḡ,*

Caḍa jaḍ caḍā, caḍa kame pačaro.

Thou, always so full of mirth and always so fond of pleasure, thou dost not come out to join the fun.

pača childish for *pačsa*.

pačda, pačdari Has. **phačda, phačdari** Nag. (A. *faḍa*) sbst., profit, advantage. Constructed like *rapha*.

pačda, pačdari Has. Nag. (II. *paḍā*) sbst., birth: product. Constructed like *upujāḍ*.

pačhā Nag. (Sad.) var. of *poč*.

pačkār, pačkāri (Sad) constructed like *tepār* and *beṭār*, but referring to the small trade of those who keep no shop and no stock but buy in the morning whatever they wish to sell during the day.

Cfr. *peroač*.

pačl (Sad. *phael* ; A. *faıl*, making, doing, acting) cfr. *amıq*, I. adj, with *pıri*, *tačıl*, syn. of *phadı́l pıri*, open ground. Also used as adj. noun : *pač'rele* duhkena.

II. trs., (1) syn. of *copapačl*, to free a clearance of its brushwood : *jaragora pič'epe*. (2) syn. of *la-pačl*, to clear and level ground with the hoe : *kolom ańrigeke pačlea*. (3) syn. of *halazpačl*, to clear stones from a field : *purage diri taikena*, *nādole pačlekeža* ; *dirigora pačtape*. (4) syn. of *heredpačl*, to clear the weeds from a field : *tasadpe pačlekeđa ei ? ne gořa oia kape pačlekeđa* ? (5) syn. of *mapačl*, to clear a grove of superfluous trees or saplings : *ne sake pač'epe*. (6) syn. of *ofatapačl*, of the wind, to clear the sky of clouds : *sirmac pačlekeđa* ; *rimbilke pačlekeđa*. N. B. (1) *Pačl* is not used instead of *heredpačl*, *hesepačl*, to cut the superfluous branches of a tree. (2) It is not affixed to *hočo*, as *amıq*.

pač'-en rflx. v., to clear the brushwood around one's house : *isu jumbara gutureke oraakad taikena*, *nā-doko pačlenjana*.

pačl-p p. v., corresp. meanings.

pač hulaq adv., syn. of *pačihulataq*, on a clear or cloudless day : *tisınadoc jıgıtana*, *pačlhulataq pıtebua*.

pačla I. sbst., also *pačlaliq*, a free end of the waist cloth or a separate piece, with which women in various ways cover their back and breasts : *pačla mena ei tam ?*

IIast thou any cloth to cover thy

breast ; *kuři pačla dūkedte sāne parařana*.

II. trs., (1) to use a cloth as a *pačla* : *mačnalijige pačlaeme*. (2) to dress a little girl with a *pačla* : *ne non pačlataipe*.

mačla-n rflx. v., to don as a *pačla* : *mačlanme* ; *ne lija pačlanme*.

mačla-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pačnās (Sad.; P. *pačnāś*) cfr. *mačla*, I. sbst., survey, settlement : *ape hature pačnās hobajana ei ?* N. B. The stages of the settlement operations are denoted by their Hindi names : *khanapuri*, *tasdik*, *tanaja*, *tirāsi*, etc.

II. trs., to survey the land, settling the disputes : *ape disumdoko-pačmāskeda ei ?*

III. intrs., in the df. pr-t., syn. of the p. v., *ale disum ne sirma pačmāstana* (or *pačmāsořana*).

pačmās-en rflx. v., of the survey and settlement staff, to do its work : *ne sirma okooko disumreke pačmāsentana ?*

pačmās-q p. v., of land, to get surveyed and settled : *ale disumdo mā pačmāsyana*.

pačna Nag. (II. *pačnā*) **pačna-**

sořa Nag. var. of *pāčrā*, *pāčrāsořa*

Nag. syn. of *alacisořa* Has. sbst., a goad.

pač-poč frequentative jingle of of *pač* or *poč*, cfr. *royořpoyoř*. Constructed like *pač*. As adv. it may take the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *řikup*. Unlike *pač*, it may be used fig. as syn. of *ulampalam*, of money spent want-

tonly or thriftlessly, as follows. I. sbst., improvident expenditure of money : ale oṛare ṭakara paṣpoḥ ja-naḥ nekage hobagṭana ; soben ṭakatale paṣpoḥre (or paṣpoḥte) senḡjana.

II. trs., to spend improvidently : paṣsako paṣpoḥkeda.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p. v. : paṣsa paṣpoḥṭana.

paṣpoḥ-n rlx. v., to spend improvidently : paṣsako paṣpoḥṭana.

paṣpoḥ-ḡ p. v., of money, to be spent improvidently : paṣsa paṣpoḥjana.

IV. adv., with or without the above afxs., modifying rika, kara.

paṣ-puḷ 1^o syn. of the first meaning of paṣcapuḍu. 2^o fig., I. sbst., also paṣpuḷn, the act of people slipping away one after the other.

II. intrs., of people to slip away one after the other : pancāṭṭāteko paṣpuḷkeda (or paṣpuḷkena).

paṣpuḷ-n rlx. v., same meaning : entencteko paṣpuḷnjana ; daroga hijulena, gogḡle saboa mente sobenکو paṣpuḷnjana.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. ange, ge, tan, tange, also puḷleka, puḷkenpuḷken, modifying senḡ. The form puḷken applies to the slipping away of a single individual.

paṣgarā Ho (from the Engl.) sbst., a fire guard of the reserved forest.

paṣsa, poṣsa (II. paisā) I. sbst., (1) syn. of kacā, a pice : paṣsa banoa, āṛāsikiko bārigea. (2) also ṭakapuṣsa, money : nīdo Asāmāte isu paṣsac auakada. Note the saying : nīdo paṣsa (or kūḷ paṣsa ; —

understood : menṭen) hoḡge. This is a syn. of : nīdo paṣsaan hoḡge.

II. trs., to mint or stamp copper into pice coins : tambako paṣsaca, they use copper to stamp pice.

III. intrs., (1) to make, i.e., gain, acquire, money : ne hoḡ nādoe paṣsakeda, reagṭane taṭkena, he was poor, but has made money now.

(2) in the df. prst., imprsl., of money, to be made : tisiagapado bepārte isu paṣṣaṭana (or paṣsaṭana), much money is made at present by trading.

paṣsa-n rlx. v., to make money : cilkate aminc paṣsanjana ? How has he made so much money ?

paṣsa-ḡ p. v., (1) of copper to be minted into pice : tambado paṣsaṭana, rupadaṭa ṭakagṭana. (2) to get money : apedo kūḷpe paṣsaakana. (3) imprsl., of money, to be made : bepārdole lagatiṭakana, mendo kū paṣsaṭana, torcakadaḡ batiḡ ulṭate senḡtana, indeed we do trade, but no money comes of it, we rather loose what we had.

pa-n-aṣsa vrb. n., the extent to which money is made : 'punaṣsac paṣsakeda, moḡsirmarege bandarakan soben otekoe haluṛnakeda oṛa bar araṛā urīkoe kirīnakēkko.

paṣsa-an adj., with hḡro, a moneyed man.

*N. B. The following little sums are paid by the guests when they go to consult the omens or on the occasion of a betrothal or marriage :

(1) When they go to see the bride (kurīlel) : 2 annas or two pice for those who wash the feet ; the same for those

who wash the hands after the banquet; the same for those who sing, the same for those who carry torches. The first is put in the little oil vessel by one of the guests. The rest is given in a lump. Moreover a rupee is put in the cup of beer presented to the bride, or a cloth is given her.

(2) When the girl's family in their turn consult the omens (*cēṛāṛi*); the same, except the rupee, which is put in the bride-groom's cup, not now, but at the betrothal.

(3) At the betrothal (*bala*): 2 annas or 2 pice for those who wash the feet; for those who wash the hands after the banquet; for those who sing; for those, who fetch water or cook; for those who make the leaf-plates; for those who scrub the pots; for those who spread the mats; for those who carry the lighted lamps; for those who rub with oil or diluted turmeric. All this, except the first, is given in a lump. Moreover, as just stated, a rupee is put in the bridegroom's cup, or a cloth given him.

(1) At the marriage it is the same as at the betrothal, with the exception of the rupee or cloth. Moreover 2 annas are required for the *gaṭṭhage*. In Haṣada only the latter is given; the other gifts of money are a custom of the Naguri country and are occasionally imitated in Haṣada only when one of the marrying couple belongs to the other country.

paśsacapi-dā or paśsa-dā sbst.,

water with which one or several copper coins have been washed. This is drunk as a counter-poison, which causes vomiting. Diluted cowdung produces the same effect. *Kanjigi* (rice-water subjected to acid fermentation) is also used as an antidote and is in fact always resorted to in case poisonous mushrooms have been eaten: *maira jointadko paśsadaṇṇu laḡatiṇṇa, ente mairako ulaṇṇuṇṇa*.

paśsa-ciji sbst., money; whatever is money; *paśsaciji tūe kā tūna, enamente sēṇa hoṇokodo namkelge berakreko dōtūbea*, money slips through the fingers, therefore wise people, as soon as they get any, hasten to put it in the bank.

paśsa-dā same as *paśsacapi-dā*.

paśsa-gaḍ syn. of *paśsapusuri*.

paśsa-lion childish for *dokōra*.

paśsal, paśsala (A. *faisal*, decision)

I. sbst., (1) the judgment of a magistrate or of the panches: *ikuṇa bicāṛṇa, paśsala aṇṇmentele hiṇṇakana; paśsala olakan kagaṇṇe namakada ci?* (2) also *paśsala kagaṇṇa*, a record of a judgment in court: *paśsala uṇṇare cimin ṭakape karela?*

II. trs., (1) to decide a case: *hakimdo aṇṇ mukudima cilkac paśsala-keda?* (2) to judge smb. or his case, giving judgment: *hakim cilkac paśsalakeḍḍea?* (3) to cease conversing: *mar, jagar nādobu paśsalaea*.

III. intrs., (1) to give judgment: *en hoṇa jēḷmente hakim paśsala-keda*, the judge condemned him to prison; *bicārtangeale aṇṇile paśsalaea*, we still discuss the case (in

the pan-layat), we have not yet given judgment; hakim eikae *paēsalatpea* ? What judgment did he give, for or against you ? (2) to cease conversing: mar, nādobu *paēsalaca*, durantebua. (3) in the df. prst., of a case, to get decided: tikiñatebu biēūtana, nājakē ne kaji kā *paēsalatana* (or *paēsalatana*). *paēsal-en*, *paēsal-a* reflex v., two first meanings of the intrs.: biēartundū-jakale, nāgele *paēsalana*. *paēsal-p* p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: eikae *paēsalajana* ? muku-dima eikatape *paēsalajana* ? muku-dimare eikape *paēsalajana* ?

paēsa-pusuri, **paēsa-gaō** syn. of *naqēgaō*, sbst., first stage of leprosy, a lasting skin eruption as large as a piee, consisting of a slight swelling of a reddish tint as if blood were gathered under the skin. These eruptions may appear anywhere on the body and may be numerous enough quite to disfigure a man and render him well nigh unrecognizable. Our informants never saw a case where they were not followed after a year or two by leprosy on the extremities, the eruptions disappearing then. Constructed like *pusuri*.

paēsa-tuṭi sbst., a rate of 1 piee in the rupee, when changing rupees into p. ce. Constructed like *ārituṭi*.

paēta adj., (1) with *bō*, syn. of *gaude bō*, a head of which the axial line is much inclined backwards (2) with *horo* and especially with *hon*, a person with such a head. Also used as adj. noun. As prd. it is constructed like its syn. *paētabō*. As

adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, it may modify *lelō* or *bogō*. In the p. v., it may have *bō* as sbj.: inia *bō paētajana*.

paēta-bō syn. of *paēta*, *hakabō*, *gaude bō*, I. adj., with *horo* and especially with *hon*, a person with a head of which the axial line is much inclined backwards: *paētabō* hon hijutana. Also used as adj. noun: he *paētabō*, hijume.

II. trs., to call smb. *paētabō*: eekatepe *paētabōkīa*, *bōdotae* sījegei ?

III. intrs., with ind. o., to address smb. with the nickname *paētabō*: alope *paētabōaine* kadaraōoa.

paētabo-gō p. v., (1) to be called *paētabō*: hupirare enkae lallena, enatee *paētabōjiana*, he got this nickname because his head looked thus when he was a child. (2) to get such a head: *paētabōjana* (or *bōe paētajana*).

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *lelō*.

paga, **pagha** (II. *pagō*; Or. *pāgā*) I. sbst., a rope 1" or more thick, of three strands, made and kept for general use. Hence the cpds. *baḍ-compaga*, *narialpaga*, etc.

Note the sayings: (1) hagarege *paga*, it is from the brotherhood one gets the rope, i.e., it is mostly one's own brethren who cause one to be put into jail, either by blabbing about a crime or in consequence of land disputes. (2) kaṭara *paga* (or *baēar*) hotgre rakab, to raise the rope from the feet to the neck, i.e., to cause a fault to be punished which the more directly interested person

was cording, (as when the wives convenom the situation by their quarrels); to exaggerate smb.'s fault and punish him or cause him to be punished more than he deserves. (3) *hotra paga* (or *baçar*) *kařare ařagu*, to punish smb. or cause him to be punished less than he deserves.

II. trs., (1) to make into a rope: *ne baçar pagape*, twist this cord into a rope. (2) to tie with a rope: *ne daru apita pig:keatehu goea*, we shall carry this tree (or piece of timber) by means of a rope at each end, and one in the middle.

paga-p p. v., corresp. meanings.

pagad-pogod (Sad. *paga-pogo*) 1^o onomatopoe, plural form of *pogod-pogod*, several objects being beaten. 2^o I. sbst., (1) a swollen state of the whole body, as in dropsy, in entrd. to *tanapatuapa*, a swelling of the extremities only: *pagad-pogod jatkajanci delededeŋoa*, when the body is much swollen, the skin is distended and the flesh soft and resilient. (2) also *pagad-pogod duku*, *pagad-pogod dula*, the disease or pathological cause of a swelling of the whole body: *en horore pagad-pogod menageařa*, jargi dipili mōlena ad *bugar ranutee bugiakana*, maybe the disease which caused his body to swell during the rains is still hidden in his body; the swelling disappeared by itself.

II. adj., (1) with *mo*, a swollen state of the whole body: *pagad-pogod mōre cekan ranu lag tiza*? (2) with *horo*, a person with a swollen body: *pagad-pogod horoko*

ceŋatem ranukoa?

III. trs., of a disease, to cause the body to swell: *cekan duku pagad-*

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of a person or his body, to get swollen: *tisiagapa inia hormo* (or *tisiagapae*) *pagad-pogodlana*.

pagad-pogod-2 p. v., (1) same meaning. (2) to be caused to swell: *modukuteko pagad-pogodou*, people are caused by dropsy to get a swollen body.

V. adv, with or without the afxs. *aaga, ge, gge, laa, tanga*, modifying *rikio, lolu*: *Asūre kire Bořūre puri sirina taikate ne disum hiju-ruařkōci tarumara horoko pagad-pogodlanko mōoa*; *tuŋu jiluteko bugioŋko mēna*; *ena mēduku* (*panikāoar*) *do kā, mēdo pagad-pogod dukuge*, some people coming back to Chola Nagpur after a sojourn of many years in Assam or Bhutan, get a swelling of the body, which is not dropsy: they are said to get cured if they eat jackal's flesh (once, to satiety).

3^o fig., contrary of *radikaw, ratā*, cfr. *papeso*, I. adj., with *horo, horoo*, with soft and bloated flesh: *pagad-pogod horokotare* (or *formore*) *pere huringe taŋna ad gaōjanro bodete kako bugioa*, people with a bloated body, have little strength, and their sores do not heal promptly.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to be soft and bloated; to have a body soft and bloated: *ne disume lelō-tankore Mandeari ad Baŋgaliko pagad-pogodlana* (or *pagad-pogodgea*).

pagad-pagod-o p. v., to become such.
 III. adv., with or without the affxs.
ange, ge, ege, tan, tange, modifying
hormaq, rikao, lelq.

***paga-hora** 1^o I. sbst., each one of the alternate circular grooves that make the ribs of a rice bale, of the grooves viz. which are made first and tied provisorily with a rope about 1" thick (*paga*) replaced afterwards by a rope $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick (*potom bañar*), the latter being used also to tie the intermediate grooves which are made only at the end of the operation. See under *babapotom*. The first manner of making a rice bale, described there, wherein the ropes are tied at once definitively, is used only for small bales or for bales that will not have to stand long. As a rule in larger bales, a first set of ribs is tied only provisorily with one, two or four thick single ropes and these, if they are more than one, are not knotted together at their crossing. Each of the one, two or three circular grooves thus made is called *pagahora*. The thinner rope, *potombañar*, made of *baqom, jiré*, etc., is fitted on in the manner described of the straw rope on p. 291. Only, when it has been tied instead of the thick rope, the operation is not finished. An intermediary set of grooves, as deep as the first, is beaten with the *gojorâ* and tied with the prolongation of the same *potombañar*. When the bale is finished it is impossible to tell where the *pagahora* has been. Thus a *bar hora potom* (1-8 maunds of paddy) has 4 ribs and

was made with one provisory rope, i.e., with one *pagahora*; an *upun hora potom* (8-16 maunds of paddy) has 8 ribs and was made with two *pagahoras*; an *iral hora potom* (16-20 maunds) has 16 ribs and was made with four provisory ropes. A bale could be made also with three provisory ropes, but this is rarely, if ever, done.

II. trs., to tie a bale with provisory ropes: *sapaaginre ne potomdope pagahorakeda*, enamente joa maparamakana, on this bale you have put the provisory ropes too far from each other, and thus the ribs are too broad.

pagahora-o p. v., corresp. meaning: ne potom (or ne potomre) baria *pagahorakana*.

2^o fig, sbst., the hollow dividing the bottom of men, in entrd. to *landirebel*, the same of men or women. It is called *pagahora* because the loincloth, in passing between the buttocks, fills this place and is compressed like a rope: *pagahoraree gaökana*.

***paga-otora** Has. Nag. syn. of *sotaruay* Nag. I. sbst., a first visit paid to the bride's family a few days after the *bala*, betrothal. It is on the morning after the betrothal that the family of the bride or, a couple of its members drive off the bullocks which form the marriage price. Hence the name given to this visit, *pagaotora*, the following the rope (with which these bullocks were led away).

II. intrs, to pay this visit: *tisiale*

pagar

pagaotoṛṭana (or *pagale otoṛṭana*).
pagaotoṛ-ṛ p. v., imprsl., of this
 visit, to take place: *pagaotoṛjana*
 (or *paga otoṛjana*) ci aūrige?
pagaotoṛte adv., modifying *sen*:
pagaotoṛteko senkena, they paid
 this visit. This adv. may also be
 used intrsly. with inserted prnl.
 subj.: *pagaotoṛtekojana*, they are
 gone to pay this visit.

pagar (Or. *pagār*, embankment)
 syn. of *kaḍa*.

pagāri, **pagri** (II. *pagri*) syn. of
beḍ, a pugri or turban. Note the
 saying: hisimuka *pagāri* tuḍkarege
ṭunṭuna, it is no use prolonging my
 speech, whatever I may add leads
 to the same conclusion, (Itly., a
 turban, even if it were 20 cubits
 long, would end at the back of the
 head).

***pagāri** *tol* the investiture of a
 new manki by the imposition of a
 turban at the hands of the rajah
 of Chota Nagpur. This practice is
 not universal. After the death of
 a manki his eldest son inherits the
 office and the property. Accom-
 panied by the chiefs of the villages
 in his *pati*, he visits the rajah to
 pay him a royalty (*salāmt*). The
 rajah then presents him with a
 turban, and ties it around his head,
 telling the chiefs present that this
 is henceforward the manki to whom
 they must pay their rents.

pagōro, **pagro** cfr. *gondṛ*, I. sbst.,
 the marks left by a bear or a dog
 digging for smth. with the fore
 paws: *tisādo apitaleka buru-*
pagroṛṭ lella.

pagōro-pagōro

II. trs., (1) of a dog or a bear, to
 dig up smth. with the forepaws:
 ne bunumdo buri *pagōrokedā*;
 burido ne bunumren hurumsukukoe
pagōrokedkōa; Buruhaturen seta-
 kodo sāga *pagōroko* heḍajana, the
 dogs of Buruhatu have taken the
 habit of digging up sweet-potatoes
 and eating them raw. (2) fig., to
 dig up things with the hand or
 with a stick: *ote lebeakana, aleḥ*
saragado honko pagōrokedā.

pagōro-n rflx. v., same meanings:
 burido ne bunumren hurumsukukoe
pagōronjana.

pagōro-ṛ p. v., corresp. meanings:
 purage cimā buriko hijūlena, isu
 bunumko *pagōroakana*; *tisā nida*
 ne bunumren hurumsukuko *pagōro-*
lena; *aleḥ sāga purage pagōro-*
ṭana.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*,
gge, *leka*, modifying *ur*, *riku*.

pagōro-pagōro, **pagro-pagro** 1^o jin-
 gle and syn. of the preceding. The
 adv. may take the afxs. *ange*, *ge*,
gge, *tan*, *tange*, and occurs also in
 the forms *pagōrokenpagōroken*, and
pagōroleka.

2^o intrs., of quadrupeds, to run with
 clawed or nailed feet: *hensāto ikula*
pagōropagōrokedā.

pagōropagōro-n rflx. v., same mean-
 ing: *aleḥ raca mulite hoṛokulakia*
pagōropagōronjana.

pagōropagōro-ṛ p. v., imprsl., of the
 running about of such animals, to
 take place: *nubāḍipili aleḥ raca*
mulite pagōropagōrolena, tēṛō cimado
 taikena.

II. adv., with or without the afxs.

onge, *je*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pagorolok* and *pagōrokenpagōroken*, modifying *nir*.

pāg-pāg var. of *pāpā*.

pagri var. of *pagāri*.

pagro and *pagropagro* vars. of *pagōro* and *pagōropagōro*.

pāgu Has. *phagua* Nag. I. sbst., (1) the *pāgu* fea-t, i.e., the ensemble of the *pāgumā*, the *pāgusendera* and the *pāgu-i*: orq cimin dinre *pāgu* hobioa? N. B. The Mundas never affix the word *poroh* to the names of their feasts so that the epds. *pāguporoh*, *bāporoh*, *migeporoh*, etc., are heard only from the lips of foreigners. (2) also rarely *pāgudarū*, the tree which is cut during the *pāgumā*: *pāguko* mākedā.

II. intrs., (1) to hold the *pāgu* feast: *Dikuko sida hulaiko pāguza* Mundakodo tāomhulā, the Hindus hold this feast on one day and the Mundas on the next. (2) syn. of *pāguili*, to eat cakes and drink rice beer after the annual obligatory hunt (*pāgusendera*).

pagua, *pagua-mā*, *pagua saugar* vars. of *phagua*, *phaguamā*, *phagua-saugar*, used in the part of Nag. adjoining the Has. country.

pāgu-candū, sometimes *pagūn-candū* Has. *phagūn-candū* Nag. (II. *phāgun*; Sk. *phālgun*) sbst., a lunar month (beginning with the new moon) which corresponds more or less to our February.

**pāgu-ili* I. sbst., (1) the eating cakes and drinking rice beer on returning from the obligatory annual hunt. There is no real banquet.

The hunt lasts two or three days, but is obligatory only on the first, so that a few people to whom beer appeals more, continue drinking on the second and the third day instead of joining further in the hunt: *sida bulāia pāgusendera hobajan amū pāguiliko nūa*. (2) syn. of *bapag pāguili*, rice beer (one pitcher per village or hamlet, or more if the number of houses exceeds twenty) brewed from rice furnished by the village blacksmith and drunk about a week after the obligatory annual hunt. It is at this drinking bout that the services of the blacksmith are engaged for the next year. Five or six measures of grain are needed to brew a pitcher.

II. intrs., (1) also *pāgu*, to drink beer on the first occasion described: *en orare cekan kakāla aiumotana?* —*Pāguilitanako* (or *pāgutana*), whence the shouting in that house? —They are eating cakes and drinking beer, preferring this to joining the second part of the annual hunt. (2) to drink beer on the second occasion described.

**pāgu-mā* Has. *phagua-mā* Nag. *pagua-mā* Nag. close to the Has. country, sbst., the ceremony of cutting a castor oil tree; *Ricinus communis*, Linn., Euphorbiaceae (*risajaradaru*) and one or several saplings of the silk-cotton tree (*edeldaru*) *Bombax Malabaricum*, DC., Malvaceae, or of the *Erythrina indica* (*edelkurum*) Lamk., Papilionaceae, planted for the occasion without roots in the middle of a

broad path or road. This is one of the two feasts, the other being the Sohrai or cattle feast, which are kept alike by the Mundas and by the Hindus, from whom the first have borrowed them. The Hindus cut their castor oil plant on the eve of their Holi festival, i.e., on the last day of their month of Phāgun; on the eve of the full moon (generally in March) at which their month of Chait begins. The Mundas cut theirs the next day. (Hence the sentence under *pāgu*, intrs). For them it is a hunting feast. We met only one old man conscious of its having originated in Hindu mythology. He said: "The silk-cotton tree we cut down, signifies Rauna rajah. This Rauna had ten heads. He stole Sita, (the wife of Rama Lachman) and carried her off to the Lanka fort. Rama besieged him there, killed him, cut him to pieces and burned him. The silk-cotton tree has also many heads and therefore it represents Rauna rajah. If for 12 years the silk-cotton tree were not burnt and cut down, or if for 12 years people were not to brush their teeth, then Rauna rajah would revive and begin again to upset the whole world, for he is a bad one and an enemy to everybody".

•Asked how he knew all this, he gave the usual reply: "The ancestors have handed it down like this".

However, this explanation is quite unknown to such present-day Mundas as live not in close contact with the Hindus. For them the pieces

of the *pāgu* tree signify only the horned game they hope to slay.

On the eve of the full moon. After sunset the young men of the village raise the cry: "Dolabu hāi! jārabu māuā! Come along! Let us go and cut and bring the castor oil tree!" Then they go and cut a castor oil tree in any one's garden and carry it to about a hundred yards East of the village or, if a hamlet having no *pithā* of its own, joins in the ceremony, in the direction of this hamlet. There they dig a hole, either in the middle of the road (*hatia*) or path, or on its side, and fix the tree into it. Then they return to the village for their supper. When this is over, taking their hunting axes they make a tour asking a sheaf of thatch grass (*saṁṇi*) from every house where there is no pregnant woman. It is a general belief that to take thatch in such a house would spoil (*pal*) the great yearly hunt (*pāguscadera*). Having collected this thatch they go back to the tree, accompanied by many of the people, tie some of the sheaves as high as possible around the stem and put the rest on the branches. The castor oil plant is a very small tree. This done, they shout: "Now then, boys, put fire to it". A boy then lights one of the lower sheaves and as soon as the fire has well caught, the young men make a wild rush at it to aim a stroke with their hunting axes three or four feet above the ground. The stem must be cut through and

through in one stroke if it is to promise a successful hunt. The stump is left standing.

Hunting axes believed to be endowed with special virtue, may never be used to cut wood; but they are allowed to be used on this occasion because this castor oil tree represents the game to be met at the hunt.

Such was the custom formerly. Men now 50 years old have witnessed it in their youth. They called it *jara-pāgu*, and they gave the name of *marara pāgu* to the ceremony of the next day which alone is still in use, a castor oil tree, however, being added to the silk-cotton tree.

On the day of the full moon (*otepo-nami*). At about 4 P. M. the young men go to cut a silk-cotton sapling (*edeldorn*) 10-15' high and carry it to the pahan's, all the while singing hunting songs (*japidurara*) to signify that now the hunting season has opened.

In front of the pahan's house a spot has been cleaned and rubbed with diluted fresh cowdung. This the pahan sprinkles with water before the sapling is put down on it, and he treats the carriers to a cup of beer. They then take the sapling to the place where on the eve the castor oil tree was cut down and its stump still stands, and leaving it there, they return to the village to collect sheaves of thatch grass, as they did the day before. The pahan with his assistant and nearly the whole village, including even a certain number of women, accom-

pany them. Part of the sheaves is tied round the sapling whilst it still lies on the ground. When it is raised and firmly fixed in the ground, another part is placed around it slantingly, the bases resting on the ground; thus they form a kind of entirely closed little hut (*guta*) around the foot of the sapling. This done, the pahan puts three little heaps of pearl-rice near the western side of this little hut, catches the sacrificial fowl, a red one, with both hands, sits down facing eastwards and after inducing or forcing it to eat some of the rice, sacrifices it to *Bircandiboraga* (also called *Birsandi*, *Bir-mahara*) with the following words: "Ne, tisira omamtanaina, cedamtanaina, jomemo nūime. Hisi aṭal, dūrūsi aṭalāte sutuau gonagoraukome. Saṛagagara, hasecargārele dalgoḡ rūgoḡkoka, rōrosakam citiri, delkaburu kulaē. From the twenty, the forty rows of game (that make up thy herd) drive and steer some (towards us) so that we may strike and club them to death in the holes and trenches dug by seekers after eatable tubers and wild yams. (Amongst them drive towards us) the partridge coloured like dry leaves and the hare coloured like the clods raised along the furrows." The falling into holes and pits refers only to large game such as wild boars and various kinds of deer. Lest partridges which are not likely to be brought down in this way, should not be understood in the petition, they are added by name at the end

of the formula.

He now thrusts the fowl into the little hut which he puts on fire so as to burn the victim alive, should it somehow escape, the young men must hunt and kill it with stones.

Then he makes a libation of beer to the same spirit and breaking into three pieces a small pancake made of rice flour, he places them near the three little heaps of rice.

Meanwhile a young man, holding a sheaf of thatch grass between his teeth, lights it at the burning grass runs once round the pahan whom he slightly sings, and then roud the sapling, thus putting fire to it. As far as the thatch in his mouth, allows, he caws all the while like a crow. As soon as the sapling is ablaze, the pahan with his hunting axe aims a blow at it, 3 or 4 ft. above the ground. Immediately all the young men rush forward with their axes and strike at it till the upper part comes down with a crash.

Then sheaves of thatch are taken to all the village springs and there lit with fire taken from the burning sapling and thrown ablaze into the springs. The next day all the springs are cleaned by baling out the water. The fowl, which has been burnt to death, is now taken out from the ashes, and divided into as many little bits as there are people present. Each one eats his share there and then.

After this the beardless boys gather round the smoking stump of the sapling and putting a foot against

it, pick up some ashes and rub them on their upper lip, to represent moustaches. Thereby they hope to acquire the strength and agility required for a successful hunt.

The fallen part of the sapling is then cut into pieces just above the points where it branches. The silk-cotton tree throws out its branches in ternary or quaternary whorls. Thus each piece ends with a whorl of branches. These are all lopped off except two, of which a length of 4-6" is kept. The result, a piece of stem with two diverging lengths of branches, is deemed to represent the horned head of a deer.

The upper end of the sapling stump is then split in two, and one of these "heads" symbolical of the game they are going to kill in the coming hunt, is inserted horizontally in the cleft. This is called *jiludiraq*, the horns of game. The remaining pieces are symbolically given to the surrounding villages, a piece being thrown in the direction of each, with the shout: "Ter, hāi, (Burumako, Simbuako, etc.), hunda, merajā gapape eperaqa. There take, people of (Buruma or Simbua, etc.), this is a gift of game, lest to-morrow you raise a quarrel over a kill (or, in Nag., over the bag)."

Then two young men carry one of the pieces with a pole, as game is carried, to the house of the pahan. All the people follow singing hunting songs. The pahan's mother or, if she be no more, his wife, comes out and washes the feet of the

carriers. This ceremony symbolizes the joy of a mother or wife when she sees her son or husband returning safely from the chase. The next day the pahan or anyone of his family, throws the symbolical piece on the path leading to the village spring.

Nowadays, as already stated, the castor oil tree is no more cut on the eve. It is cut together with the silk-cotton sapling on the night of the full moon. The silk-cotton sapling may be replaced by an *edel-kirum* sapling. In Has. there is generally but a castor oil tree and one sapling of either *edel* or *edel-kirum*; but there may be, and elsewhere often there are, several such saplings. The castor oil tree and the sapling are planted from 15 to 30 feet apart and the little sacrificial hut forms with them an isosceles triangle. When there are more saplings they are planted each separately at short distances further on along the road. These are generally small saplings and are cut pretty close to the ground. Burning thatch is, as a rule, no more thrown in the village springs; but one of them is vetoed on the first day of the hunt and to ensure that no water will be drawn from it, it is dirtied with cowdung, bits of straw, old brooms, and the like. The Oraons, for this purpose, fill the spring with thorns. The women must on that day fetch the water from elsewhere or take a sufficient provision on the day before. The spring is baled out

and cleaned on the morning of the second day of the hunt. On the first day moreover the women are not allowed to wash clothes or to besmear the floors with diluted cowdung, and the men may not comb their hair or rub their body with oil.

pagūn-candū Has. occasional var. of *pāgu-candū*.

pagur-pagur var. of *lagur-pagur*.

pagūru and **pagūru-pagūru** Nag. vars. of *pagōro* and *pagōropagōro*.

***pāgu-sendera** Has. **phagua-saṅgar** Nag. sb-t., the great annual hunt which takes place on the two or three days following the *pīgumā*. This is the sole common hunt obligatory (on the first day only) on all able-bodied men and boys from the age of twelve. Even little boys of 5 or 6 generally accompany to render what service they are able, but these stop on the outskirts of the forest. If any valid man, instead of joining this hunt, chooses to work, v. g. to plough, and is met whilst thus engaged, anybody may cut to pieces his yoke, plough or other implement and no panchayat will be held on this account, no punishment inflicted. From the *pīgumā* (full moon) till the end of the month (new moon) no marriages are allowed.

In the Naguri country groups of 10-12 villages join together for this hunt. These groups are called *parha*, and custom determines, under the *jilujāvar* of which of these villages the sacrifice must be offered

and the bag divided between them. In the Ilasada country there are no such groups: the villages go to hunt each separately. As on this occasion everybody is out hunting, it often happens that two *parhas* or two separate villages are after the same game, the one wounding and the other killing it, and quarrels arise as to who has the right to bag it.

In the morning the hunters rally to the cry: "Come along! He who does not go, will not be counted by Singbonja!" They gather at the place where still stands the stump of the silk-cotton tree burnt and cut down during the *pāguma* ceremony. After shooting a few arrows at the stump, they go and join the other villages of the same *parha*, or start for the chase on their own hook.

If any big game, such as wild bear or large deer, be slain, then on, their way home, they sing *japi*, i.e., hunting songs. When they approach the village, all the married women turn out with brass or earthen water-pots to wash the feet of the hunters. A woman washes the feet of any man or boy she happens to meet first. This, they say, is done to manifest the mothers' and wives' joy at the safe return of their sons and husbands. Indeed these hunts are not without danger, for, besides the risk of an unsought encounter with a leopard, bear, or tiger, there is the chance of being gored by a wild boar, bison or stag,

which must all be attacked with the axe, either from the outset or at last at the finish. There is also the possibility of a clash with another village or *parha* met on the hunting field, or of a dispute, sometimes a bloody dispute, over the bag. In such quarrels the hunting axe may easily become a battle-axe.

If any hunter comes back wounded, all the women gather around him and each washes his feet to show her sympathy and appreciation of his courage. After the washing, of the feet, women and huntsmen exchange greetings and all enter the village together, and then disperse to their houses.

On entering the house, the head of each family, in the inner room, offers *ārūli* and cakes of bread to the shades of the ancestors, saying: "Here I give and offer you this" (N., N., of all the ancestors he can remember). "As you have from time immemorial kept the custom and handed it down to us, even so I make you now this offering. Let there be neither stomach-ache nor headache. Oh! accept my greeting!" After that all take their meal, and, on the first day at least, drink the *pāguili*, and eat the cakes everywhere baked for this occasion.

The game brought in is hung up in the house of the one who, according to hunting rules, is considered the slayer. There it must remain untouched until the whole bag is divided and distributed on

the last night of the hunt.

Next morning they gather and start afresh in the same manner as on the first day. If too much beer on the previous night now renders someone little fit to join in the hunt, the obligation to do so is no more so strict. In some places the hunt takes three days.

At the end of the last day, whatever has been killed on that and the preceding days, is brought together to the *jilujaer* of the principal village of the *parha*, there to be divided between all the villages. Each animal must be carried on the same pole on which it was brought in from the hunting ground. From there each village takes its share to its own *jilujaer*. Here the *pahan* first offers in sacrifice a few pieces of hare or deer, and then the bag is further divided amongst the individual inhabitants. The rules for disputed game, and for the division of the bag, are as follows.

(1) Rules relating to disputed game :

(a) Suppose X and Z belong to different *parhas* or to villages which hunt separately. X has wounded an animal with an arrow and follows the traces of blood to find and kill it. Meanwhile Z meets the same animal and finishes it with a stroke of his axe. He may cut off a shoulder and foreleg if he has time to do so before the arrival of X. If X supervenes too soon, Z loses all claim, provided X can prove that he has wounded the animal before Z killed it. This

he will generally be able to do by his arrow still sticking in the wound. (b) X wounds an animal with an arrow and it runs on. Then Z hits it also with an arrow. It is cut in two lengthwise and each gets half, except that X has a right to the whole head. (c) If the people of one *parha* or of a village hunting independently, have wounded an animal and follow it up, and then meet the people of another such *parha* or village, and state their case, the latter will not join in the pursuit, because they would have no right to a share even if they killed the animal. (d) If several *parhas* or disconnected villages chase concurrently an animal not yet wounded, the whole animal will belong to those who first wound it.

Sometimes violent quarrels arise between two *parhas* or two disconnected villages. These are occasionally settled by a free fight in which people get severely wounded or even killed. As a rule, however, a *panchayat* is rather resorted to, and those who claim to have inflicted the first wound are put on their oath. This is an imprecatory oath and is one of those believed to be always countenanced by Singbonga, (see under *bhondo*), so that the man who falsely swears that he was the first to wound a certain game, is sure to attract on himself the harm he imprecates.

(2) Rules for the division of the bag between the villages of the same

paraka: (a) The individual who, with an arrow, inflicted the first wound on an animal, gets a hind leg (*tupuiṅbulu*). (b) The one who did the same with his axe, gets a foreleg (*mapacāri*). (c) Those who inflicted a second wound or finished a wounded animal have no claim to a special share. (d) Any one who has wounded an animal on the neck with his axe (*jorae masidkeda*), has no right to a special share, and is in for trouble not only with his own village, but with the whole neighbourhood, because by so doing he has spoiled all the future hunts on this hunting ground (*bir oaloo*). (e) All the rest is divided into as many shares as there are villages in the *paraka*, and all the villages get equal shares.

(3) Rules for the division of the bag between individuals of the same village: (a) The individual who, with an arrow, inflicted the first wound on an animal, gets a hind leg; *tupuiṅbulu*. (b) The one who did the same with his axe receives a foreleg (*mapacāri*). (c) In Has. both must cede a third part of this share to the one who inflicted the second wound with an arrow (*ḡelasār*), or with his axe. In Nag. the one who inflicts the second wound has no right to a special share. (d) If a dog got hold of a hare or deer it is regarded as having inflicted the first wound, and a hind leg (*setadundi*) goes to the special share of the dog's owner. (e) All the heads of herbivorous game are set

apart. They will be eaten on the spot by those who are not debarred to do so. Further hunts would be spoiled (*sendera oaloo*) if a woman, or the husband of a woman with child or unclean after childbirth (before the *caṡi*), were to partake of such heads. (f) The stomachs and intestines are set apart for those who cut up the meat and make the shares. Men debarred from eating the heads receive in compensation each a double share of the intestines. These also will be eaten on the spot. (g) In Has. when the bag includes a sambur or other large game, packets of a few lbs. of its meat are set apart to be sent as a token of friendship to the four villages at the points of the compass. These gifts are called *hunḡa* and are offered on no other occasion, but the *pāgusendera*. (h) After the bones have been crushed and pounded with the grinding stone in a little cavity on the stone slab, they and the rest of the meat are disposed in little shares on leaves. Any man or boy of whatever age who hunted or at least accompanied the hunters, gets two such leaves. Male beings who were absent from the hunt, be they suckling babies, receive one. One also is granted to lone widows and families whose head is dead or absent. (i) An additional share is given to those who brought their dog to the hunt and to those (generally children) who carried home a hare, deer or other game as soon as it was killed. Thus a child of seven

may get three shares.

N.B.—(1) The lucky hunter who has secured a fore or hind leg, generally distributes part of it to his intimate friends. Such a gift is called *jûrû*, but the term is not restricted to this occasion. Some time later his friends will, in return, entertain him with a pot of beer. (2) After ordinary hunts, when the bag is divided between those, more or less numerous, who joined in the sport, the one who inflicted the first wound gets only a double share. However, if such a hunt takes place between the *pāguseenders* and the following new moon, he is favoured with a whole leg, as in the yearly hunt. (3) The division of the game must needs take place under the *jêh-jabur* only at the end of the *pāguseenders*. On other occasions it is never preceded by a sacrifice.

pahal, pahai-hora and **pahal-ençû** Nag. vars. of *pâl*, *pâlhora* and *pâluadu* Has.

paham Nag. Has. **pām** Has. (H. *paham*) cfr. *popaham*, *papām*, ¹⁰ 1. (1) abs. noun, memory : *hupupia honkotare pām hupūgea*. (2) st. st., remembrance, the act or remembering : *aiā lûngakimree ulubgîna, tisiujaked soben kajira pāndo banaa*, he told me when I was rather drunk, I have scarcely any remembrance of all that he said.

II. adj, (1) with *horo*, a person with a good memory : *nîdo kâh pām horoge, nitare kajikuleme*, he has a good memory, send word through him. (2) with *kaji*, things one

remembers : *pām kajido sobenita udubadma, ripinaakanakodo kitaly lelkedtea udubamea*.

III. trs., (1) to remember smth. : *hola kajim pāmjada ei ? inido langiam metaitana, amado kam pamtana*, thou callest him a lazy fellow, but what about thyself ? (2) to remember sub. ; to recognize him ; to know him : *am okoe ?—Kacim pahamvadiña 'apea hatute mod-sirmania dasikena, who art thou ? —Dost thou not remember me ? I was for a whole year a servant in thy village : ama kajibdeia pahamvada, mendo einae kaita neikedua, from what thou sayest I can make out who thou art, but I never met thee before ; ne horom pām daga ei ? Dost thou know this man ?*

IV. intrs, (1) in the pf. prst., to be remembered : *holara soben kajido kâ pahamvada*. (2) impr.-l., with inserted prst. prn, to remember smth. : *hola kajiko sobenlo kâ pāmjadîna*.

paha-u-en rlx. v., (1) to remember smth. about one-self : *sîdado eikani taikena lacim pahaventana* 'Dost thou not remember how thou wert formerly. (2) to try and remember : *j thavame, hola eekangeekana uduly lona ? Try and remember the various things told yesterday.*

paham-p p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. : *ne kaji gapa pahamoka*.

pa-u-aham, pā-u-ām vrb. n., the extent to which one remembers : *pāmime pāmakeda, miai rati kaji kae ripinakeda*, he remembered so well

paham-caba

that he had forgotten nothing.

2^o in Nag. only I. abs. n., grief at a demise, mournfulness, sadness, heart-ache : apute goēnante inia jīre *paham* bolonana.

II. trs., (1) to mourn smb. dead or gone away : goēnante isele *paham-mea*, if thou die we shall regret thee in great sorrow. (2) to be sad and deplore a misfortune : eikanam *paham-tana*, holatjōtem gosogirikana? What art thou grieving for? Thou art utterly despondent since yesterday.

III. intrs., (1) pr-l, to grieve, mourn, be sad : bandataō hijana, purgee *paham-tana*. (2) impr-l, with inserted pr-l prn, to feel full of grief or sadness : enagata gonōō *paham-naqlon*.

paham-en rllx. v, to grieve, mourn, be sad : goēnan hōnkinae *paham-tana* ; inia baria hōnkinae Asēmtekinajana, enamente purgee *paham-tana*.

paham-o p. v., to be lamented, mourned, deplored : jāimin *paham-greo* goēnani hae nuara, excessive grief is useless, it will not bring back the dead.

paham-caba trs, to remember everything that was to be remembered.

paham-caba-o p. v., corresp. meaning.

paham-nam syn. of *paham-teba*.

paham-teba trs., to remember smth. that is recalled to mind by what one sees or hears : Carbery Gomke lelilō, Birsabagoān dipilii tuiālena mente horoko *paham-teba-tanko* taikena, each time they saw Father Carbery, people remembered

pahāra

that at the time of the Birsā rise he had been hit with an arrow.

paham-teba-o p. v., corresp. meaning.

pahāra, *pahra*, *pāra* (II. *pahra*) I. sbst, (1) syn. of *pārahama*, the charge of watching over smth., sitting, standing or working near it and keeping awake if it be at night, in entrd. to *horo* which does not exclude sleeping near the thing to be guarded, and *hira* which only demand that the object to be guarded be visited again and again : tšisido *pāra* namkeda. Here: the opds. *nidipāra*, watching at night ; *suqipāra*, guarding during the day. (2) syn. of *pāra horo* and *pāranj*, a watch, a guard, a sentry : miad *pāra*ko doakina.

II. trs, to keep guard or watch over smth. or smb. : Durundara bardnōrādo Bhutinko *pāra-jada* ; the Bhutia soldiers keep guard over the armoury at Dorunda ; thamaren sipukodo maraia Lāt Saōb hijulen hulna horako *pāra-tana*, the day the Viceroy came the police guarded the road.

pahara-n rllx. v., (1) same meaning : sipaiko kaeārrira takapaēsako *pāra-tana*, the police keeps guard over the treasury. (2) to go about with body-guards : rajako *pāra*na.

pahāra-o p. v., to be guarded : Lāt Saōb, orādo nidasiagi *pāra-o-tana*, watch is kept night and day over the house of the Governor.

pa-n-ahāra vrb. n., the extent to which guard is kept : Lāt Saōb orādo *pa-nāra*ko parajada, miā ghanta

raṭi kā bageṭana.

pahāṭa, **pahāṭi** Nag. var. of *pāṭa*, *pāṭi* Has.

pahār Nag. **pārā** Has. (Sad. and II. *pahan*; Sk. *pāhan*, *pāhān*, village headman) syn. of *diuri* Ho. I. sbst., (1) the public sacrificer in each Munda village: *pahār menāia ci?* Is the pahan at home? (2) the office of pahan: *apu goṇanre pahārdo nīge namea*, this one will get the office of pahan when his father dies.

II. trs., to make smb. pahan of the village: *marāa hondo kabu pahāria*, inṭare jeta nage raṭi kae hoporena, bokotekora pahārenka, let us not take the eldest son as pahan, he has no influence over the spirits, i.e., he knows nothing about sacrifices, (Itly., if he sacrifice, not even a Nagebonga will approach), let his younger brother be pahan.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be pahan: *ale hature ne hopo pahārtana*. (3) to fulfil the duties of a pahan: *nealq apisirmaina pahār-jada*, it is now the third year I am a pahan.

pahār-en, *pārā-n* rflx. v., to take the office of a pahan.

pahār-ḡ, *pārā-ḡ* p. v., (1) to be made a pahan: *apu goṇanre amei pahārōa?* (2) to become a pahan, to take the office of a pahan: *baūm-doe balabatugea*, am *pahārōme*, thy elder brother is a fool, be thou our pahan.

* I. The pahan is the representative and the minister of that form of monotheism which we find exposed

in the Asur legend, where Sing'lon-ga appears as the creator of the universe, the overlord of all spirits, and the source of all power to reward or punish men which is attributed to the spirits. He holds his office by right of birth: he must not only belong to the Munda race and to the clan of the village community, but must also descend from the founder of the village, in a straight line, through the first-born sons or their nearest agnates. However, as seen above in the sentence under the trs. and passive verbs, it is not always the eldest son who succeeds his father.

His office is purely honorary: he does not depend on it for his living. However in a few villages in the Hasada country, and in nearly all the villages elsewhere, a rice field, called *pahanai* or *dalikatāri*, is attached to the office. The Mundas, kept to this day as pahans in the villages where the Oraons have superseded the Mundas, also possess such a field. The sacrificial fowls are given by, or rather taken from, the community, the pahan indicating to the young men the individual fowl he wants, and these catching it. The rice needed for the meal and beer after the sacrifice of *kolomai* on the pahan's threshing floor, is now brought by the villagers, unless the pahan undertakes to furnish it from his own. Formerly the pahan got it from the fields, going to reap a sheaf in a field at his choice in each dell or, on the Khuntī side,

in a field of each family. The rice needed for the meal of the people in the *bājaer* on the flower feast, is gathered from each family a few days previously by the pahan and his assistant. Whatever rice or rice beer is needed on the other occasions, he furnishes himself. He generally receives a gratification called *bāhorsoq* (like the occasion on which it is given), often one anna per house, when, after the sacrifice of the flower feast, he goes to stick a panicle of *sal* flowers over the door of each house, and present one to each inmate.

2. It is as representative of the community that he offers a sacrifice to Singbonga, the tutelary spirits and to the shades of the ancestors on the *bā*, *batāuli*, *ko'omsiq* and *wage* feasts. He invokes then on the community natural blessings and protection against evils arising from natural causes such as venomous snakes, wild animals, noxious insects and ordinary diseases. In a certain number of villages on the Khunti side these sacrifices are offered to Singbonga and the ancestors, to the exclusion of the tutelary spirits. This is either because, before the Asur legend, only Singbonga and the ancestors were worshipped or because at that time, there was only ancestor worship, and these villages adopted the Singbonga of the Asur legend without adopting the tutelary spirits. It looks as if the primitive religion had yielded only slowly and by

degrees to the new one of which the Asur legend commemorates the victory.

On the *pāgu* feast he sacrifices to *Birsandi*, a spirit, be it noted, not mentioned in the Asur legend. On the *sokorai* feast he does not sacrifice for the community. These two feasts though kept in every village, are evidently of later introduction and have been borrowed from the Hindus.

The tutelary spirits worshipped by the pahan (*pahārbotqako*) are : (1) *Bāburnu* or *Burubotqga* (found only in a certain number of villages), (2) *Māburnu*, *Marāburnu* or *Mahaburnu*. (3) *Desaūli*. (4) *Ikirbotqga* (worshipped as *Maratq Ikir* in the villages where there is no *Bāburnu-botqga*, and a tutelary spirit only in this case, according to some informants). (5) *Condor* or *Condorikirbotqga*. To these must be added the *Nagebotqgas* to whom he offers a sacrifice on the flower feast only. They are also mentioned in the Asur legend. There may be more *Burubotqgas*, *Ikirbotqgas* and *Nagebotqgas* dwelling in the village, but these are harmful spirits not counted among the tutelary ones, and are not the object of the pahan's worship, though they are not excluded from the general invitation to the spirits to come and get a share of the things offered in sacrifice. The only sacrifices they get are those offered by a witch-finder when they happen to inflict some harm, or perhaps those of a witch or wizard :

pahār

they belong to the witchcraft system. Some *Burubotgas* and *Ikirbotgas* may be tutelary spirits in their own village and belong to the witchcraft system elsewhere. The best known and most active *Burubotgas* and *Ikirbotgas* of the witchcraft system are *Luguburn*, *Maraburn*, *Barandaburn*, *Perodjagikur* and *Pargurakur*. The Lugu hill is said to be somewhere in the country from where the Mundas came to Chota Nagpore; the Ranchi hill is the one on which *Maraburn* lives; a hill some ten miles to the South of Ranchi is the seat of *Baranda*. The *Perodjag* waterfall is on the Karo river and the *Pargura* waterfall is some 3 miles to the East of Sarwada. These spirits are said to turn their backs to the North and to harm only those they have before them as if they held a grudge against the Mundas who have migrated further South.

3. The sacrifices the pahan offers for the community on the customary feast days are propitiatory. He never offers satisfactory sacrifices, i.e., sacrifices to appease an angry spirit, not even on behalf of the whole community. This he leaves to the witch-finder. He offers impetratory sacrifices in the following circumstances: (1) It is he who offers the sacrifice at the beginning of a fair, whenever the fair has been instituted by the Mundas. Such fairs are instituted or suppressed at his will. See however below under 6. (2) When an epidemic of men or

pahār

cattle rages in the surrounding villages, he, with the consent of the community, promises a sacrifice to the tutelary spirits asking them to safeguard the village. If then it remains immune he will himself offer the sacrifice promised. When once an epidemic has actually broken out in the community, he deems himself powerless and is the first to advise recourse to a witch-finder. (3) When an individual member of his community wants to cut a tree in the *sarna*, sacred grove, or catch (by baling or poisoning) the fish of a pool in which resides the *Ikirbotga* or the *Candorikurbotga*, the pahan on his own judgment, without recourse to any divination, indicates what sacrifice is needed to do so without incurring the anger of the spirits, and he offers it himself before the work is undertaken.

4. This is the only case in which the pahan is consulted by members of the community. He may also be consulted by an outsider who having interrupted his journey to cook his food somewhere within the boundaries of the village, has been then and there attacked by diarrhoea or some other disease. This man then realizes that he must have unhappily made his halt on a spot inhabited by one of the tutelary spirits or drawn water from a pool possessed by an *Ikirbotga*, and thus angered the spirit in question. Only the pahan can tell him whether this supposition is true and what sacri-

five is required to appease the spirit. The stranger must offer the sacrifice himself.

N.B. It is useless to enquire from a pahan for details about such spirits as belong to the witchcraft system and thus are not of his province. He carefully avoids showing any knowledge of them because he fears it might, in people's estimation, rank him amongst the wizards, since he is not a witch-finder and those spirits are supposed to be known only to witches, wizards and witch-finders.

5. Before the flower feast people may not stick sal flowers in their hair; they may not eat flowers of the *kutar* tree (*Indigofera pulchella*) or the *madykza* tree (*Bassia latifolia*); nor may they prepare cups and dishes from new sal leaves or use brooms made of new *garajepang* grass (*Thysanolaena agrestis*). Before the *branti* feast they are not allowed to weed the fields in the afternoon. Before the *kolomseta* they may not eat pulsed Phaseolus pulse with their rice, nor bring pods of the *Bauhinia Vahlia* (*lamq*) to their house or to their threshing floor, nor burn the stem of the Phaseolus pulse. Before the *maga* feast they are forbidden to eat the pods of the *Dolichos Lablab*. It is the pahan who lifts these prohibitions since it is he who fixes the exact date of these feasts.

6. When a hamlet has been formed by people of another clan, a pahan of their own becomes

necessary there, since they cannot join in the sacrifice of the central village at the flower feast. The original pahan cannot prevent them from choosing one. When, however, a hamlet is of the same clan as the central village and its inhabitants wish to have a pahan of their own, they cannot choose one without the consent of the village pahan. The latter then is called *maraz pahâr* and the hamlet pahan is called *tolay thâr*. The pahan who sacrifices for a fair is called *burupahâr*; but if the village pahan refuses to sacrifice for a fair which his co-villagers want to establish or keep, another man, generally of the munda-khant, may be chosen to offer the sacrifice, and this one is then called *burupahâr*. In contradiction to the *burupahâr*, the village pahan who does not sacrifice or refuses to sacrifice for a fair, is called *oyapahâr*. The burupahans are rather numerous as there are many small fairs where only a few villages gather for the dimes. When the high ground on which a fair takes place, is on the boundaries of several villages, these villages and such of their hamlets as have a pahan of their own, all and each have a burupahan offering sacrifice on a separate spot of the high ground. Thus at the Sukandi fair seven sacrifices are offered simultaneously.

pahâr-bongako Nag. **pârâ-bongako** Has. subst., the spirits who are the object of the pahan's worship, i.e., of the public worship of the Mun-

das. See under *pahār*.

pāhi Kera. (Or. *pāhī*, guest) cfr. *pāi*, I. sbst., (1) syn. of *kupul*, a guest, i.e. one who has come to visit his marriage relations: ale orare *pāhi* enaira, one of our marriage relations has come to visit us. (2) visits to intended relatives by marriage: *marat pāhi*, syn. of *bala* Has. *marat pera* Nag., the visit for a betrothal or marriage; *harit pāhi*, a lesser visit, v.g., the consultation of the omens. As. prd. *pāhi* is constructed like *kupul*, and *marat-pāhi* like *bala*: *maratpāhikerako*, they went for the betrothal.

pahā, pahī Nag. *pāta, pāti* Has. (Or. *pakkhe*; Sinh. *pettā*) syns. of *para* Nag. *sa* Has. side, direction.

pai, pāi (II. *pāi*) I. sbst., a pie, i.e., a copper coin worth the third part of a pie: *api paire* miḍ *paēsa* hobaoa. II. trs., to mint such a coin: *tambako paia*.

pai-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

pāi occurs in the cpds. *bhujanpāi* and *senderapāi*.

paiguṭi Nag. (Sad.) I. sbst., the selection of a new *pahār*, public sacrificer, as practised only in the Nag. country: *paiguṭite* *pahārbu* *salaia*; *gapa paiguṭi* *hobaoa*.

*In the Naguri country, when it happens for some reason or other, that a new public sacrificer is to be chosen, the men of the village go in a body to the *bājaer* and there blindfold somebody with a cloth and put him in a trance by means of incense or otherwise. Whilst in a trance he goes or runs to the

village, and the master of the first house he enters is believed to have been selected for the office by *Saḍ-bonga, Luṭikum Harām, Luṭikum Buṛia* and the tutelary spirits. The selection may also take place by means of an ordinary curry stone or a *qarjudiri*, in a manner similar to that described under this word. A *pahan* still alive may thus be replaced when, owing to the number of snake bites, epidemics and other untoward events in the village, he is deemed to displease the spirits.

II. trs., thus to blindfold a man: *miḍ dānagrako paiguṭilīa*.

III. intrs., to resort to this practice: *pahār salamente gapabu paiguṭiṭa*. *paiguṭi-n* rlx. v, same meaning: *Hasadare kako paiguṭina*.

paiguṭi-q p. v., (1) prsl., thus to be blindfolded and put in a trance: *dangra hoṛoge paiguṭiṭka*, *harāmdo nirjaree tabākange*, let a young man be blindfolded for the selection of the new *pahan*, an old man, when running in the trance, would be sure to fall. (2) imprsl., of this practice to be resorted to: *tisia paiguṭiṭka ci gapa?*

paiguṭite adv., modifying *sen*, to go to the *bājaer* in order thus to select a new *pahan*. Also used as intrs. prd. with inserted prsl. sbj.: *kature koṛa-ko bankoa, nāge paiguṭitekojana*.

paiki, paiki-susun Has. **paikha, paikha-enē** Nag. (Sad. *paikha*; Or. fencing with sticks) I. sbst., a sword-dance, a war dance: *ape disumreo paiki mena ci?* (2) syn. of the noun of agency *paikini*, a

sword-dancer : *paikidoe* midhorogea, there is only one man to perform the sword-dance.

II. tr. caus., to make sword-dancers perform ; to engage people for a sword-dance : *tisia api horoko paikiindkoa* (or *paikisusunjadkoa*).

III. intrs., to perform the sword-dance : *isia paikikeda* (or *paikikena*), *nādoia lagucabajana*. Note the saying : *inia orare eutu paikitana*, his house is empty, the mice find room there to dance about, i.e., he is very poor.

paiki-n rflx. v., same meaning : *ne sirmado puragee paikinjana*.

paiki-ɔ p. v., (1) prsl., same meaning : *cimin horoko paikilena?* (2) imprsl., of the sword-dance, to be performed : *isu paikijana*, *nādo hokape*.

pa-n-aiki vrb. n., the length of the performance : *panaiki paikijana*, *tikināte aihutarla*, he danced the sword-dance from noon till night.

*The sword-dances seem to be proper to the Mundas and maybe the Santals. The latter call them *pakenɔ* and they give the name of *paikaha* to the dancers. The Hos and the Oraons dance them with a stick, without sword and without a shield. They are quite unknown to the Kharias. The Sadans, though they have a name for them, never dance them themselves and never engage sword-dancers for their feasts. They prefer nauteh-girls. The statement under *akra*, that these dances have been taken from the Oraons, is erroneous.

In the Munda country sword-dances are performed at most marriages and sometimes, especially on the Maranghada side, at fairs. The performers, as a rule, are Mundas, occasionally members of other aboriginal tribes, as weavers, but never Gasis nor Sadans (Hindus). They are paid from 2 to 5 Rs. each for their performance. The Gasis or Doms who accompany the dances with their trumpets and drums, are paid generally 10 Rs. for all together. The Mundas themselves never beat the drums on these occasions, even if they know the special rhythms. The dances mimic fights and are as varied as the ordinary dances, each having its special rhythm (*khōd*). The trumpets required are the *pereɛɛ* and the *narsingha*; the drums required are the *dak*, the *nagɛra* and the *dulki*. It is the *pereɛɛ* blower who strikes up the rhythms, any of them, at his choice: the *narsingha* and the drums take it up, and the dancers perform accordingly.

The performers are adorned with a pattern of red and blue ribbons on the arms and under the chest (Pl. XLIV). Their turban has a special form and there is a tuft of, v. g. peacock, feathers stuck in it. They have a *sokoɛandu* or a string of morris bells on each ankle. They carry a shield (*puri*, Pl. XXX, 4) and fence with a short straight sword (*kanda*, Pl. XXX, 2). See under *mergarai*.

paiki-inutɔ (1) sometimes syn. of

paiki-ítun-píři

paiki, *paikis-sua*, but without trs eus and the corresp. p. v. (2) generally said of small children jumping about or playing at sword-dance.

paiki-ítun-píři sbst., a dancing ground always outside the village, set apart for those who learn the sword-dance, but not found in every village.

paikila I. sbst., the horizontal little stick supporting the plank or stone in a rat trap. See under *katearatam*.

II. trs., to prepare a piece of wood to serve as a *paikila*: ng! ne caihako *paikilgeme*.

paikila-gg p. v., corresp. meaning: bitiko *paikilagoka*.

paikila-kunŋa, the vertical little stick supporting the plank or stone in a *katearatam*. Constructed like *paiki'g*.

paila (II.) *puila* syn. of *teóg*.

pail-pail (II. *pahue*) adv. of time, with the afxs. *ge*, *re*, *te*, syn. of *sidaipail*, *sidauntar*, first of all; for the very first time.

pair, **pâir** (Sad.) syn. of *dzjanagi*.

païta, **païtha** (Sad.) I. adj., with *rasud*, *rasud*, a full receipt, a receipt for the full amount due.

II. trs., (1) to finish, to complete, to achieve: oŋa baile *paithajada*. (2) to pay in full: tisiado rîŋia *paithamea* (or *paithamea*). (3) to use up completely: baria potomle *paithakeda*, (4) to kill: ne sim gapabu *paithaia*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst, (1) to get finished, paid in full, used up:

paka

potom *païtatana*. (2) to die: merom *païtatana*.

païta-n rfx. v., (1) three first meanings of the trs.: rîrîle *païtan-jana*, (2) to kill oneself: mairate *païtanjana*.

païta-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

IV. adv, with the afx. *oge*, modifying *jom*, *om*, *kami*.

• **païtaô**, **païthaô** vars. of *païta*, as prd. only.

païti IIo, syn. of *kami*.

pajha syn. of *mîrqa dabi*, sbst., a ring of plaited straw fitted near the lower end of the pestle in an oil press. See *gâri*.

paji, **phaji** (P. *pâji*) I. adj., with *horo*, a base, mean, scoundrelly person. Also used as adj. noun: nîdo *paji horoge*.

II. intrs., to eil smb. a rascal: alope *pajiaia*, bugin *horogedana*.

paji-n rfx. v., to act in a scoundrelly way: inleka alope *pajina*.

paji-g p. v., to become a scoundrel or base fellow: ne *horo pajijana*.

pajite adv, through baseness or rascality: *pajite enkae kamitana* (or *rikatana*).

pajite paji adv., modifying *erab*, to scold smb. calling him a rascal.

paka (II. *pakkâ*, ripe, cooked; A. *pakkân*, a stone) 1^o I. adj., (1) with *îta*, syn. of *isin îta*, baked bricks. (2) with *oŋa*, *kûd*, *pal*, *paciri*, *sarima*, *oŋara ote*, a house, well, bridge or wall built of bricks or stones and mortar, a tiled roof, a concrete floor: *lanagaŋa horoko paka oŋa kako baidaria*. Also used

paka

as adj. noun : ne orara *paki* sara-tana, the brick walls of this house crack ; en salanagi *pakalo* Bua-galikoā ei saōhkoā ?

II. trs., (1) to bake bricks. (2) to build smth. in bricks or stone and mortar : orara paciri kako *pakakeda*, herel itate buakana ; saōhkoā orare oteko *pakaea*, they make concrete floors in the houses of Europeans.

paka-n rfx. v., to get such a building made : Jharja thakur Raciro mind orare *pakinjana*.

paka-o p.v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

2^o also *pakaleka*, *pakapaki*, *pakasāē*, I. adj., (not *pakaleka*, but *pakalekan*) syn. of *buglekan*, *bugin*, *bēs*, *poloto* : *paka* sadome kirinaana, he has bought a good pony ; neado *paka* kajige, nekare okoe kae sukun ? This is the right way of speaking, everybody must be pleased with it ; *pakalekan* horolo eim *eperatajina* ? Why didst thou quarrel with a good man.

II. trs., to do or make smth., or to act upon smth. or smb., in a good or proper way : ne horo asāre (or asar baii) *pakaea*, he can make good bows and arrows ; kajidoina *pakaledkoā*, dondotoge kako hekeda, I made them a fair proposal, but they were too stupid to accept it ; nduhdoing *pakaliā*, mendo mon kae lagaokeda, I explained it properly, but he did not fix his attention on what I said ; talahdoe *pakatauma*, alom bukupua, he has given thee a fair wage, do

pakāf

not complain that it is too small ; sajañlope *pakitia*, you have punished him as he deserved.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., (a) to be good or well made : iniā kaji kā *pikutana* (or *pikagea*). (b) to be made or acted upon properly : bisila leserlem, lajal daru kā *pakutana* (or *pakotana*). (2) imprst., with insrtel prst. prn., to receive the right impression ; to experience that smth. is as it should be : ne utudo kā *pakajina*.

paka-n rfx. v., (1) syn. of *taikan* to do smth. in the proper way or at the proper time : duh kam *pakainina*. (2) to take for oneself a good amount : ilido aē biri *pakainana*, alado midbar puput oandlea.

paki-o p. v., corresp. meaning.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *kani*, *kai*, *rika*, *duh*, *atkar*, etc.

3^o trs., to settle a price, an agreement, etc. : kajiko *pakakeda* (or *geokeda*) ; ne horo epā gonora *pakataipe*.

paki-o p. v., corresp. meaning.

pakādul var. of *pādul*.

pakaleka syn. of *paka* (2nd meaning).

paka-paki jingle and syn. of *paka* (2nd meaning).

pakarā, *pakārā*, *pakrā* (II. *pahka*, ripe) of such fruit as become soft when ripe : nearly ripe. Constructed like *gadar*.

pakasāē syn. of *paka* (2nd meaning).

pakāf I. interjection, used, like *hirit*, in the matching of the play-

pakāṭia

ers for a game. See under *baṅgaḍn*.

II. sbst., this interj. : *pakūt* kaia aĩumla, enamente oṛo misaia hirĩ-keda.

III. intrs., to utter this interj. : hirĩkedakia, mar ! *pakūt:pe*.

pakūt-en rflx. v., same meaning : aĩumlaie, *pakātenne*.

pakūt-o *pakūt-e-o* p.v., imprsl., of this interj., to be uttered : hirĩtad-alia, mar, *pakūt:pa*.

pakāṭia, pakṭia (Sad. *phakṭia* ; Or. *phakṭya*, good for nothing, rogue) syn. of *lakārapand*.

pakḍul var. of *paḍul*.

pake I sbst., a bad predicament into which one falls for having tried to better the good he had : *pakeree* ṭojana.

II. adj., (1) with *hoṛo*, a person who has thus fallen into a bad predicament. (2) with *kaji*, advice which has this effect : ama *pake* kajite eḍkanareṭa ṭojana.

II. trs. caus., thus to make smb. fall into a bad predicament by one's advice : nagaḍ gel ṭakatem nukuritān taikena, gatikoṇ kajirem sesen-jana, nēdaṇko *paketaḍma*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to fall into a bad predicament : amlekan ḍondo ! kanekanem *paketana*, thou stupid, it is many times already thou hast spoiled thy situation by trying to better it.

pake-en rflx. v., same meaning.

pake-o p. v., same meaning : kanekanem *pakeṭana*. (2)

corresp. to the trs. caus.

pa-n-ake vrb. n., the extent to which one thus falls : *panakeko*

pakēre

pakekja, tisiagapado inkua medmā-rā raṭi lel kā aṇaḍojia.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, oge*, modifying *rika, rikan, rikuṇ, to, togo*.

pakēre, pakre, paṇke, pakēre-pakēre, pakre-pakre paṇke-paṇke (Sad). I. sbst., the difformity of one who walks not on the sole of his foot or feet, but on the inner or outer side : niṇ *pakēre* kā bugioa nādo, tatijana, his limp will no more get cured, it is too old. (2) the act of thus walking : *pakēre* leṭte mundaṭtana hanido Mangrage hijṭana, it is Mangra who is coming there, he alone walks like that.

II. adj., (1) with *kaṭa*, a foot as described ; a club-foot. Also used as adj. noun : iniṇ *pakēre* kājā sōjeoa. (2) with *hoṛo*, a person thus walking or club-footed.* Also used as adj. noun : *pakēre* hijṭana.

III. trs., with *sen* or *nir* as d. o., thus to walk or run : sene *pakreea*.

IV. intrs., (1) same meaning : okotee *pakērekeda* ? (2) with ind. o., to call smb. club-footed : alope *pakēreiaie* kadāraḍoa.

pakēre-n rflx. v., same meaning as the trs. : sene (or nire) *pakērena* ; dukuge *pakērekja*, moṭaṭṭedo kae *pakērentana*.

pakēre-o p. v., to get into the condition described : cilkatee *pakērejana* ? iniṇ *kaṭa* (or *talka*) *pakēreakana* ; *kaṭae* *pakēreakana*.

V. adv., single form with the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, leka* ; repetitive form with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tange*, modifying *sen, nir*,

pakhār

rikan, rikaq, jonomq. N. B. The repetitive form may also be a diminutive.

***pakhār** Nag. (Sad.) trs., after the water has been drained from the cooked rice, to steep the latter, whilst it is hot, in a bowl with fresh water and some salt, for a patient without appetite. He picks out the rice, and leaves the water. *pakhār-q* p. v., corresp. meaning. •

paki, paki-maraō vars. of *phaki*, *phakimaraō*.

pako Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *kūṇḍi-cokq* Has. sbst., the fleshy pericarp of the fruit of the *Bussia latifolia* (*madukam*) tree. When still raw it is broken off the seed with a stone, then dried, and used later to make dry stews: *peḍo pako rūro-keateko andqea*. •

* **pakoa** Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *ram-bāramandi* Has. I. sbst., cooked-rice and *Phaseolus* pulse given to the cattle by pagans on the cattle feast.

II. trs., to cook this rice and pulse: *gel pati ramra pakoaqpe*.

pakoa-q p. v., corresp. meaning: *gel pati ramra pakoaqka*.

pakoteko, pakuteko, kukuteko, bokakatu syns. of *obor*, sbst., the the Indian Cuckoo, *Cuculus micropterus*. These four names are various interpretations of its call. This bird is superstitiously called *malḥhāō* on the silk-worm breeding ground.

pakrā var. of *pakārā*.

pakre, pakre-pakre var. of *pakḥere*.

pakūḍul var. of *paḍul*.

palā

pakuṇḍi Nag. syn. of *oatagi* Has. (first meaning only).

pakuṛa Nag. (Sad.; Or. *pakhṛā*) syn. of *dabi* Has. the shoulder blade.

pakus, pakus-pakus, pokos, pokos-pokos Nag. syn. of *paḍa, paḍapaḍa* Has.

pāl Has. **pahal** Nag. (Sad. *phar*) I. sbst., a ploughshare. Note (1) the sayings: (a) *ne kuṛihona gonota bar pālṭe bujana*, the marriage price of this girl was settled at four bullocks; *miad pālṭe auia*, (we shall take) two bullocks as her marriage price. (b) *dikurāṛiko jā hature suilekako boloa, pālṭekako moṭona*, Sadans and Mahomedans insinuate themselves like a needle into a village, and then make themselves swell to the size of a ploughshare i.e., they are humble enough in the beginning, but soon become proud and arrogant. (2) the riddle, the answer to which is *pāl*: *setaete umunena, tikin enaze uruṛoa*, he dives from the morning and does not come out till noon.

II. trs., to forge into a ploughshare: *ne mered apia pāleme*.

pāl-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

palā, palā-palā (Sinh. *paḷal*, broad) I. adj., also *palālekan*, with *hora*, a level, smooth, clean and broad path: *apedo palā horatepe hijulena, enamentepe sidajana, aiado miad rum-biḍ horate*, (you came by an easy path, I by a difficult one, that is why you reached before me. Also used as adj. noun: *nā bāribu rum-biḍotana, oṛo tala ghaṇṭa seukeato palābu namca*.

palab-pilih

palandu

II. trs., to arrange a path so that it is as described : sarkār ne horae *palapalāgheda* ; sarkār horae *palapalāgheda*, apē hafujakē motor sendaria, Government has widened, levelled and cleaned the way to your village : a motorear can reach you.

III. intrs., (1) to go by such a path : hen horateko *palapalāgheda*. (2) in the dī. pist., of a path, to be such : ne hora *palātana* (or *palagea*).

palā-ga rfx. v., to go by such a path : hen horateko *palapalāghana*.

palā-ga p. v., (1) of a path, to be arranged so as to be such : sarkāra kukunte ne hora *palapalāghana*. (2) to profit by such a path : apelo *palapalāghana*, aledo maraia rumbidtele hijujana.

IV. adv., in the simple form with *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *leka* ; in the repetitive form with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, also sometimes *palākenpalāken*, modifying *horaq*, *senq*, *hijq*.

palab-pilih var. of *paladpiliḍ*.

paladari (II. *pālū*) syn. of *jagaḍ*, but only in the meaning of to nurse patients or children ; to bring up.

palad-piliḍ, **palab-pilih**, **palā-piliḍ** cfr. *baḥarhijir* I. sbst., the act of several shining in various places ; the condition of one having shining spots, in entrē, to *piliḍpiliḍ* the act of one shining intermittently : rim-bilre *paladpiliḍ* lelōtana, nidae gama-cajā, lightning is seen here and there in the clouds, it may rain during the night.

II. adj., (1) of several, shining in

various places : *paladpiliḍ* jul ; ipilko *paladpiliḍgea*. (2) of one, having shining spots : *paladpiliḍ* diri, a stone with shining bits of mica ; *paladpiliḍ* pampalaḍ, a butterfly with shining spots on the wings.

III. intrs., (1) to shine here and there in moving spots : hicir *paladpiliḍtana* (or *paladpiliḍjana*). (2) to shine here and there in immobile spots : ipilko *paladpiliḍtana* (or *paladpiliḍgea*) ; pampalaḍ *paladpiliḍtana* (or *paladpiliḍgea*).

paladpiliḍ-en rfx. v., (1) to shine in moving spots : rinbil (or hein) puragee *paladpiliḍentana*, there is much lightning ; pampalaḍ *piliḍpiliḍentana*, the butterfly shakes its wings with shining spots. (2) of many stars, to twinkle : ipilko *paladpiliḍentana*.

paladpiliḍ-g p. v., same meanings

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *paladkenpiliḍken*, modifying *juq*, *leq*, *riq*, *rikan* : ipilko *paladpiliḍtanka* rikantana, the stars twinkle.

palāka-ara, **palak-ara** var. of *palākaara*.

palan occurs in the jingle *pit-palan*.

palandu sbst., *Combretum decan-* drum, Roxb. ; *Combretaceae*,—a large shrub of the jungles, with subsacendent branches, cream-white floral leaves, small flowers in panicle spikes, and 5-winged fruit. A decoction of the roots of this plant is used to wash the body on 3 or 4 consecutive days in cases of puerperal

palaŋ

fever. Where the plant is not abundant, the root, ground and mixed with water, is rubbed and left on the patient's body.

palaŋ (Sad. ; II. *phalang*, a bound) cfr. *palaŋgō*, rarely used instead of *palaŋbagel* : sadome *palaŋkīa* ; sadomee *palaŋenjana*.

palaŋken adv., (1) modifying *dē*, same as *palaŋbagel* : *sadārko sadome palaŋkenko dēa*. (2) modifying *kuŋilparam*, always used instead of *camatiken* when there is question of a tiger, leopard or panther : *kula palaŋken cordeali kuŋilparamkeda*, the tiger cleared the wall with a clean jump.

palaŋ-bagel trs., to jump lightly and easily on horse back or astride on smth. : sadome *palaŋbagelkīa*.

palaŋbagel-en rflx. v., same meaning : sadomee *palaŋbigelenjana*.

palaŋbagel-o p. v., corresp. meaning : *batido kae palaŋbagelon*.

palaŋ-dandiq (Sad.) sbst., an ear ornament with a bit of mirror in it, worn by Keri-Munda women and sometimes by Naguri women.

palaŋgao (Or. *phalangārṇā*, to jump) to jump on horseback ; to jump astride on smth. Constructed like *dē*.

palaŋka (Sad.) I. sbst., a bed plaited with a rope in the diamond pattern used for *mancis*, or plaited with *newari* tape, as those used by Europeans in India, in entrd. to *parkom*, a bed in general, including the ordinary native string bed, and the bed with wire netting.

II. trs. or intrs., to plait a bed with

palaō

rope in the diamond pattern : *palaŋkaem ei soŋagaŋa parkomem teŋea* ? — *Soŋagaŋaia*, *palaŋkado kaiŋa ituana*.

palaŋka-o p. v., corresp. meaning : *inkuŋ parkom palaŋkaakana*.

palaŋka-aŋa, **palāka-aŋa**, **palak-aŋa**, **palka-aŋa** (II. *palak sag*) sbst., *Spinacia oleracea* Linn ; *Chenopodiaceae*, — Spinach, a succulent herb. A small-leaved form, much cultivated as a potherb by Sadans, sometimes cultivated by Mundas in the Nag. country, is called *hurū palaŋkaŋa*, in entrd. to the large-leaved European form seen in the gardens of the Missionaries, and called *marau palaŋkaŋa*.

palaŋ palaŋ jingle of *palaŋ* connoting plurality. As adv. it may take the affs *aŋe*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *lange*, and the forms *palaŋleka*, *palaŋlenpalaŋken*, and may modify *dē*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rahaŋ*, *kuŋil*.

palaō (II. *palua*) I. sbst., prosperity of domestic or bred animals : *kanekane hitumeromkoe kirialedkōa*, *palaō kā leljana*, he bought several times he-goats for propagation, it was not a success.

II. trs. caus., to keep or breed animals with success : *laurlaur meromkole jogaōledkōa*, *mendo kale palaō-dariadkōa*, we kept long-eared, large goats, but could not make them prosper.

palaō-n rflx. v., of kept or bred animals, to prosper, turn out well, avail : *baru êrēko dodapira huŋialekako palaōna*, *mendo murudiekako*, the variety of lac insects pro-

palā-palā

per to the Schleicheria trijuga tree, does pretty well on the Zizyphus Jujuba but not on the Batea frondosa.

palā-ō-ō p. v., (1) same meaning: ne disumre ūtuko kājāko *palāōōa*. (2) fig., of people, to be well off and have a good living: ne hoṛore purā lenja болоjana, orō nī *palāōōrā* hora kā mudiqtana. (3) fig., of money, to avail: haram hoṛoko kajīia kumbūruakan ṭaka, orō hoṛo akiria eman kā bugin kamite namjan ṭaka kā *palāōōrā*, mendo gara bāri gogoa, the old people say that ill-gotten money does not profit, but only carries with it punishment from Singbonga.

palā-palā jingle of *palā*.

palā-pilī var. of *palādpilī*.

palāra, palra (Sad. *palangā*; P. *palla*) sbst., the scales of a balance.

palāṭi, palṭi (Sad. *akhōd*; A. *ākh*) sbst., *Calotropis gigantea*, Br., Asclepiadaceae,—the Gigantic Swallow-wort, a shrub with copious milky juice; sessile, opposite, broad, ovate, greyish and velvety leaves, nice medium-sized violet flowers in subracemose cymes; and paired, short, thick, acuminate follicles with comose seeds. Different parts of this plant have many medical uses. (1) *Leaves*. A thick layer of leaves is put between the skin and a heated piece of iron (generally a hoe) to cause local perspiration, thus in headache, the head is covered with a double or treble cap of leaves and the heated hoe held a little distance above the head. The

palāṭi

chest is similarly heated in pneumonia. In tympanites, leaves are spread on the abdomen below the navel in 4 or 5 layers and a heated *cukā* (small earthen pot) is deposed on them and left as long as the patient can bear it. The *palāṭi* leaves may be replaced by a layer of fresh cowdung. This is followed by a massage during which much wind is expelled. After the massage which, as the Mundas think, may have displaced some of the bowels, to put them back into place, the patient is submitted to the process called *haruh*; a lighted *ṭaṭi* (earthen lamp) is put on a layer of fresh cowdung over the navel, then a *loṭa* (brass bowl) is turned over it; this extinguishes the lamp, and is left on the abdomen for about five minutes. It sucks on the skin and is often very difficult to take off. For three days after childbirth the mother's abdomen is shampooed by the women who assist her, generally after heating with a *cukā* over *Calotropis* leaves or over a layer of fresh cowdung. In dropsy swollen parts are similarly covered with *palāṭi* leaves and heated with the hot blade of a hoe held at a little distance. If the head is swollen it is not heated thus, but being covered with a cap of the said leaves, a cloth is thrown over it, and it is held over a lighted *ṭaṭi* until the perspiration breaks out. A more usual treatment of dropsy is to wash the body daily for a week with a decoction of *Calotropis* leaves, it being left to dry on the

body. If on the 3rd or 4th day the skin begins to itch, this is a sign that the remedy is taking its effect. This is considered a very good remedy, but utmost care must be taken that the decoction does not come into contact with the eyes. In quinsy (*gūṭi*) the neck over the tonsils is first rubbed with the juice of Datura leaves and then covered with a layer of Calotropis leaves. (2) *Elmors*. These are mixed with other ingredients and eaten by people bitten by a mad dog. (3) *Milky juice*. This is thought by the Mundas to be a fatal poison and is said to destroy the bowels. It is mixed with food to poison crows. If in contact with the eyes, it is said to destroy the eye-sight at once. It is sometimes applied to itch (one application suffices) and can be used to kill maggots in a sore, but this is considered a bad remedy as it causes the itch pustules to burst and increases the sores. Maggots therefore are generally killed with sugar and sometimes with phenyl. In the *denarog* of cattle, this juice is applied on the cavity between the horns. This causes a swelling there, and then, when the cattle drink, the water does not more escape through the nose. (4) *Roots*. In constipation, a very small piece of root is eaten, pounded and mixed with Phaseolus pulse, earth of a white-ants' hill and a little salt. (5) *Twigs*. The dried twigs without the leaves are smoked as cigarettes, against cough. (6) *Palaṭhopp* (a

grub boring galleries and living in the stems of the Calotropis). It is crushed and mixed with a spoonful of water, and given as a drink to epileptics, especially at the time of a fit.

The Calotropis gigantea is much used by Hindus against syphilis. This use is unknown to the Mundas, probably because this disease is very rare amongst them; as a matter of fact we never heard of any case.

palāṭi-hopp see just above.

pāl-hora Has. *pahai-hora* Nag. sbst, the hole in which the plough-share fits.

pali I. sbst, a cloudless sky during a break in the rains: *api gantage palāṭikena, setaoṃ dala, oṃ tarasiagio*. II. trs. or intrs., of the weather (personified), to favour people with a cloudless sky, or clear the sky from clouds, during a break in the rains: *apiṃṇo palāṭiṃṇa* (or *palāṭiṃṇa*); *tisiṃṇo palāṭiṃṇa, dolaba gurulu irte*.

palāṭi-rikx. v., of the weather, to clear itself from clouds during a break in the rains: *no pūdo barsiṃṇa-ge palāṭijana*.

palāṭi-p. v., to be favoured with a cloudless sky during a break. (2) imprsl., of the sky, to be cloudless during a break.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *rika, rikap*.

palihulazq, adv. of time, with or without the afxs. *ge, re*: *palihulazge gurulu ir besa, daḍa irkere isu gasara*, it is advisable to reap the Panicum miliare (millet) on a cloud-

pāli

less dry, if it rains when reaping it, the panicles shed many of their grains.

pāli, pali (Sad.) I. sbst., (1) also *hadpāli*, a beam squared with the pit-saw; a bole so squared that it can be used as a beam: ne *pālīlepe kirinala ei?* *hadpālīlepe lagaakada ei goṭate?* (2) sometimes, a beam unsquared, or levelled only on one side: ale orara *pālido* kā hadakana. N.B. *Darna, daura, jaragi*, are beams actually used in building.

II. trs., (1) to square a beam: ne darule *pālita* honana, mendo ara kā namqtana. (2) to make a roof with squared beams; to use squared beams in a roof: catomopa (or catomorara) upuniako *pālitala*. (3) to use as a beam: hadakan darupe *pālīkhada ei goṭate?*

pālī-n rflx. v., same meanings.

pālī-g p. v., corresp. meanings: ne daru hadkeredo baria *pālita*, paratedo lupianogoa.

palita I. sbst., also *palitabačar*, a cordage (made with the bark of *asandularu*, *Careya arborea*) used as a slow match by matchlock men: senigel jundikate *palitate* soḡbandukuko soḡea, they touch matchlocks with the lighted end of an *asandu* cordage. Note the song in which *palita* is used as a rather far-fetched parallel of *bandaku*, gun:

Sekari rajage mapātana,
Jaḡire bandeku guṃukena.
Baranda thakurge tupuātana,
Jotare *palita* reōdekēn.

The rajah of Sekari and the thakur of Baranda fight a battle; on both

palua palua

sides the guns are heard in loud reports.

II. trs., of matchlock men, to use a cordage as a slow match: cekan bačarka *palitaca*;
palita-g p.v., to be thus used; asan-dubačar *palitaca*.

palika-aṛa syn. of *palaukaṛa*.

palki (II.) sbst., a palankeen.

palkud I^o syn. of *paṣapusuri*. 2^o sbst., a hard and swollen-like spot in a muscle or in the abdomen, not visible on the surface but perceived by touch, especially when sham-pooing: inia lāre *palkud* mena; itiritirite inia *palkud* lebegotana.

palkud-g (1) to get such a hard spot, lāji *palkudakana*, lāji *palkudakana*. (2) imprsl., of such a hard spot, to come into existence: buṭi latarre *palkudakana*, lolokiate itiripe.

pāl-mered Has. **pahal-mered** Nag. sbst., a piece of imported bar iron of the size required for a plough-share, and sold in the markets.

palua (II. *phalua*; A. *falānā*) adj., with *hoḡo, hulu, hulata, candu*, etc., such a one by name. Also used as adj. noun: *palua* hijua mente kae kajikeda, he did not tell that such one (the man named) would come; *paluate* senḡpae metadḡea, he told us to go to such a place (to the place he named).

paluanj prnl. noun, of liv. bgs., such a one by name.

palua-cilua (Sad.) jingle of *palua*, adj. and adj. noun, such and such a one; and the like (one or two only being named).

palua palua jingle of *palua*, adj.

palna-tusūka

and adj. noun, such and such a one (each and all being named) : *palnapalna* mentee rābaraledele.

palna-tusūka syn. of *palnacūna*.

palni fem. of *palna*.

palnia var. of *pitpalnia* (Sad. *pithpalnia*) adj., with *sim*, a white fowl, red on the back.

palo Nag. **palan**, **palon** Has. occurs in the jingle *pitpalo*.

palōa Nag. **paōla** Has. (Sad.) I. sbst., young, fresh or dried, leaves of a potherb, especially of tamarind, finely pounded with the husking pole, intended to be stewed or mixed in the stew, in entrd. to *talsa*, dried, roughly pounded and similarly used leaves or oilcake of *mani*; seeds of *rai*; puffed pulse of *hoge*, *but*, or *rafi*; fruits of *bakarakuŋiŋ*, *katumba* (*hurin hanjed*), *piridumbu*; the head of a fish after baking; also roughly pounded *sargunja* seeds mixed with molasses and not eaten as a stew but as a delicacy: *palōa* omaiane.

II. trs., (1) to make into *palōa*: ne mataara *palōtepe*. (2) to mix a stew with *palōa*: karākomko rapakekoci *palōakope*. (3) fig., in displeasure or jest, in the saying: medre cike *paōlakodma*? jinaōre lēlsabakan *oro okoem metaletana*, have they thrown dust into thy eyes that thou dost not recognize this person thou knowest very well and that thou askest us who he is? nido medreko *paōlakja*, jonqdoe taromkeda ad jonqe dārātana, they have thrown dust into her eyes,

palpal

she looks everywhere for the broom and she has just stepped over it!

palōa-p p.v., corresp. meanings: kotoleara *paōlaka*; karākomko *palōaakanam jomkoa ei*?

palpačara, **palpočara** I. abs. n., (1) syn. of *pura*, *pandra*, redness of a man's hair: iniŋ ūbre *palpačara* mena. (2) yellowish redness of the down of the *Apis dorsata*.

II. adj., of a man's hair, red or auburn; of the *Apis dorsata*, rufous; in entrd. to *kodomia sim*, a reddish yellow fowl; *ara sim*, a red or rufous fowl, *madelam-sura uri*, a reddish yellow cow or bullock; *ara uri*, a red cow or bullock; *patyela hasa*, yellowish ochre; *patyela hore*, a very fair aboriginal; *pandu sakam*, a dry leaf with reference to its colour: ama gueu *palpačaraŋea*; niliko *palpačaraŋea*.

palpačara-p p.v., of a man's hair, to grow red: soben ama honkoa ūb *palpačaraŋana*, all your children have red hair.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *ulq*, *rikaq*, *lelq*.

palpal, **palpalia** (Sad.) syn. of *lalipuli*, contrary of *jeremkendem*, I. abs. n., habitual desire to be nicely dressed: talabdo isui talabakana, mendo inire *palpal* purage mena, enamente miŋ pačsa raŋi kao dōjomtana.

II. adj., with *horo*, a person with this habitual desire: nido beŋekan *palpal* horoge, lija ŋekaōŋaŋdo kac

palpočana

lela, mendo niral lelōqae bicāna ; iniq erāe eutu paikitana aq babu-baiakolekae samporoakana. Also used as adj. noun : nōkan *palpalko* kāia sukuakoa.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have this habitual desire : ne hōro *palpallana*.

palpal-en, *palpalua-u* rlx. v, (1) to take the habit of this desire : enka alom *palpalena*. (2) to go about dressed according to this desire : piṭitee *palpalenjana*.

palpal-q p.v., to get the habit of this desire : ne hōro *palpalujana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *samōron*, *rikan*, *sebatjan*.

palpeca var. of *palpacag*.

pal-pul (Sad) syn. of *alacapalua*,

I. abst. n., thriftlessness, wastefulness : koroloe korokoronggea, mendo kupitanire *pa pul* mena, the husband is rather saving, but his wife is a spendthrift.

II. adj., with *horo*, thriftless, wasteful, a spendthrift : *pal pul* horokotaro takapaē-a kā tāna. Also used as adj. noun : nido kentēd *pal pul-ge*, niq tire paēsa alom omia, jēna omlagatiaredo kinnakeate emaine.

III. trs., to spend or consume thriftlessly ; to waste : tukado sobene *pal pul-keda*, siquri goejaneā capubarajada.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) to be thriftless : andom *palpallana*. (2) to be wasted : taka tabu *palpul-tue* (or *palpulotana*).

pal pul-e rlx. v. to spend or con-

paltu

sume thriftlessly : tukae *palpulena* ; ne kurido babae *palpulene*, okodoe ikkela, okoe tabenkela, taralo akirinakē i sakome kirinajantea.

palpul-q p.v., (1) to be spent or consumed thriftlessly : soben taka *palpaljana* ; baba aloka *palpulq*, kāre jurgidia hoqeslau eaber, let the paddy not be wasted, or we shall have nothing to eat in the rainy season. (2) to become thriftless : ne hōro puragee *palpaljana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *karea*, *rika*, *rikim*.

paltu (II. *phaltu* ; A. *faltu*) syn. of *cuta*, I. subst., the condition of being unoccupied, not needed for work : nido *paltue* menaia.

II. adj., spare, unoccupied, not used for work ; idia : *paltu* urikotape menakoa ei' *paltu* sma' mena, I have spare time ; *paltu* helau (or din) mena, there is a day on which I am free ; darkan kojiko liri kajime, *paltu* kanko along, say only what is needed, say nothing idle. Also used as adj. noun : Raetua sena homau, mendo *paltu* laia nana-jada.

III. trs., to set free from work ; to render disposable ; to render unoccupied or spare ; to make smth. that is spare : ne hōro iskulmentē *pa tutaip* ; ne tunaki *paltuame*, piṭitua idia ; sah suana uriko takena, kiruorqte mialde *paltukpa*, we had only just the required number of bullocks, we have a spare one now because we bought one.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst. to be

palſa

unoccupied; not to be needed for work: barirapagako uriko, enamente mid horotale *pallutana* (or *paltugoa*).

paltu-a rlx. v., to make oneself free from work by engaging another to work in one's stead: *da ogren dangra acukitea pallunjana*. (1) same meaning as the trs.: *miad orale pallunjana*, we have built a spare house.

paltu-g p. v., to be made, or become, free from work, unoccupied, spare, disposable: *pallunjanain*, *oropitire apotjia sen*, I am getting free from work, one week more and I shall be able to go and find you.

V. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, modifying *om*, *au*, *kaji*, *elera*. (2) with the afx. *re*, when one is free, when smth. is unoccupied. (3) with the afx. *to*, over and above, as a surplus: *urj kirinamente ſaka modhiſijā darkāroa*, *paltute mōrē ſaka ilime*.

palſa, **palſan**, **palſaō** (II. *palatnā*)

I. trs., (1) syn. of *usura*, to change a containant or its contents; to change a dress; (*palſan* is rarely used in these meanings): *ne hora pallatam*; *ne borara caſili pallatam*; *dhuti pallatamle tikiſa*; *ne hondo liſa pallataime*, *gotae lumkeda*. (2) to turn a bag or purse, an envelope, etc., inside out. (3) to bring back from a swoon or from a fit of epilepsy: *daruāte uiſleneci goſanjedlena*, *bugido ſāore da ſaſikena*, *enatele palſakja*, having fallen from a tree he swooned, happily there was water on the spot; we

palſa

made him drink and so brought him back to consciousness: *pirikibān toakanko montorem palſakoa ei?*

(4) to bring back a man-tiger to his human shape by covering him with an upturned bed: *kulaakon horoko parkomte tenkekoat ko palſakoa*. (5) to bring back the healthy look of withered plants: *ſeſete ſolen laka kodo da palſakoda*. (5) to change one's expressed opinion: *ando kajim palſakoda*.

II. intrs., of wind, to change its direction: *hoō pallatana*, the wind changes; *hoō nōdo pallatoda*, *ſingaturſatee biſtan takena*, the wind has changed, it came from the East.

paltu-a, *paltan-en*, *palſaō-a* rlx. v., same meaning.

paltu-g p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) to come back from a swoon or from a fit of epilepsy: *hanabgonokkodo akoteg ko pallaoa*. (3) of a man-tiger, to bring back his human shape: *kulaqmente ſenqtanre parkom duartateko katituka*, *kulaakante ruarjanci enate tenkeſteko pallaoa*, when leaving the house to take the shape of a tiger, they first raise the bed on edge near the door, then, when they come back, having covered themselves with this, they regain their human form. (4) same meaning as the intrs.: *hoō pallagſana*. (5) to be reborn by metempsychosis: *Dikukore biſuās mena*, *sohen horoko goſjan ſaōmte bina*, *urj kula emanrebu pallaoa*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *rika*, *taſrika*,

palʃan

hoio

palʃan (II., a regiment) syn. of *santari* I. sbst., (1) a soldier : okore purā *palʃanko* menākoa? (2) the status of a soldier : Sikhko isuge *palʃan-reko* boloakana.

II. trs., (1) to recruit : sarkār oko jatiko purāc *palʃanjadkoa*? (2) in the continuative prst., to have soldiers : oko sarkār purā *palʃanakaḡkoa*?

III. intrs., (1) to be a soldier : nido gelsirmalekae *palʃankena*. (2) in the df. prst., to become a soldier : oko jatiko purāko *palʃantana*?

palʃan-en rflx. v., to become a soldier : Bhuṭiako kūhko *palʃanena*.

palʃan-ə p. v., to become a soldier ; to be recruited.

palʃan-baja, **palʃania-baja**, sbst., a military band.

palʃan-banduku, **palʃania-baniuku** sbst., a soldier's rifle.

palʃan-hoṛo, **palʃania-hoṛo** sbst., a soldier.

palʃan-inuṛa, **palʃania-inuṛa** sbst., soldier's drill.

palʃaḡ var. of *palʃa*.

palʃi (Sad.) 1^o I. trs., to roll or turn smth. on its side or upside down without lifting it : ne diri *palʃitam*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of smth., thus to turn or be turned : ne diri apihoṛote kā *palʃitana*, saṁgiṛe, this stone does not turn by the efforts of three men, submit it to the efforts of many together.

palʃi-n rflx. v., (1) to turn on one's side or back : losedre keṛa *palʃibayan-tana*. (2) to try and thus turn smth. : ne diri api hoṛotele *palʃinjana*, kale

palʃi

dariada.

palʃi-ə p. v., to be thus turned.

pa-n-alʃi : vrb. n., the strength of the effort or quickness in thus turning : *panalʃi* palʃikeda, mi-sa jertegee ulʃanterla.

2^o fig., I. trs., (1) to change to the contrary opinion : kajiko *palʃikeda*. (2) thus to make people change : sobenkoa monina *palʃikeda*. (3) to witness to the guilt of the appellant or accuser himself : kasurko (or kajiko) *palʃikija*. (4) to decide that the prosecutor himself is guilty : poneokoe namledkoa, mendeko *palʃi'ija*, he was allowed to choose the panches, but they found that he was himself the culprit.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of the culpability to be rejected on the appellant or accuser himself by the witnesses : kasurdo (or kajido) nalāsitanisate *palʃitana* (or *palʃitana*).

palʃi-n rflx. v., (1) to change one's opinion to the contrary : kaji cia enkape *palʃinjana*? (2) to change and give witness to the contrary effect : saṁgi salhatege najomile sabliṛa, mendo daroga hijulenei api hoṛoko *palʃinjana*, we went all together to consult the soothsayer and found out and punished the witch, but the sub-inspector of police having come, three of our number turned against the others.

palʃi-ə p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) meaning of the intrs. : kasurdo nalāsitanisate *palʃiḡtana*, the guilt falls back on the accuser ; maku lima *palʃijana*, the case ended

in the prosecutor himself getting punished.

pa-n-alti vrb. n., the extent to which the guilt is thrown back on the accuser by the witnesses: *kasurdo panalti* *paltijana*, *nalásiakanj* *purní-angee* *senojana*, *nalásiakenjido* *gel* *ťakae* *dandejana*, the guilt was thrown back on the accuser, so much so that the accused went away scotfree and the prosecutor was fined 10 Rs.

palu adj., with *hasa*, and adj. noun, syn. of *tipi* *hasi*, soil of crumbled soft stone, unfit for cultivation and useless for damming: *palu* *hasare* *lobq* *banoa*, enamente *enre* *baba* *kā* *kobaca*; *cefan* *bāri* *keťe* *hasa* *mena*, *urlere* *bitarre* *palu* *namoa*.

pāl-unđu Has. *pahaf-unđu* Nag. syn. of *pālhora*.

pambhī, *pumbhī*, *puphi* (also without *h*) Nag. (Sasl. *pophi*; Or. *phophar*) I. sbst., an internodal hollow, especially of bamboos, in entrd. to *ťora*, an internode: *ne* *madra* *pambhī* *maparanga*, the internodal hollows of this bamboo are large.

II. adj., with *mađ*, a bamboo with hollow internodes, contrary of *tembed* *mađ*: *pambhī* *mađ* *purasa* *kako* *alaciia*.

pambhī-q p. v., to grow hollow internodes: *ne* *mađ* *pambhīakana* *ei* *kā*?

pampal, *pampalađ*, *pampali* I. trs. caus., to cause to fly far away in terror or sudden fear: *kula* *pampal-keđkou*, enamente *siliľko* *piřikoreko* *namotana*.

II. intrs., to fly far away in sudden fear, in entrd. to *bidikaľ*, used only

with a pl. sbj.: *kerere* *hijulena*, *dudinulko* *pampalkena*.

pampal-en rflx. v., (1) same meaning: *buři* *pāpāpāleđa*, *sobenko* *pampalinjana*. (2) syn. of *kaťku-sin*, to leave the country in despair: *hontekora* *Asāntee* *pampalalenjana*.

pampal-q p. v., to be made to fly in sudden fear: *hatigarjaeťe* *pīti-horoko* *pampaľjana*.

III. adv., (1) with the afxs. *age*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *ur*, *rika*, *řilana*, *řikop*. (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *erata*, *botora*, *łora*.

IV. adverbial afx. to *botora*, *erata*, *kudaľ*, *ur*.

pampāla Nag. *pampalađ* Has. Nag. (II. *papľa*) I. sbst., (1) a butterfly or moth. (2) fig. used instead of *sin*, a fowl, in order not to seem to boast: *kupulko* *hijulena*, *miad* *pampalľe* *tabagoekia*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to become perfect butterflies or moths: *lumamko* *pampaladľana* *ei* *arige*?

pampalad-en, *pampala-a* rflx. v., same meaning.

pampalad-q p. v., same meaning.

pampalađ *sānsorođ* sbst., a kind of pale-green grasshopper with broad wings, the inner pair marked with a line of black spot.

pampali var. of *pampal*.

pampu (II. *pamp*) I. sbst., a tube, a rain pipe, a pump, an inflator: *baisikalre* *hoťo* *pergente* *pampuiř* *kirinea*.

II. trs., (1) to pump water: *kūāřa* *ďako* *pampujada*. (2) to make into rain pipes, etc.: *ťiľako* *pampuľa* *oro*

merelo, they use either tin or iron to make rain pipes. (3) also intr., to fit a building with rain pipes: ne baagala (or baagalare) cimintiko *pamputada*?

pampu-u p. v., corresp. meanings: ne dādo kūāte *pampulena*; eikan mered *pampukana*? ne baagaia (or baagalare) apia *pampulana*.

pa-n-ampu vrb. n., the amount of pumping: kūara dādo *paanapuko* (or *pampuko*) *pampukeda*, api gantare anjelaipijana.

pampu I. abs. n., (1) forgetfulness: ne horore *pampu* purgea, belepe, mod ganta sidareia udubāia, sobene ripiakeda. (2) fig., the condition of not being in possession of one's faculties (madness, foolishness, stupidity, stupefaction of drink, unconsciousness of sleep): aputa *pampugee* aukeda, he has inherited the stupidity of his father; *pampulee* kajijada ci eonakana? Does he say that in his sleep or is he awake?

II. adj., (1) forgetful, oblivious, having a short memory: miad *pampu* celaiā namakāia, itukiagea itukatejāia, I have a disciple with a short memory, I go on teaching him again and again the same things. Also used as adj. noun: ne *pamputare* amināia kajī alope lulea horaree ripiāia, do not send this forgetful man with so much items to be told, he will forget them before he reaches his destination. (2) fig., not in possession of one's faculties.

pampu-u p. v., (1) to become forget-

ful: mado befekane *pampujana*. (2) to lose possession of one's faculties: balu, balabatu, bakua, bul ora dupunteko *pampua*.

pān, **pān-kasali** (Sk. *pān*) sbst., betle leaf chewed with betle nut, lime, etc., by Hindus. Note the saying: haponga datāromte babaiā ketoketola, do anā tī *pāne* jomkeda, I reaped paddy with a sickle with broken teeth, my hand has eaten betle, i.e., it is red with gore, I cut myself on the hand; eirgāne, hei titam *pāne* jomtage, take care! thou art going to wound thy hand.

pana (Sad.) I. sbst., syn. of *gūpudā*, water mixed with molasses and pepper: *pana* mi-alekam nūakāia ci?

II. adj., with *ā* or *gupa*, same meaning.

III. trs., to mix water or molasses as described: bakāne boleakauko mente dāko (or *gūruko*) *panaea*, people prepare this drink for those who are going to let themselves be swung on the *hakan poroh* (before the ceremony they may not drink or eat anything else).

pana-u p. v., corresp. meaning: mod eipi dā *panakana*.

pana, **pana-hisir** (Sad.) I. sbst., a necklace of black or dark blue glass beads (worn by women only): *panae* hisirakada, she has put on such a necklace.

II. trs., (1) to make glass into such a necklace: kāceko *panaea*. (2) to adorn a little girl with such a necklace: enjondoko *panalāia*.

pana-u rlx. v., to wear such a neck-

panār

laee : nādo purā kuṛiko kako *panān-tana*.

panān-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

panār (II. *par*, through) cfr. *pareq*, I. sbst., an artificial water channel or outlet : *panār kā cakargea, dā kā soabāna*.

II. trs. or intrs., to lead water through an artificial channel : to make such a channel : *dābu panārea*, kabu mūdāia, purage linaḡitana, there is an abundance of water we cannot keep it up, let us give it an outlet ; *koṣatābu* (or *koṣarebu*) *panārea*?

panār-g p. v., (1) of water, to be led through an artificial channel : *dā panāreḡit*. (2) imprsl., of such a channel, to be made : *nesare panāreḡit*.

pane (Sad. ; Sk. *pane*, council) I. sbst., (1) also *pane koro* any and all the people present at a panchayat, except the accuser and the accused, the opinion and concurrence of each as to the decision or judgment being asked, so that all act as judges ; in entrd. to the var. *pane*, *panco*, which see : *pancho cekanako kajikeda* ? *pane horoko dubakana*. (2) syn. of *pancāit* : *ne kajimente hature pane kā hobalena, rokage tanatekiajēna*.

II. trs., (1) to judge smb. in a panchayat : *hola miad kumburule panekia*. (2) to judge a case : *ne kajido gapabu paneca*. (3) to choose smb. for a judge or arbitrator : *panejadmealiā, ne kajire rajitaliame*, we choose thee to arbitrate

pancāit

between us. (1) of a plaintiff, to call a certain number of people together to act as judges ; the defendant on his part, if he thinks himself innocent, may also convoke other people to sit with the first : *purage erankiia, enamente aḡeia panējadpea, tisia bicarika*.

pane-en rlx. v., to act as panches, as judges in a panchayat : *amdo purasa panekoḡ hukum kam manatinajana, enamente ama kaji kale paneca, ama uruleka jilia hori sabeme, manalo banaa*.

pane-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pancāit, pancāiti (Sk. *pancāyat*) I. sbst., a panchayat, i. e., a meeting of at least five (II. *pane*) men to discuss some point of common interest, or some course of action to be taken ; to settle a dispute amicably or to try, judge and punish an offender privately : *pancāit gapa hobaoa*.

*In the panchayat of the Mundas any men present are counted amongst the panches and are asked their opinion, except the accuser, the accused and their witnesses. The panches must be at least five, otherwise there is no panchayat, but it is always desired that they be as numerous as possible. No women are allowed to assist ; if called to give witness they retire at once after giving it. There are several sayings in which *môre horoko* stands for the panches of a panchayat whatever be their number : *môre horokoāte maraḡ jetae bāgaia ; môre horokoḡ kaji*

manatiage lagatiua ; mōpê horo panekoꝝ kaji huraŋgipi kâ baioa ; sir-mare Siabonaga, otere mōpê horoko ; etc. In a panchayat the people do not always sit in one group ; the president may send them to deliberate in separate groups which then send their proposals and counter proposals or acceptance to one another through the president. When all the people sit together, the proceeding is called *arubakru* ; when they sit in two groups it is called *gũtu*. Thus when all the panches sitting together have found an accused guilty of an offense which will probably entail a fine in cash, the president sends them to deliberate, apart and without him, over the amount of this fine. In this manner the culprit cannot know who in particular is hard on him, and consequently cannot conceive any ill-will against an individual. When the panches have thus come freely to a decision, they send somebody to tell the president what is the amount decided upon. Whenever possible, it is a blacksmith or a weaver who is asked to act as go-between. This man is generally accompanied by a witness, who likewise is not one of the panches. The president calls the culprit to hear what has been decided. This one agrees to the amount or makes a counter proposal. In the latter case the panches deliberate again and send again their decision, and so on until the agreement necessary for the proper working of the system is

reached. If a fine were enforced larger than what the culprit agrees to pay, he might recur to law and there would be trouble. The president interferes only when the proposals and counter proposals come to a deadlock. He calls then everybody together and tells the culprit that he has to pay so much more and tells the panches that they must forego so much. His decision is always a middle course and is generally accepted on both sides. Similarly, when an outcast wanting to be readmitted, asks the munda and pahan how much he will have to spend, a panchayat is convened and the panches are sent to deliberate apart. If the question comes to a deadlock and the president has to interfere, his decision is final and must be admitted.

The *gũtu* system is resorted to also in the discussion of a marriage price, but this is a panchayat without a president, and it is the match-maker who carries the proposals between the parties ; a deadlock here means the breaking of the match.

No deliberation apart takes place when somebody is to be fined because his animals have grazed on another's crops, because in this case a settled ratio is followed ; neither does it take place in the case of a minor offense for which one or two pots of beer are imposed as a fine, because no one ever objects to this. In the Naguri country, however, where the Lutherans are numerous and make a show of not drinking

beer, fines in cash are imposed even for minor offenses, as those that can be judged by the hamlet panchayat.

According to the groups of people invited and admitted to the panchayats, these are divided into hamlet panchayats (*tolapancāit*); village panchayats including the hamlets (*latupancāit*); panchayats of the village groups called *paṭi* in the Mankipati, and *parha* in Sonpūr (*paṭipancāit*, *parhapancāit*), the latter being practically clan panchayats; public panchayats (*gaṛo pancāit*) to which are invited and in which take part a certain number of neighbouring Mundas not belonging to the groups of people in question. Thus to a public village panchayat are invited two or three of the neighbouring villages; to a public *paṭi* or *parha* panchayat are invited three or four villages belonging to a neighbouring *paṭi* or *parha*.

(1) *Hamlet panchayats*.—These take place only in the hamlets which have a *tolamunda* and a *tolapārā*; hamlets without a headman of their own must have recourse to the village panchayat. The *tolamunda* with any four of his people suffice for this panchayat, except when there is question of outcasting somebody. Then the *pahan* or at least a member of his *khunt* must be present. Minor offenses committed in the hamlet, are judged by this panchayat, but if the headman of the hamlet fears complications or disagreeableness he may carry the case before the village panchayat. Such minor offen-

ses are: (a) quarrelling; fine: one or two pitchers of beer. (b) beating one's wife, when she complains of it to the headman; fine: a pitcher of beer and a fowl. (c) the same repeatedly, even without the wife complaining, if any member of the community asks the headman to interfere; same fine. (d) letting one's animals graze on another's crop, if complaint is made; fine: $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per goat, 1 anna per bullock, 2 annas per buffalo, 1 rupee 4 annas per pony. This fine is handed over to the one whose crop has been grazed; but both parties must give each a pitcher of beer to the panches. (e) eating or drinking food prepared by people of another tribe or caste. When this is duly investigated and proved, one of the panches asks the *pahan* or his representative to pronounce the sentence. He then declares the culprit an outcast, saying: "Sabuti leljina, nādo barsia midearibu parkaha; ne kaji soben tolarenko udubakope. It is proved; we shall henceforward treat him as an outcast; warn of this the people of all the hamlets." The sum needed for the *hanta* ceremony by which an outcast is readmitted into the tribe, is also determined, as stated above, in the hamlet panchayat, at the instance of the outcast. In this panchayat also both *khunts* must be represented: it is generally presided by the *pahan* if the outcast belongs to the *mundakhunt*, and by the *munda* when he belongs to the *pahankhunt*.

(2) *Village panchayats*.—Hamlets which have no separate headman are in all their cases subjected to the village panchayat. When a case is brought before a *pātmunda*, he calls to the panchayat the headmen and pāhans of the hamlets, if four of them join him, they are five together and can hold the panchayat. If the *pātmunda* has only one *tolamunda* under him the two mundas and the two pāhans with a man of the culprit's hamlet suffice for the panchayat; but this the *pātmunda* does not like, he generally requests the presence of several panches belonging to the culprit's hamlet.

As already said, the hamlet munda may carry his cases to the *pātmunda*. This he often does if his authority is not much respected in the hamlet, but the punishment inflicted by the village panchayat is more severe than that imposed by the hamlet panchayat. The following fall under the authority of the village panchayat: (a) disputes about the ownership of land. (b) theft within the boundaries of the village with its hamlets. (c) fights. (d) getting hold of an axe during a quarrel. Formerly the fines given by the village panchayat did not exceed 5 Rs., now they reach double this amount, and even more in the case of threatening with an axe. In the Naguri country, however, the fine is heavier. N.B.—In the case of theft in another village, both villages join in the panchayat.

(3) *Panchayats of village groups*

(*paṭi* or *purha*).—In a *paṭi* panchayat, the manki must be assisted by 3 or 4 village chiefs. When people come to ask him for this panchayat, he asks them what village chiefs they intended to invite, and if he considers the importance of the matter requires it, he tells them to invite a great number of chiefs. Five men suffice for the panchayat, but the presence of as many panches as possible, belonging to the village in case, is always desired.

The cases subjected to the *paṭi* panchayat are: (a) any case a village chief does not like to judge himself. (b) a dispute between a *pātmunda* and his *tolamunda*. This is often settled by the decision that the hamlet should become a separate village. (c) a dispute about village boundaries. (d) a dispute about the right of being the munda or pāhan of a village. (e) a quarrel between the khunts of a village. (f) adultery with another's wife. (g) marking of a woman with *sinduri* (red lead or vermillion) by a man of another tribe or caste. The fines imposed by the *paṭi* panchayat range from 20 to 50 Rs., but in the latter case the highest fine that can possibly be enforced is resorted to; thus we know of a man who had to pay a hundred rupees and 5 maunds of rice. In such a case the panches take off first what is necessary for the *kandā* ceremony to reinstate the woman's parents in the tribe, the rest they divide amongst themselves.

The *parha* panchayat in the

Sompur country differs from the *paṭi* panchayat in the Mankipati only in this that it is presided by the *raja* of the *paṭha*.

(4) *Public panchayats*.—Cases of a dispute about a burial stone or of lechery within the clan, demand a public panchayat of the *paṭi* or *paṭha*. Cases of witchcraft or of accusation of witchcraft are judged by a village *paṭi* or *paṭha* panchayat. In the two first, in addition to the villages of the *paṭi* or *paṭha*, must be invited also such members of the delinquent's clan as live close by. Moreover, as there must be present a number of panches belonging to other clans, these must be invited outside the *paṭha*, which is always homogeneous, and outside such *paṭis* as do not consist of villages of various clans.

The one who is found guilty in a dispute about burial stones, is fined some 50 Rs.

A very heavy fine is imposed on those guilty of lechery within the clan. Formerly they were simply exiled for life; now, for fear of a lawsuit, their punishment is reduced to a very heavy or even ruinous fine. v. gr., the man 100 Rs. and the woman 50, or the man 50 and the woman 30. As soon as the guilt has been satisfactorily proved, the panches belonging to the same clan as the culprit are sent apart to deliberate on the amount of the fine. If they are too lenient the other panches are displeased, but no amount of severity meets with disapproval.

The culprits and their families are called to hear the go-between when he comes to tell the fine proposed; they may send back a counter proposal. When this parley comes to a deadlock, the manki who presides, is asked to decide. He then calls everybody together and says a sum larger than that offered by the culprits, smaller than that asked by the panches. The lecherous woman is represented at the proceedings by her family, she herself is present only for her examination. The fine in its entirety goes to the panches belonging to other clans.

In cases of witchcraft (*najom*) or *kudūra najom*, a panchayat is convened before the people go to consult the soothsayer. In this panchayat every man in the village promises beforehand to defray the necessary sacrifice, pay the fee (generally 5 Rs.) of the *dehri* and pay a certain fine he names, if the divination should point out a member of his household as responsible for the sickness ascribed to witchcraft. Any one refusing to make such a promise would be regarded as a wizard and would be boycotted. If the munda or manki, or panches from other villages, are already present there, they do not interfere, except to prevent fighting. When they come back from the soothsayer's there is again a panchayat in which the culprit pointed out by divination is asked to make good his promise. If he demurs

the panches from other villages try to reason with him, but if he remains obstinate, they will not save him from the thrashing he is sure to get.

When without any divination having been resorted to, smb. accuses another of witchcraft, the village panchayat will fine him and, if he refuses to pay the fine, will countenance the accused taking the case to the court of law. This means that he may count on the witness of the panches; but if a man thus accused goes straight off to law, he rouses the whole village against himself. If he does not trust his fellow villagers and fears that some of them may have secretly the same idea about him, he may always carry the case to the manki, when it will be judged by a panchayat of two or three villages, his own and that of the manki, and often a third. When the person accused of witchcraft is a woman, her relatives often similarly carry the case to the manki, and then it is judged by a panchayat of at least three villages.

In all cases connected with marriage (the settling of the marriage price; an abandoned wife, an abandoned husband; adultery of a man with a spinster or widow of another clan), the two parties; i.e., the man's village and the woman's, take part in the panchayat.

II. trs., to judge a man or an affair in a panchayat: en horole *pancāi-ka*; ne kajilo gapabu *pancāi-ka*.

III. intrs., to hold a panchayat:

pancāi-ka; hola okoreko *pancāi-ka*?

pancāi-en, *pancāi-n* rlx. v., (1) same meaning: *tisiagapa api māle pancāi-injāna*. (2) meaning of the trs.: ne kaji api māle *pancāi-injāna*. 'pancāi-p p. v., (1) prsl., of a man or an affair, to be judged in a panchayat: ne kajire hola *pancāi-lena*, (2) imprsl., of a panchayat, to take place: api mā *pancāi-lena*.

pancāl (Sad.) abs. n., cleverness or cunning, in entrd. to *peali*, cunning: inĩtare *pancāl* banoa, jānagēe bedroa, he is not clever, he gets easily cheated; cōrōkore kiā ad jontukore tuĩtare *pancāl* mena, among the birds the crow, and among the quadrupeds the jackal, are noted for their cleverness, they cannot easily be cheated or caught; ama *pancāl* antarege taĩnka, keep thy cunning to thyself, i.e., do not try to cheat us, we see through it all.

II. adj., (1) with *horo*, clever or cunning: *pancāl* horoko pueĩteĩ rokageko nama, clever people see at once a way of extricating themselves; *pancāl* horo namledko, soben duntireko nirholojana, they met a cunning fellow and fell all an easy prey. Also used as adj. noun: nido kenteĩ *pancālge*. (2) with *kaji*, *kami*, a clever or cunning way of speaking, or of acting: neado *pancāl* kajige.

III. trs., (1) to cheat by cunning: ne horo *pancālkele*. (2) to render smb. clever or cunning, to teach him cleverness or cunning: puragee

pancaṛi

donḍoa ne daaḡra, amleka *pancēlīzime*; sōjegee taikena, dikujatiko *pancālkiā*. (3) to speak or act cunningly: *kajī pancāljaḍa*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be clever or cunning: en hature api horoko kentēḍko *pancālṭana* (or *pancālgea*).

pancāl-en rifl. v., (1) to use cleverness or cunning: *pancālenne*, janaōm bedaḡtana; enka alom *pancālena*, kā bugina. (2) to beware, to be actually on one's guard: *tisiādoe pancālenjana*.

pancāl-ḡ p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. *pancālḡṭanale* mente kako tōrīḡ; sokōtār kamitee *pancālḡjana*; *kajī* (or *kajire*) *pancālḡṭana*. (2) to become clever or cunning: *inḍo puragee pancālḡjana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, modifying *kajī*, *kamī*, *rikan*, *tain*, *menḡ*.

pancaṛi (Sad. *pacari*) I. adj., (1) with *diri*, *takata*, etc., a flat object resting near the ground on small cushions; burial slabs. (2) with *kuḷi piri*, etc., a place where there lie slabs of stone thus raised above the ground.

II. trs., thus to raise a flat object: *takātako pancaṛikeda*.

- *pancaṛi-ḡ* p. v., thus to be raised: *diri jatiḡ hulaṛa naḍa sisandiri*.
- *pancaṛioa*, on the day of its inauguration the new burial slab is raised on little stones at the corners.

panda (Sad.) 1^o I. sbst., the meshes of a net, the interstices of trellis-work: ne jūlakarīṛa *panda* bupurīa-gea.

panda-pundu

II. trs., to make with meshes of a certain description, barda'indjāḍo maparaḡgeko *pandafada*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have meshes of a certain description: amaḡ girado maparaḡge *pandatana*.

panda-ḡ p. v., to be made with meshes of a certain description: *sarajāl aḷ kulāḡjāḍo moḍge pandaakana*.

2^o fig., cfr. the jingle *ṭandapunda*,

I. sbst., wrongful implication or involvement into another's guilt: *inkia gopōkena*, *hardukemina*, do *pandaiḡ nantala*; *miad pandareṛa* tōakana, *pucūṛa hora* kina *nandariṭana*, they have wrongly involved me and I find no way of extricating myself; *pandako lagaōkiā*.

II. trs., thus to implicate or involve: *gopōṭankinaia* *hardukena*, do *aivako pandakiṇa*.

panda-n rifl. v., to expose oneself to be implicated or involved: en hature *tisiā gopōḡ hobao*, alom *pandana*, *ruara'arme*.

panda-ḡ p. v., thus to get implicated or involved: *miad horo dalgoḡjana*, *isu horoko pandaakana*.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, modifying *rika*, *rikan*, *rikoḡ*.

pandaō Has. rare var. of *phandaō*.

panda-pundu Nag. syn. of *ruṛuṛ-paḍa* Has. I. adj., partly husked: *sadom pandapundu baba omaime*.

II. trs., to husk partly: *sadomente baba pandapunduime*.

pandapundu-ḡ p. v., corresp. meaning.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying

पानदारु.

pān-daru, **pān-sakam** sbst., *Barleria cristata*, Linn.; *Acanthaceae*,—an erect, unarmed undershrub of the jungles, with opposite entire leaves, large leafy bracts and bracteoles, and showy sessile blue flowers. Children sometimes chew the leaves because they redden the saliva and remind them of the *pīn* of the *Hindus*.

pande I. adj., of food, drink, firewood, so plentiful that it cannot all be used: ne hature ili *pandegēa*.

II. trs., to prepare smth. superabundantly: iliko *pandetala*, ciminem nūia? They have brewed a lot of beer, one cannot drink so much.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be superabundant: *tisiagapa putukui-ko pandetana*.

pande-n rflx. v., to prepare smth. thus plentifully: porohparted ne hature iliko *pandena*.

pande-g p. v., corresp. meaning: ili aloki *pandeg* mente parēār kaji-akkoa, mendo kako manatinjana.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *naa*, *rika*, *vi*, etc.

pandraā-daru sbst., *Albizia procera*, Benth.; *Mimosaceae*,—a tall, handsome tree of the jungles, with evenly 2-pinnate leaves and 2-6 jugate, ovate, obtuse leaflets, and flowers in globose, copiously panicled

pandal cfr. *pandil*, *perua*, I. sbst., a slight rebounding of an axe, pickaxe, hoe, stick, etc. after hitting *pandal* lete *munditana*

jōrte hake kae uñjadia.

II. trs., to cause to rebound thus: *jōrte mēme, perē banleka hakem panduljadia*.

III. intrs., thus to rebound: *dirule mātana, hake kā lesera, pandul'tana* (or *pandulqtana*); hake *pandul'kena* (or *pandullena*).

pandul-en rflx. v., to cause to rebound thus: *hakedo puragem pandu'entana*.

pandul-g p. v., thus to rebound.

pa-n-andul' vrb. n., the amount of such rebounding: *pamandu'e panduljadia*, mid hake *rañi jōrte kae uñjadia*, he does not even once strike with force, the axe rebounds each time.

pandaīt, **pandēt**, **pandīt** also with *i* at the end (Sk. *pāṇḍit*, learned in languages) I. sbst., (1) popular meaning, one who 'foretells the future: ne sirna nante d rā cika *panditko* olakada? (2) new meaning, as known to the educated, one qualified to teach a language (*Hindipandit*, *Urdu-pandit*, etc.); one who has followed successfully a course in a training school for masters; the position of teacher of a language: *Hindido oko pandit itujajpea? panditreko* sabkha. (3) fig., one who poses for learned.

II. trs., (1) to foretell the future: *putii parañituana ei andanjtee pandit'ajhua?* Can he read the book (the almanac, in which the weather, epidemics, etc., of the year are foretold) or does he foretell things by mere guess? (2) to engage qualified schoolmasters: *Hindi kaji*

itumente ne iskulre ciminarako
paṇḍittatḥkoa ?

paṇḍait-en rlx. v., to qualify for
teaching a language : oko jatiko
purako *paṇḍitintana* ?

paṇḍait-p p. v., meanings corresp.
to the trs.

paṇḍe (Sk., a title for brahman-)
I. sbst., the clerk of a landholder
(zaminḍar) ; the office of clerk to a
landholder : *paṇḍe menaia ei* ?
paṇḍee namkeda.

II. trs., of a landholder, to engage a
clerk.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be
such a clerk

paṇḍe-u rlx. v., to accept this office.

paṇḍe-p p. v., to become such a
clerk ; to be engaged for this office.

N. B. *Sark* (or *saru*) *paṇḍe*, the clerk
with a cloven upper lip, is an appella-
tion applied in tales to the jackal,
presented as being a clerk to the
tiger.

paṇḍea-kakāru Has. **paṇḍea-kakāru**,
paṇḍi kakāru Nag. sbst., Benincasa,
cerifera, Savi ; Cucurbitaceae, — a
large, softly hairy climber with
leaves more or less 5-lobed ; large
yellow flowers ; and a large, oblong,
white-pubescent fruit.

paṇḍet, **paṇḍeti** var. of *paṇḍait*.

paṇḍil (1) syn. of *paṇḍul*. (2)
syn. of *paṇḍar*. (3) poetical syn. of
teḥ, *eṇḍ*, *kuṇil*, as denoting the jump
of the plough in hard soil.

paṇḍit, **paṇḍiti** var. of *paṇḍait*.

paṇḍra, **panra**, **parna** (Sad. and Or.
paṇḍrā, fair skinned) syn. of *pal-*
paṇḍar, first meaning. Also used as
proper noun. Also used of buffalo's

hair.

paṇḍri, **panri**, **parni** fem. of
paṇḍra.

paṇḍu (Sad.) I. abs. n., the grey-
ness of hair, the brownness of dry
leaves : *paṇḍuo okoḥa purā leḥo-*
tana ?

II. adj., (1) with *āḥ*, *hoḥo*, grey.
Also used as adj. noun and proper
noun : *nīdo okoren paṇḍu* ? (2)
with *koḥa*, syn. of *paṇḍi koḥa*, a
buffalo of grey colour. (3) with
sakam, brown because dry : *paṇḍu*
sakamko alom ania.

III. trs., to render the hair grey by
means of some white stuff : *lilarde*
paṇḍulḥi.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of a
man or his hair, to become grey :
paṇḍutanac ; *inia āḥ paṇḍutana* ;
āḥ paṇḍutana. (2) of leaves, to
dry and become brown.

paṇḍu-u rlx. v., to render one's hair
grey by means of some white stuff :
amo tisnado ne ranate paṇḍunme.

paṇḍu-p p. v., same as the intrs. :
paṇḍuakanaac, *āḥ paṇḍuakana*, *inia*
āḥ paṇḍuakana.

pa-u-aṇḍu vrb. n., the extent to
which one's hair becomes grey : *en*
hoḥodo paṇḍuḥ paṇḍuakana, *miad*
raṭijā inia ḥore hende āḥ kā namoa.

Paṇḍu name of one of the Munda
clans. See under *kili*.

paṇḍu, **paṇḍu-bia** sbst., the Spec-
taled Cobra, *Naja tripudians*,
called *paṇḍu* because of its brown
colour. The same short name is also
given to (1) *korkoḥa* (or *kurkuḥa*)
paṇḍu a yellow coloured form of the
spectacled cobra. (2) *daṇḍu*, the

panəu putam

Monocellate Cobra, *Naja monocellata*.

(5) *panəu putam*, a little snake said to be only 7-8" long, a finger thick, and the most venomous of all. This seems to be but another name for the Saw-sealed Viper, *Echis carinata*, called *burupandait* in Has. and *kuñiljara* in Nag. The name *ləta jara* probably also denotes the same viper.

*The head of the cobra is kept till it rots and worms are generated. These worms roasted up in mustard oil are said to be a deadly poison, and are supposed to be used by witches.

panəu putam syn. of *jarañdi putam* sbst., the Ring dove, *Turtur risorius*. It calls *kér-kér-qəqə-əca*.

pani-dənəuri sbst., oedema of the face or of the feet, the first symptoms of *panikəōār*. Constructed like the latter.

***pani-kəōār** I. sbst., a dropsical swelling of the extremities and limbs, in contrd. to *udəri*, a dropsical swelling of the trunk. Both these forms of dropsy are also called *əō-luku*: *panikəōār* parə dījanre udəriko metz; *panikəōārəko* bapaōkoa, the remedy generally resorted to is the process described under *bapaō*. Another remedy sometimes used in *panikəōār* and often in *udəri*, is to drink cow's urine saturated with a kind of dark salt called *karibuluq* in Mundari and *khari non* in Hindi. The dose is two spoonfuls three times daily. This acts as a mild purge and sometimes cures the patient in a very few days. See another treat-

panjaraō

ment under *paləti*.

II. adj., with *horə*, syn. of *pani-kəōārni*, a dropsy patient when only the extremities are swollen: *pani-kəōārko cənətem ranjajəkoa*?

III. intrs., in the df prst, to have this ailment: *panikəōərkanəe*.

panikəōər-q p. v., to get this ailment: *panikəōərakanəe*.

panjaraō (Sk. *panjari*, rib; Sad. *panjarek*) I. sbst., a poke in the ribs with a stick: mid *panjaraōe* nam-keda.

II. trs., to poke in the ribs: mid urji *panjaraōijie* brijutarjana, he poked a bullock with a stick in the ribs, it sank to the ground.

panjaraō-q p. v., corresp. meaning

panjaraō (Sad. *panjarek*) I. abs. n., the habit of hinting, of speaking or acting with a veiled or ironical meaning: nitare *panjaraō* kūh menə.

II. adj. (1) with *horə*, a person with this habit. Also used as adj. noun: amlekan *panjaraō* kaina lelkeəkoa. (2) with *kəji*, a hint; an indirect or veiled suggestion; irony. (3) with *erəq*, a veiled or indirect reproach; with *kami*, an action meant to be an indirect reproach.

III. trs., to address or reproach smb. indirectly or ironically; to allude to; to hint: kūh niralpe kamitana nekare okoe kae sukifi? mentee *panjaraōkeəkoa*, he praised ironically their bad work; taranura horoko tsinagapa purageko kadəraōainətana menten aiumlə mentee *panjaraō-kijəa*, he said that he was aware of several people being very angry with him, but he meant me; jā

panjaraõ

horo homa deagaitare küb sukuña mente *panjaraõkñña*, he suggested indirectly that I should help him in his work; rabañtana, jeteletebu kamia mente jagartane aiumkedleei lijako dōkedtee kamitana, ale *panjaraõ* mente, having heard us say that it was too cold to work and that we should wait till the sun shone, he has doffed his clothes and started to work as a tacit reproach; *panjaraõjadpaw*, sōjegaŋe añakarjada, he speaks with a veiled meaning and you take it literally!

IV. intrs., (1) same meaning: ena kajite okooe *panjaraõkena*? kaia mundikeda, whom did he allude to just now? (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. pin., to be aware of being meant indirectly or alluded to; to be aware of irony, of a hint: dōdō horokogedana, enamente en-kate kã *panjaraõkedkhoa*, they are stupid people, that is why the allusion to them fell flat.

panjaraõ-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: nido abu cii *panjaraõntana*? Does he mean us?

pa-p-anjaraõ repr. v., to address each other indirectly or ironically.

panjaraõ-ŋ p. v., (1) thus to be addressed; *panjaraõlenako*, mendo kako lakamkeda, they were meant indirectly, but did not notice it. (2) thus to be addressed and take the hint: inia kajiteko *panjaraõ-jana*.

pa-n-anjaraõ vrb. n., the amount of allusion or irony: *pananjaraõe* *panjaraõkedkhoa*, sobenko esedgiri-jana.

panji

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *ŋge*, modifying *kaji*, *kani*, *rika*.

panjaraõ Has. (Sad *pajcet*) I. adj., (1) with *dz*, water oozing through an embankment: *bandakundamra loeonado jargidin panjaraõ datele losodjada*. (2) with *balbal*, perspiration breaking out. (3) with *buluŋ*, saltpeter.

II. intrs., in the df. prst. and indt. ts., of water, perspiration or saltpeter, to ooze out: *balbul panjaraõntana*; *jargidindo eukakoate buluŋ panjaraõna*.

panjaraõ-n rflx. v., of water (personified), to ooze through an embankment: *da panjaraõntana*.

panjaraõ-ŋ p. v., of water, perspiration or saltpeter, to ooze out.

pa-n-anjaraõ vrb. n., the extent of oozing: *balbaldo pananjaraõ panjaraõjuna*, goña song lumjana, perspiration broke out so abundantly that (his, my) whole coat got wet.

panji (Sad., Sk. *panjiki*, record of human actions in Yāma's book) 1^o I. subst., (1) the signs on which divination is based, in entrld. to *ere*, the auguries or omens before a marriage: *panjir leltana*, he looks for signs in divination. (2) the prognostication arrived at by divination: *panjia namkeda ci*? Didst thou get any definite statement from the diviner. (3) syn. of *sagun*, divination, the act of divining: *ne horoŋ panji kale bisūasea*. N.B. (a) As a prd. *panji* is a syn. of *sagun*. (b) Some Naguri-people, in imitation of the Hindus,

panji

use *panji* and *sagun*, also with reference to marriage auguries and omens.

*The witch-finders divine by the processes of *dorenām*, *hiḍnam*, *cal-pitā* and *koḷṇam*. The magicians and, sometimes, ordinary people, read hidden events in a few husked rice grains; in the aspect of a leaf; in scratches drawn on the ground (*panjiṭi*); in earth taken from the footmarks of the inquirer or from the sides of his fireplace. They also see them through the main feathers of a vulture's wing (*panjiṭi*), or find them out by means of a book called *panjikṭaḥ* in Mundari and *jutish* in Hindi. People who want to build a new house, put at night a few grains of rice at the four intended corners, and count them in the morning to see whether the site is propitious. A blade of couch-grass hidden in a ball of cowdung and thus baked, indicates, if it remains green, that a person gone abroad is still alive. The Mundas do not practise palmistry like the Hindus.

Divination is also ascribed to the tiger, which is said to scratch the ground in the morning and then to turn round and read in the scratches what kind of prey it is allowed to catch that day, and where it will find it. The vulture is credited with seeing the day's carrion in its *panjiṭi*.

II. trs. and intrs., (1) to try and divine: *adakan merome panjikena*, *kac dapijana*; *daliainā namakada*, *nea*

panji

panjikeale siṭtiṇā, I have a question to examine by divination, when I have finished I shall go to my ploughing; *panjikṭae* ci aṭrige? (2) to find out smth. by divination: *adakan merome panjiṭiā*, he has found out by divination where the lost goat is (3) to examine an object for signs in divination: *sakame* (or *sakamree*) *panjiṭiā*, he uses leaves for his divinations.

panji-n rflx. v., first and third meaning of the trs.: *adakan urjiā panjintana*, *mendo aṭrigeṇa sabutiā*; *enanātem panjintana*, *namino ci jetanā kam namjada?* *nīdo sakame* (or *sakamree*) *panjina*.

panji-p p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) *inprsl*, of the examination of the signs, to take place: *panjijana* ci aṭrige?

pa-n-anji vrb. n., (1) the degree of success in divination: *pananjii* *panjikeda*, *upun hoṭkoṭare miad raṭi kṛ bertajana*, he divined so well that his prediction came true in the four cases. (2) the time spent over a divination: *pananjii* *panjikeda*, *singiturotanṛa cuete tikiṇjakeḍ laga-tinakangee taṭkena*, he was busy with the divination so long that having begun at sunrise, he was still intent on it at noon. (3) the act: *pananji* *kam sekerajala*; *miṣa pananjite* *kac mundikeḍei oṛagee* *panjikeda*. (4) the result of the divination: *iniā pananji samajana*, his prognostication has proved idle. 2^o fig, syn. of *andanj*, to guess: *miad oṛare iliṇa panjikeda*, *dola*,

panji-il

otoniam; matālabdo kākia upudub-kena, mendo *papanjitekiq* mundi-keda.

* **panji-il** sbst., a certain feather in each wing of a vulture, in which the bird sees hidden and future things and which man can use for the same end. When vultures sit with half opened wings to catch the rays of the rising sun, they can see in these two feathers the carrion they will find in the course of the day and the place where they will find it. This is why vultures gather at once in great numbers around any carrion. If a man wants to appropriate these two feathers, he must catch a vulture alive and pluck its main feathers throwing them into running water: the two divining feathers are not carried off by the current but float upstream. He must feed the bird and even give it an occasional treat of human flesh, until it has grown new feathers replacing those that were plucked out. Until then, if he causes or occasions the bird's death the divining feathers lose their virtue. To use them for divination he has only to hold one of them before his eyes and look through it. If he thus happens to look at a man with a cat's, dog's or snake's, etc., soul, i.e., at a man who has the same character as such an animal, he sees him in the shape of this animal.

***panji-diri** syn. of *sgundiri*, sbst., a round stone (*gurāgudiri*) kept in a few villages and not used to crush

panji-ol

curry materials, but only to find out the spirits or the witches responsible for sickness or other harm, and also to find out thieves. Wherever there is such a stone, the people of neighbouring villages often come to borrow it. The stone is put down in the middle of the people assembled and anybody holds his hand on it whilst a *hatāleōrā* invokes the spirits and throws husked rice grains at him, very much as he does in the *hiḡnam*. When the man gets into a trance, the stone begins to roll and he follows it without removing his hand. It leads him to the *sarna*, hill, pool or other place where the spirit in question resides, or to the wizard, witch or thief sitting in the assembly, or to his or her house. It is the entranced man who reveals what sacrifice may be required.

When available, such a stone is preferred to an ordinary curry stone in the practice of *hiḡnam* and *pai-guli*.

***panji-kitāḡ** syn. of *sgunkitāḡ*, cfr. *puthi*, sbst., a divining book. This is a little book edited by the Hindus who call it *jutish*; the first page is ruled in as many squares as there are pages in the book. The person who comes for a consultation is told to put his finger on one of the squares at his choice, and then the corresponding page is read and is supposed to give him the answer to his query.

***panji-ol** sbst., (1) syn. of *kula-deōrā* Nag. scratches and cross

panjiri

scratches made on the ground by a tiger in the early morning. The animal is believed to read in them what will be the day's quarry, a man, a bullock, a deer or a goat, and where it will meet it : *panjiolle* lella ; kuladeôrâle nella. (2) similar lines scratched on the ground by a man for the purpose of divining by their means.

panjiri Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *tunurâ* Has. sbst., the cross-pieces between the two poles of a *sagarî* cart, except the short one in front which is called *pûl*.

pân-kasaili I. collective noun, betel leaves, betel nut and whatever is chewed with them by the Hindus. No Munda has the habit of chewing them.

II. trs., to give smb. betel leaves and betel nut to chew : *pânkasailikêkôce*.

III. intrs., to chew the same : *mandîdokia jomkeda, nâdokia pânkasailitana*

pânkasaili-n 1flx. v., same meaning : *tisîado Baogalikolckam pânkasailintana*.

pânkasaili-2 p. v., to receive the same : *Baogalikotâe senkeni parig e pânkasailijana ađ lacoopotang-jana cunato*.

pân-sârî sbst., Piper Betle, Linn ; *Ipomoea*—a stout climber, with coriaceous ovate-oblong, 5-7 nerved leaves, and minute flowers each in the axil of a petiole brace. It is not cultivated by the Mundas. The Hindus chew its leaves.

pania var. of *pandia*.

panta

pân-sakam syn. of *pândaru*.

pansara cfr. *pasârâtô*, 1^o syn. of *sandara*, but not used with reference to the teeth in lock-jaw. 2^o syn. of *busara*. 3^o trs., to push back at one spot two coils so as to make an opening between ; to push back the sides of a ring or link which has been flattened ; to separate two fingers ; similarly to separate posts or branches so as to make a passage between : *baliakan bôyo pansarakeate potomâte babako urunaa ; tunakiko pansaratida, baba nurtana ; mudam cepoakana, pansaratam ; tiganda pansaraeme ; bikîrîrâ jâta pansarakeate sukuri paromjana*.

pansara-2 p. v., corresp meanings : *iniâ tigandako jarkaakana, kâ pansaraota*.

panta Has. Nag. **pata** Nag. (Sk. *pât*, a line) 1^o var. of *panti*, a row. 2^o var. of *paŋaîn*, the stories of a building. 3^o I. sbst., a layer, layers : *paŋoŋa panta lekalema ciminnaa, count the layers in the heap of reaped paddy*.

II. adj., with a prefixed nl., comprising a certain number of layers : *paŋoê aŋiptutugea*.

III. trs., (1) to put in layers : *birako kako pantakada, âôge harauntakana, they have not ranged the shelves in layers, they have been thrown together in a confused heap*. (2) with a prefixed nl., to put in a certain number of layers : *sigîrîre bûde aŋupantaketa ; paŋoêle wêrepantatada*.

panta-2 p. v., corresp. meanings :

panti

panti

sagĩre bira *pantaakana* ; paŕoŕ
apipantaakana.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs.
ange, ge, gge, also with a prefixed
nl, modifying *tiriŕ, ladi, rika, dŕ* :
sagĩre baba *apipantale* ladiŕada.

palapanta adv, with or without
the afxs. *ange, ge, gge tan, tange*,
modifying *tiriŕ, ladi, rika* ; in
layers.

4^o sometimes syn. of *dopa, dopa* •
dopa, successive groups : *tisindo* pu-
kako *pantapantako* hijutana, sida
pantakodo setadipiliko tebalena ad
taŕampantako tikin, to-day locusts
come in successive groups, those
of the first group came in the morning,
those of the next came at noon.

panti, panti-panti (Sad. ; Sk. *pānti*,
a row) syn. of *siri* Has. I. sb-t.,
a row or rows of things ; a line
or lines, abreast, of men or animals :
panti alope bagĩraŕ, keep abreast,
or keep the things in a row, *panti-
tire* duŕpe, senepe, sit, walk, a-
breast : *inkua pantiŕe* amo duŕme,
seneme, sit, walk, abreast with them.

II. adj. : han *panti* (or *aparapiakan*)
lurakiado okotara ? Near what
place are those two hills which,
from here, look as if abreast ? ho-
rara *panti* darukiataŕe taagiinape,
wait for me at the spot where
there is a tree on each side of the
road.

III. trs., (1) to put in a row : to
place abreast : *isakalredo* mandi ha-
tiatan dipili eipikoko *pantiŕa* ; apiŕ
oŕakole *pantitada*, we built the
three houses with broad sides on
a line ; *isakul honko pantiŕom*,

place the pupils in a row (or rows) ab-
reast.

(2) to come or pass abreast of
smth. ; to settle abreast of smth. :
oŕo miŕ ganta seulero han buru-
bu *pantiŕa* ; kotŕepe hataakada ?
Baranda burule *pantiakada*, where
did you make your village ? On
a line with the Baranda hill, as
seen from here.

(3) to cause smb. to be abreast of
oneself : *pantiŕame*, deasire alom
dula, sit abreast of me, not be-
hind my back.

IV. intrs., (1) to sit, stand or walk
abreast of smth. : mandi jomtanŕe
alelgee *pantiŕena*. (2) in the df.
prst., of a thing, to get abreast of
smth. : sentsentiŕ lagatunreo en
buru kũ *pantiŕana*.

panti-a rilx. v., (1) to sit, stand,
or walk abreast, in one or several
rows : *pantiŕante* honor senope. (2)
to place one self abreast of smb.
mandijomtanŕe alelgee *pantiŕjana*.
(3) to walk so as to come abreast
of smth. : marbu sekerunŕe, oŕo
miŕ guntare en burubu *pantiŕaka*.

panti-g p. v., meanings corresp. to
the trs.

pa-n-anti vrb. n., the exactness or
duration of the line abreast : en
hatukiado n-tate *pantiŕa* pantiakana
miŕokog raŕiŕi ka a-antaŕomoa,
from here those two villages are
so exactly en a line, that probab-
ly one is not even a very little
more distant than the other ; *paŕan-
tiko* pantiakana, miŕ hŕoŕo raŕi es-
kar baŕgana, they are so well ab-
reast that none is alone ; *panantiŕa*

pantinjana, Raciāte Durundako te-bala, they walked abreast the whole time from Ranchi till Dorunda.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, re, te*, and in the repetitive form also with *tan, tange*, modifying *sen, nir, tiṅgun, duḥ, dō, roa, taṇ*: ototopoltedo kâ, *pantipanti* senope, go away not in Indian file, but walking abreast; duar sōjere daruko *pantipanti* roaakana, there is a row of trees in front of the door.

VI. adverbial affix in the opds.: *senpanti, nirpanti, tiṅgupanti, duḥpanti, dōpanti, roapanti*.

panti, pantid var. of *panti*, but restricted to (1) the being equidistant on a line: han *pantiḍ* burukindo okotara? (2) the being or getting abreast of smth.: en daru *pantiḍre* miad kulaira lellja, when that tree was abreast of me I saw a tiger also abreast; orḡ moḡ ganta senlere Baṇanda burubupantidea (or Baṇanda buru *pantuloa*, Baṇanda burulobu *pantuloa*); en buru *pantidenjanci* huṛialekabu ruruṇa. As adv. it may take the afxs. *ge* and *re*: en burulḡ *pantiḍle* taiken dipili (or en buru *pantiḍge, pantiḍre*) da gamakeḍlea, we got rain when we were abreast of that hill.

N. B. In these meanings the forms *panti, pantiḍ* are generally preferred to *panti*.

paṇ, paṇ-bagel, paṇaken ni (Sad. āng) to open suddenly a door, a window, the lid of a box. Constructed like its contrary *harahpa*,

to shut suddenly the same.

pāga cfr. *porḡa*, I. subst., a chink, a cranny, a long and narrow vertical interstice between two things or between two parts, v. g., of a wall; a gap in a hedge or fence; the space between stems, stakes or fencing brushwood, too wide apart: huṭuḡkia talare *pāga* taṇa, a narrow space between two boulders is called *pāga*.

II. adj., with *duar*, a door with a chink; a door which leaves a narrow passage when shut: nekan *pāga* duarte simko kaciko paroma. (2) with *bakri*, a hedge or fence with a gap; also *pāgaṇpāga bakri*, a hedge or fence with stems, stakes or brushwood too wide apart. (3) with *ḍaṭa*, syn. of *pāgapāga ḍaṭa*, teeth with natural spaces between, not growing contiguously: *pāgaḍaṭa* hoṛoko siṇolako metakoa. (4) with *ṭaṣaḍ*, room in between v. g., people who sit down: netḡ *pāgagaa, duḡmentem soaba*.

III. trs, (1) to make smth. with a chink or interstice: pusi raṭi paromleka duarpe *pāgatada*. (2) to make a gap in a hedge or fence: kumbūru honko netḡre bakriko *pāgaakada*. (3) syn. of *pāgaṇpāga*, to make a hedge or fence with stems, stakes or brushwood too wide apart: jāṭa aloṇ *pāgaa, simko paromleka*. (4) to place an object near another, or two people near each other, so that they do not touch; also syn. of *pāgaṇpāga*, the same of several people or objects: ne poṭomkia *pāgatape, ṭepesaakana*

netaŋ poŋom *pāŋagepe*, paŋŋire ŋonkana (or intrsly., netaŋ *pāŋagepe*, poŋom paŋŋire ŋonkana); en honko *pāŋagakom*, rebedrebedko gitlakana.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to have a chink, cranny, etc.: amŋātedo iniaŋ ɖata purago *pāŋgatana* (or *pāŋagagea*); netŋre bakŋi *pāŋgatana* (or *pāŋagagea*); netŋ *pāŋgatana* (or *pāŋagagea*), duŋmentem soaba.

pāŋga-n rflx. v., of two, to stand, sit or lie without touching each other; also syn. of *pāŋgapāŋgan*, the same of more than two: *pāŋganpe*, jērŋjepedpe dubakana.

pāŋga-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) of teeth, not to grow contiguously: iniaŋ ɖata *pāŋgaakana* (or *pāŋagagea*).

pa-n-āŋga vrb. n., the broadness of the chink or interstice: en duardo *panāŋgape* paŋgikeda, pusi raŋi paromdaŋia; bakŋido *panāŋgape* *pāŋgakeda*, jūsaŋoge meromko pucun-tana, you have made the hedge or fence with stems, stakes or brushwood so wide apart that the goats insinuate themselves.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *duŋ*, *tiŋgun*, *gitŋ*, *bai*, *biŋ*, *dō*, *tiriŋ*, *ɖataŋ*, *bakŋi*, *teŋ*, etc.: *pābitako pāŋgageroaakana*, the papaw trees have been planted wide apart.

paŋgaŋ-penegaŋ jingle of *penegaŋ* I. sbst., a glitter of light appearing and disappearing now here, then there: jargidin rimbiltare ipiŋipinakŋ *paŋgaŋpenegaŋ* nida dipili leloa, when the weather is cloudy in the rainy season the gleaming

of fire-flies is seen at night on all sides; en bagalcaredo ŋekan *paŋgaŋpenegaŋ*? Laŋŋinko ci ŋurinko? What lights are flitting about in that mango grove? Are they lanterns or ignes-fatui?

II. adj., with *jul*, same meaning: *paŋgaŋpenegaŋ* juldo kacim lelŋada?

III. trs., (1) to carry about a light occasionally hidden: laŋŋinko *paŋgaŋpenegaŋ* *paŋgaŋ*. (2) to light a place with a light carried about and occasionally hidden: laŋŋinte bagai-oako *paŋgaŋpenegaŋ*.

IV. intrs., to gleam, glitter or shine interruptedly now here, then there: ipiŋipinakodo hola purako *paŋgaŋpenegaŋ*.

paŋgaŋpenegaŋ-en rflx. v., (1) of the ignis-fatuus (believed to be a spook) and the fire-fly, same meaning: curin cimaŋ *paŋgaŋpenegaŋ* *paŋgaŋ*, dolabu nira. (2) to turn about with a light: samagele *paŋgaŋpenegaŋ* *paŋgaŋ*, uli miado kale namana.

paŋgaŋpenegaŋ-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) same meanings as the intrs. and the rflx. v.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *arsal*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaŋ*, *julŋ*, *lelŋ*.

paŋgan (Sad. *baŋgan*) parallel of *nasan* in the phrase *tero nasan*, *baro paŋgan* occurring in adjurations by the witch-finders. It seems to be taken from *laŋganpaŋgan*, a jingle of *laŋgan*.

pāŋa-pāŋa jingle of *pāŋga*, used of interstices between more than two persons, objects, etc. As adv. it may take also the afxs. *tan* and

ṭange.

paṭagar-paṭagor syn. of *paṭagor-paṭagor*, but connoting plurality.

paṭagela intensive of *esel*, I. abs. noun, the greatest fairness of skin to be met amongst aborigines : inia hoṛōmore *paṭagela* mena.

II. adj., (1) with *hoṛo*, *hoṛmo*, fair as described. (2) with *hasa*, brownish red ochre, of the same colour as dry leaves.

*Paṭagura-baṭaga sbst., the *ikir-baṭaga* who resides in the *Paṭagura ikir*, a pool under a waterfall to the S. E. of the village of Pangura, some 12 miles S. of Khunti. This spirit is the *marat ikir*, one of the tutelary spirits, of this village, where consequently he never harms people ; but he attacks and harasses the Orcas of the neighbourhood, and like other Barubongas and Ikir-bongas, as *Raciburu*, *Baranda* and *Peroāyāgikir*, harms in general people who live in a westerly, easterly and especially in a southerly direction. Those towards the North are pretty immune : kaṭajambar-sādoe deakundamkedako menea. This incidentally shows that the migration of the Mundas followed a southerly direction, those who had dwelled for some time near a striking hill or pool, keeping up further South the worship they had begun locally to the spirits residing there. They were forced to it by these spirits who, in order not to lose their worship, harmed them in their new country. Thus the Hos of the Kolhan in Singbhum lived, at one

time near the Pangura pool and have even now to pay their cult to the *Paṭagurabōṭaga*, since his mischievousness reaches as far as their actual home. In fact they worship him as one of the more important spirits, saying, according to Dalton, that *Paṭagurabōṭaga* is the wife of *Canalulūsumbōṭaga*. Thus for them *Paṭagura* is a female spirit. The people in his neighbourhood regard him as a male, and nevertheless the formula they use in their sacrifices suggests rather a female spirit, since it names a number of spirits inhabiting the surrounding hills and ravines and calls them *Paṭagura's* aunts and nieces. It is noteworthy that *Paṭagurabōṭaga* is offered fish in these sacrifices. The formula says :

" Paṭaguraikir hatonfeko gereteko, Harinikir, Masuribera, Bandugarai-
kir, Bicaburu, Paṭahesel, Kanduruba-
sa, Ulijaria, Saubanda, Kulalōr, tela-
koṭora atarakoṭoraepe, jomepe ! Miaḍ
gandū miaḍ calpare duḥtan jārutanko
haṭinepe, cupūpe ! Okoe kaia teba-
kedko hapūtiape, cupūpe, daruatai
sakamsoreuko, Nageera, Bindiera,
kaia leltebaṭaḍko, kaia aiuntebaṭaḍ-
ko, nea sabepi, abuape ! Omked
cedkedpeaia, manatiape ! " Adesia
rasurisinaleka gārāka, buṭaṭka,
saṭātinabaṭātiṇka. Gerni laṭahui,
cutūni, kateani ger baṇka ! laṭaḥ
baṇka ! Aunts and nieces of Pan-
gurabonga, you, Harinikir, Masuri-
bera, Bandugarai-
kir, Bicaburu,
Paṭahesel, Kandurubasa, Ulijaria
Saubanda and Kulalor, catch this

up in your outstretched hands and eat it. Divide it amongst you who sit chatting on one and the same stool. Even you whom I have not named, take your share, you who dwell in the places covered with numerous trees or in the places luxuriant with dense scrub, thou Nageera, thou Bindiera. You also whom I have never seen and whose names I have never heard, take this, accept this, I give it to you, be satisfied with it. Let all what we are going to sow, take root and shoot up and multiply in the manner of ginger and garlic plants. Let no rodents, no rats, no mice, and the like, attack it."

From the last sentences it is clear that this formula is used in a sacrifice offered at the beginning of the sowing season.

On the same occasion, viz., the beginning of the sowing season, a kind of *hirigiriṇ* ceremony is also resorted to. One Monday morning all those who will be in charge of the sowing, go to bathe and, on coming back, one of their number sacrifices in silence a black fowl, cutting off its head, gathering its blood in a leaf cup and putting this on the ground. Near the cup is placed another containing a *cirpi* fish, and yet another containing rice-beer. The sacrificer then, facing East, says: "Ahare! tisiadole hirigirintana, babaeraga, kederaga tisiadole unajada. Tisiado ger eraga, lataḥ eraga uhre, piṭire tentakom, haruḥtakom. Haraga, buṭaga, sirade sirarasuṭleka.

I say, O spirit; to-day we perform the *hirigiriṇ* ceremony; to-day we take out our seeds, the rice mother and millet mother, to go and sow our fields. Crush to-day and shut up all the rodents into a covered basket so that what we sow may grow and shoot and give a plentiful crop, in the manner of ginger and garlic plants." After this invocation, said to be addressed to *Paragurabotaga*, he besprinkles himself first with he blood, and then with the fish stew and with the beer. The other sowers do likewise and then go to sow the fields.

paṛaka Nag. (II. *phāknū*; Sad. *paka*) syn. of *kapa* Has. to eat throwing bits in the mouth.

paṛaka Has. **paṛakha** Nag. (Sk. *punkhā*) I. sbst., a fan, a punkah; *paṛka* bar rakim lelōtana, miaḍḍo tāsakante baikana kāre maḍḍ bitī galanakeate; ena miḍḍ tite jiroa. Gomkekoa *paṛkado* liḡate mandijom kuturire hakaana aḍḍ mandī jom dipīlī racagea.

II. trs., (1) to make into a fan or punkah; (2) to fan; to submit to the action of a punkah.

III. intrs., to pull the punkah: nukuriṇ namakada, baṇagalaree *paṛka-tuna*.

paṛka-n rlx. v., to fan oneself; to submit to the action of a punkah; to order the punkah to be pulled.

paṛka-2 p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) imprsl., of the punkah, to be pulled: baṇagalaree dinaki mandī jom dipīlī *paṛkaoa*.

paṛaka-paturu, **paṛ-paturu** Has.

paake

Nag. *pāka-paturu* Nag. jingle of *paake*, connoting plurality, syn. of *kudarkān*, but used moreover of a cloth with holes and sometimes of a cloth torn in several places. Constructed like *kudarkān* and *paake*.

paake, paake-paake var. of *paake*.

**paakira* (Sad. *pākira*) I. sbst., (1) the custom described under the trs.: soben disumre *paakira* *bobaojā*. (2) the little field produce given according to this custom: *paakira omaipe*.

II. adj., with *bāba, gurūlu*, etc., paddy, millet, etc., thus given.

III. trs., (1) of the blacksmith and the watchman, and of the Gasis or Doms living in the village, to go to the threshing floors and beg a little of the crop. When the blacksmith goes to ask for some millet, he says: "Bira gurūlu asiina hijuakana", and at the time of the upland rice he says: "Bira bāba asiina hijuakana", though he knows that they will not give him a sheaf but threshed millet or paddy. Similarly people will say: "bira gurūlule omaia, bira babale omaia", though they have given him threshed grain. This way of speaking is a remnant from the time when the blacksmith instead of going to the threshing floor, went to the *gurūlu* fields and *gorababa* fields at the time of actual reaping and was allowed to take a sheaf as large as he could tie with a rope stretched from his toes to his forehead. (2) of the same, to beg, or to get, some paddy or rice in the houses on the

pāka-pa

occasion of the *mage, pāgu* or *bā* feast: *ciminān babam paakirala?* How much paddy didst thou get? *okocokoem paakirakekkoa?* To whom didst thou go and beg? *cimin oraṃ paakirala?* To how many houses didst thou go and beg?

(3) especially of lone women, to visit relatives at harvest time, at the time of the sweet-potato crop or in the jack fruit season, and beg some. When people are invited to a feast in the sweet-potato, maize or jack fruit season and take with them a pot of beer, get a meal with fowls meat, and come back with a load of the produce in question; or when children are invited to come and partake of sweet-potatoes, maize or jack fruit—(they do not bring any beer)—, this is not called *paakira*, but *saraga* (or *joura, "kautara"*) *jom sen*. (1) on the occasion of a visit, to ask for and bring back some field produce: *birdisum kupulqia sen-kena, joura ad handuina paakirala*. IV. intrs., same meanings: *holado han haturen paakirakena, enamente nete kaina hijudarjana*.

paakira-n rflx. v., same meanings: *gurūlu paakiranjana; tisindo paakiranlema ci?*

paakira-ḡ p. v., corresp. meanings: *gurūlu paakirajana; ne gurūludo paakiralena; tisindo digurtele paakirajana*.

pa-pa, ba-ba (Sad. *phang-phang*) I. sbst., a wide opening: *pa-paḡ seta bolojana; ne pa-paḡ itate tepedoka*.

II. adj., with *ora, dvar, kīrīkī, bakāsa,*

caṭu, etc., a house, door, etc., wide open : *paṭapaṭa* duar haṇḍeṭtam ; *paṭapaṭa* oraṇḍo kera bolojaṇi caṭukoe ḍaṇḍuṇkeda. Also used as adj. noun : *nekan paṭapaṭare* rabaṇa kâ sātināoa, in a house wide-open like this the cold is unbearable.

III. trs., to open wide : ora (duar, caṭu, etc.) alom *paṭapaṭa*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be wide open : ora (etc.) *paṭapaṭana* (or *paṭapaṭa*).

paṭapaṭa-en rīlx. v., of one remaining inside, to open the house, door or window, wide : duardo cenamente enkaṭe *paṭapaṭena* ?

paṭapaṭa-p p. v., to be opened wide.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *paṭa-kenpaṭaken*, modifying *nī*, *oṭa*, *rika*, *tairika*, *leṭa*.

VI. adverbial afx. to *nī*, *oṭa*, these epds. being syns. of *paṭapaṭa*.

paṭa-pota frequentative jingle of *poṭa*, I. subst., gaps in an embankment : *arira paṭapota* (or *paṭapotaḷa*) bairuarḷa.

II. adj., with *ari*, *bunda*, *loṇa*, an embankment broken through in several place : *paṭapota* aṭile bairuar-tana.

III. trs., to break through embankments ; to break through an embankment in several places : *saṭasaṭi ḍa gamala*, soben aṭikoe (or *loṇakoe*) *paṭapotaḷkeda*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of an embankment, to have or get several gaps : soben *loṇakotale paṭapotaṭana* (or *paṭapotaṭa*, *paṭapotaṭana*).

paṭapota-en rīlx. v., of water (per-

sonified), to break through embankments : *ḍaḍo isu bandakoe paṭapotaṭenjana*.

paṭapota-p p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *ha*, *rika*, *leṭa*. (2) with the afx. *ḡge*, modifying *gama*.

paṭ I. subst., the act as under the trs. : *samaṛa* (ṭakara, perṭa, etc.) *paṭ* leṭe kâ sukukijā.

II. adj., (1) useless, vain, spent in vain, spoilt, lost : *paṭ* ṭaka alom uṭua, kâ rūra, do not brood over lost money, it will not come back ; *paṭ* naṇaldo paṭakeṭe tinape ; neado *paṭ* sēraḡe, this is a useless idea. (2) with *hulana*, a day free from work and important occupations : *paṭ* hulana hijume. (3) with *kaji*, *eraṭa*, *dal*, *sajaṭ*, unmerited, uncalled for, without reason.

III. trs., (1) to spend uselessly money, time, strength, etc. : ṭakape *paṭana* ; *samaṛe paṭjada* ; banda dulce api canḍu perḡle *paṭkeda*, the water has carried off the bund and rendered vain a work of three months ; en ṭikadāra kamire apimā perḡle *paṭkeda*, we lent our strength for nothing, the contractor did not pay us ; *sangin hora sen hobaa inuare* perḡ alom *paṭa*, thou hast to go on a long journey, do not spend thy strength on play. (2) to leave one's strength, or acquired knowledge, useless : *ḍaḡḡareḍo* perḡe *paṭkeda*, *haramre* loṇaḡe baitana, he did not put his strength to good account when he was a

young man, now that he is old he has to make new rice fields; *iskulre isu maskilte namlen sôram paðjaula*, thou refusest employment in accordance to the knowledge thou hast laboriously acquired at school. (3) to spoil smth. or let it get spoiled: *ne utudo hasasunumtem paðkeda*; *miað botoloe paðkeda*, he has broken a bottle; *ne babado hitape paðkeda*, you have let this paddy become unusable for seeds. (4) to spoil, or render impossible, smb.'s doing smth.: *buru leldo lāhasu paðkija*, stomach-ache kept him from going to the fair; *baba irge buru lele paðkijina*, the reaping (personified) of the rice prevented me from going to the fair; *buru lel alope paðiia*, soben *danagāpako senqtana*, do not make it impossible for him to go to the fair like all the other young men. (5) to deprive of pay or of a share in a division: *en tīkadārdo hajiri kamiko pašsae paðkedkkoa*; *jiludo mið horoko pað'ja*, *taēonte ōramkedteko omaja*, they forgot a man in the division of the meat, afterwards they made up a share for him by giving each a little.

IV. trs. caus., to cause unprofitableness of smb.'s strength: *tīkadār babu apimā ita gore perçe paðkedlele*, the contractor made us carry bricks for 3 days without paying us; *apuinado perçe paðjaðllele-kaiia atūkarjada*, *ne banda kājā teardarion*, I fear that my father makes us exert ourselves in vain, it will most probably not be possible to finish this bund before

the rainy season; *ne danagrado cia pērçe paðjia*, *ote baiñatape baroa*? Why do you not make use of the strength of this youth? Have you no spot that can be made into a new rice field? *nimira bāri perçe paðkeda*, *baria naða loēoa hajana*, this flood has rendered people's exertions vain, the embankments of two new rice fields have been broken through.

V. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of strength, to be left useless or to be exerted uselessly: *ama perçe paðlana* (or *paðqtana*). (2) to get spoiled: *ne jilu paðlana* (or *paðqtana*). (3) to be deprived of doing smth.: *kolom hororite susunia paðlana* (or *paðqtana*). (4) to get deprived of one's pay or of one's share in a division: *nita hajirikamikodo pašsa kanekaneko paðlana* (or *paðqtana*); *guṭi lekare golmałqtana*, *enamente purasa miðbar hoṛo paðlana* (or *paðqtana*).

pað-n rfx. v., (1) to spend uselessly money, time, strength, etc. (2) to let oneself be deprived of one's pay: *cirgalpe, inṭ isu baēmān tīkadarge*, *kamikenṛa pašsa alope paðna*. (3) to divide smth. so as to keep no share for oneself: *begur andājkedtee haṭinakeda*, *aḡgee paðnjana*. (4) to render impossible one's doing smth.: *bala oṛṛ arandī emanare duṛum isu horoko paðna*.

pað-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. and to the trs. caus. (2) meanings of the intrs. (3) to prove useless or ineffective; not to produce the intended effect: *ama moca* (or

eraṇ, asi, kuli, udub, etc.) *paḍjana*; ama sêrâ *paḍjana*, thy advice was followed, but did not avail.

pa-n-aḍ vrb. n., the number of things spoiled: sinjaromdo *panaḍ* *paḍjana*, golbarire miad̥ eskare uruṇakja, so many of the eggs got spoiled that the hen got only one chicken out of the twelve eggs.

VI. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *re*, *te*, modifying *rika*, *laguḍ*, *kirea*, *senprika*, to spend uselessly money, time, strength, etc. (2) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *rika*, *rikaḡ*, to spoil or get spoiled. (3) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *re*, modifying *dal*, *erika*, *sajaj*, without reason. (4) with the afx. *te*, (a) modifying *jom*: *tisia paḍte* mandī jomkeda, to-day he ate without having worked; *nî.î paḍtee* jomkeda, he took a loan and did not refund it. (b) modifying *asi*, *kamirika*, without paying the price: *thanadār paḍte* simkoc asikedlea; *ṭikadār paḍtee* kamirikakedlea.

VII. adverbial afx. (1) in the cpds. *asulpaḍ*, *duḥpaḍ*, *goṛpaḍ*, *hijjpaḍ*, *jompaḍ*, *senppaḍ*, *taleḡipaḍ*, uselessly. (2) in the cpds. *dandepaḍ*, *erapaḍ*, *goṛpaḍ*, *kulipaḍ*, *nal̥sipaḍ*, *sajajpaḍ*, without reason. (3) in the cpd. *jompaḍ*, without having worked.

pāḍ, **paḍ** (II. *pāuwā*) sbst., (1) one fourth: *pāḍ bhar* omaiame, give me a full quarter. (2) a quarter seer weight: *tulamente miad̥ paḍu* omaiame.

paḍa Nag. (II. *pāuwā*, one fourth of a *khari*, which is a rice field requir-

ing 16 maunds of seeds) sb.t., a rice field requiring, according to the villages, 3, 4 or 5 maunds of seeds.

pāḍ-gaḍ jingle of *paḍ*, same meaning.

paḍla var. of *paloa*.

paḍne (II. *paḍne*) of any number, minus a quarter: *paḍne* ek bajē, 45 minutes after 12 o'el., a quarter to one.

pāp (Sk.) **pāpo** cfr. *gara*. I. sbst., a sin: *pāpem* (or *pāprem*) *ṭogoa*; *pāp* bageentertam.

*Note the sayings: (1) *pīp ṭul-tan̥*, thy sins burst out. This is said in jest by children to those who get styes on the eyelids, or boils. (2) *kilira pīp etako* *capigiriṇa*, sins against the tribe rules are wiped off by members of other clans. The *kanda* ceremony by which an outcast is readmitted into the tribe, must be presided by a member of another clan. Moreover, now that the law prevents the Mundas from punishing with exile those who have married or committed lechery within the clan (see under *azgir*), the final decision about the amount of fine which the members of the clan propose to inflict on the parents of the culprits, rests with a panchayat of members of other clans, and only these benefit by the fine. In the case of a single delict this fine is generally twice as heavy on the man's parents as on the woman's. But if the delict has been repeated, the fine is equal on both sides. Circumstantial reasons may interfere with this rule. When

It is the woman herself who divulges the sin and brings an accusation against her accomplice or violator, no fine is imposed on her parents and they have only to defray the panchayat.

II. adj., (1) also *pāpi*, with *hoṛo*, an habitual grievous sinner (see *pāpi*). (2) with *kami*, a sinful action.

III. trs., (1) to commit a certain sin: *kumbūruī pāpkeda*; *cekanāo pāpkeda*?—Hagarapañjanae. (2) to violate a woman; *kuṛiī pāpkīa*.

IV. intrs., (1) to sin: en dan-gradanagrikia *pāpkena* (or *pāpkeda*). Note the proverb: *abu manoahonko candanapartedbu pāppada*, we children of man, sin every step. (2) in the df. prst., (a) prsl., to be a sin: en *kaji pāptana* (or *pāpgea*); *hoṛo goṣ pāptana* (or *pāpgea*). (b) imprsl., of sin, to be committed: *kaljūgre purage pāptana* (or *īāpqtana*), many sins are committed in this era.

pāp-en, *pāpo-n* rflx. v., (1) to sin: *disumre haṭikuṭiko pāpentana*. (2) to violate a woman: *eṭaniaṅ kuṛiī pāpoujana*, enamente iniaṅ jī senq-jana, he violated a married woman, that is why he was killed.

pāp-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs.: *miad kuṛi pāppjana*, enarāko bicārtana. (2) to become sinful, to fall into sin, to sin: *ciminsam pāppjana*? *Enkan goā alomā, kāredom pāpoa* (or *pāpom togoa*). (2) imprsl., of sin, to be committed: *tisina jilu jomlere pāp-
ea* (or *pāp togoa*) ci? Is it a sin

to eat meat to-day? *kaljūgre purage pāpptana*.

pa-n-āp vrb. n., the number of sins: *pināpoe pāpkeda*, disumrenkoṅ lutur perajana, lōtore kae namq-tana, enumente jitae bancaṣakena, kāredo disu nātee meṭaḍjana honana, he has sinned so much that people have their ears full of it; he is never caught in the act and that has saved his life, otherwise they would have rid the country of him.

V. alv, with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, modifying *rika*, *rikan*, *kaji*, *kami*.

papa, *pā*, *pā* childish for *laṭ*, bread, cake.

pāp-pā, *pāp-pāp* onomatopoe, constructed like *cuṭṭacaṭṭi* which denotes a sharp or clear clapping of the hands. The sound imitated by *pāpā* is deeper or hollower and may be produced by clapping the hands; by drumming the buttocks with the palms of the hands (*lan-ḍidumina*); by beating the sides with the elbows; and also by the flopping of the breasts on the back of a weretiger (*hoṛokula*), when it is a woman who has been changed into a tiger.

papaham Nag. *pāpām* Has. frequentative form of *paham*, to remember. It is used only as adj. and adv. in negative phrases, meaning thoughtless, stupid, thoughtlessly, stupidly: *kā-pāpām hoṛo*, *bepāpām hoṛo*, *begar pāpām hoṛo*, *begar pāpāmren hoṛo*. *Ne hoṛo kao pāpāma*, is rarely said. As adv. it

may take the afxs. *ange* and *ge*:
 begar (kā, b.) *papāmēm* kamia (cr
 kajia, rikana).

pāpā-pāpā (in jest *huapāpā*) onomatopoe of a repeated short sound uttered by angry bears mostly when they fight together or meet with a man, in entrd. to *garjaḥ*, used of their roar; and *tarlor*, their snorts when they dig up white ants' nests, I. sbst., this sound: *nidadipili en loa subare buṛikinaḥ pāpāpāpā aīumjana*; *buṛipāpāpāpā ciminiṣam aīumakada?*

II. adj., with *sari*, *kakāla*, same meaning.

III. trs., with d. or ind. o., of a bear, to utter this sound at smb.: *buṛi lelbāritedo kale borola*, mendo *pāpāpāpāpāleci* (or *pāpāpāpāleci*) sobenlo jarepaterojana.

IV. intrs., to utter this sound: *buṛi pāpāpāpāea*.

pāpāpāpā-n rflx. v., same meaning.

pāpāpāpā-ḡ p. v., to be subjected to this sound, i. e., to be one at whom this sound is directed: *buṛi hijutaneḥ kapi siḥkedṭe diṛigeḥ aṭākarla*, mendo *pāpāpāpāleci inia jī kā daraḍjana*, when the bear came on, he took his axe and felt full of courage, but when he heard the *pāpāpāpā* of the bear, he did no more feel at ease and took to his heels, *pāpāpāpālenam ci buṛi leltegemnirjana?*

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *kakāla*, *sari*, *rika*, *rikan*.

pāp-apu, **pāpo-apu** sbst., natural father, in entrd. to *daramapu*, fos-

ter father.

papāri (Sad. *khapri*) I. adj., of seeds, especially of paddy seeds whether sown or not, dried up immediately after the swelling or first stage of germination, and thus killed; in entrd. to *gama*, not used of sown seeds, and to *omonkubu*, used of seeds thus dried up and killed after complete germination, before the cotyledons show above ground: *papāri baba itikiḍlere holonaoa*.

II. trs., of insufficient moisture or rain, or subsequent sunshine, or both, to cause seeds thus to dry up: *honderḡ dḡdo kā omonakan herjeṭe babakoe papārikeda*, the other day's rain, by its insufficiency, has caused the paddy seeds which had not sprouted yet, to dry up and die in the subsequent sunshine.

III. intrs., in df. prst., to be, or become, thus dried up: *neḡ! leleme*, soben *babako papāritana*, (or *papārigea*), look, all the paddy seeds have died, they go to powder under little pressure; *nimirgo huṛiahuṛiaḥ dala*, *nḡdoḥ jeṭejada*, *isu babako papāritanaḡḡ* (or *papāriḡ-tanaḡḡ*).

papāri-ḡ p. v., thus to dry up after incipient germination: *huṛiahuṛia dḡ aḍ maraḡ jeṭete babako papārioa*.

pa-n-āpari, generally *papāri*, vrb. n., the quantity of seeds thus spoiled: *babadotale papāri papārijana*, moḍ *sala herlen loḥonare gel ṭeḥḡ iminange omonlena*, three quarters of the seeds sown in our

papāra

rice field have died before their germination was complete.

papāra, papra, papōro, popro sbst., the fruit of the *papāradara*.

papāra-cuka and vars. I. sbst., (1) in tales, the unbroken woody endocarp of a *papāra* fruit. (2) in jest or scorn, a very small pot (of rice beer) : *miad papāracukare tapalena, enale nūtana, mid puruleka nūanme*.

II. trs, with *miad* as d. o., to brew a very small pot of beer : *miade papāracukaleda, api horotele cabakeda*.

papāracuka-gg p. v., with *miad* as sbj, corresp. meaning : *miad papāracukalena, holale nūkeda*.

papāra-daru and vars. sbst, *Gardenia latifolia*, Roxb. ; Rubiaceae,—a small unarmed tree with thick, woody, resinous branchlets ; broadly elliptic or orbicular, obtuse, nearly sessile leaves, 8-10" long ; large, white, solitary flowers ; and a globose berry with woody endocarp. The fruit is eaten.

pāpi, papi I. adj., (1) with *horo*, an habitual grievous sinner ; a man addicted to such crimes as human sacrifices, theft, entering houses to violate women, witchcraft, sacrifices for obtaining smb.'s death, etc. : *pāpi horoko takalōbte horo goḡko moneca, ad kumbūruko acuna*. Also used as adj. noun : *nilekan papi kaina lelakadko taikena*. (2) with *kami*, a grievous sin. (3) with *latu*, a village where there live many grievous sinners or criminals.

papukaq

pāpi-n rflx. v., to addict oneself to grievous sin or crime : *saharrenko purageko papintana ci debaitirenko ? Where is crime more rife ? In the towns or up country ?*

pāpi-g p. v., to become big sinners or criminals : *ne katurenko purageko papijana*.

pa-u-āpi vrb. n., the extent of grievous sin or crime : *kajite aiuntana, Kalikataredo paupiko papijana, sukuido parkaree tainka*, it is said that the people of Calcutta sin worse than swine.

papi, papla papu, papua vars. of *bapi*.

pa-pq 1^o syn. of *hapahope*. 2^o also *popo*, frequentative of *poken uṛu*, onomatopoe of falling *loa* figs or other soft and not very small objects ; said also fig. of small children falling, even without noise. Constructed like *padped*.

papu, paū Nag. childish for *hebe* Has. *leo* Nag. : *dela babu popuanne* (or *papunne*) ; *papumeae*.

pā-pū connoting plurality, frequentative of (1) *pūken uṛu*, onomatopoe of things falling with a great thud, as mangoes or larger fruit, and as cloth being washed by flopping it on a stone. Also used fig. of men or animals falling, even without noise. Constructed like *padped*. (2) *pūken oq*, onomatopoe of blowing with long-drawn breath and compressed lips. Constructed like *pūpū*. Occasionally syn. of *qhāqhl*.

papu, papua vars. of *bapi*.

papukaq I. sbst., (1) the state of being inflated, puffed up, swollen a

if by wind : *phuṭubōlra papukaḍ* ōraṭtana. (2) the condition of a person bloated, puffed up, fat but without strength.

II. adj., (1) inflated, puffed up, swollen as if by wind : *papukaḍ* phuṭubōl māḥinārite cepotana. (2) with *hoṛo*, a person bloated, puffed up, fat but without strength. Also used as adj. noun : he *papukaḍ*, kotemtana ?

III. trs., of a toad, to puff up its body : *keredḍīre leṭereoke hoṛōmoe papukadea*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to become such : *onajadae*, enamente *phuṭubōl papukaḍtana*.

papukaḍ-en rflx. v., of a toad, to puff itself up : *leṭereokedo keredḍīre papukadena*.

papukaḍ-p p. v., to become such : *phuṭubōl onate* (or *hoṛote*) *papukaḍa-kana*.

V. adv., with or without the' afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaḡ*, *leḷḡ*, *moṭoḡ*, *kiriḡ*.

pār (Sad.) cfr. *pareḍ* and *pāḍī*, 1^o I. sbst., also *panār*, the new channel of a current of water deviated to permit the baling of a pool lower down : *keseḍdope taḍkakeda*, *panār huṛingepe guṛakeda*, *ḍa kā soaḥtana*.

II. trs., to deviate a current of water, digging a new channel for it along the side of a pool (in the riverbed) one wants to bale for fish : *purage liṅgitana*, *kape muldaṛia*, *ḍa pārepe*, the volume of flowing water is too great, you cannot simply hold it up by a barrage, dig a side

channel to let it flow by.

III. intrs., same meaning : *ḍa senḡmente neṭarebu pārea*.

pār-en rflx. v., same meaning : *ḍaḍo kosatebu pārena*.

pār-p p. v., corresp. meaning : *ḍa pāroka kabu muldaṛia* ; *neṭaro pāroka*.

pa-n-ār vrb. n., (1) the length of such a side channel : *ḍaḍo panārko pārkeda*, *upunia ḍobakoāte paromjakeḍ parkatege liṅgitana*. (2) also *pār*, the making such a channel : *panār kape taḍkakeda*. (3) also *pār*, the channel thus made : *panār huṛingepe cakarkeda ḍa kā soaba*.

2^o fig., sy n. of *pareḍ*, also in the fig. meaning.

paraḥ (Sk.) **poroḥ** syn. of *nēḡ*, but only in the meaning of a religious feast.

parācār var. of *parcār*.

parāci var. of the intensive adverbial affx. *parci*.

parādīa 1^o poetical form of *parḍia* : *Nokoejā*, *bārena*, *neretad māṣūrī*, *neretad māṣūrī* ?

Ḷimaējā, *bārena*, *pasiretad kālārē*, *pasiretad kālārē* ?

Saramjā, *bārena*, *jometān māṣūrī*, *jometān māṣūrī*.

Sailjā, *bārena*, *nubetān kālārē*, *nubetān kālārē*.

Marejā, *parādīa*, *keseḍelekāime*, *keseḍelekāime*.

Terejā, *parādīa*, *tārālekāime*, *tārālekāime*.

O my brother, who has sown lentils and field-peas ? A sambur grazes the lentils, a bison feeds on the field-peas. Lie in wait for the animal,

paraē

O hunter, bar its way.

2^o Occurs also with the same meaning in the shout: *bārtanairā parādia* (twice), of the one who pursues another player in the *hapardatā inuā*, and tries to catch him.

paraē Nag. **parca** Has. (II. *parcā*) sbst., a large, white, domesticated pigeon: *paraēko* ne *hatureko* *asulakakoa*.

paraē-tora sbst., a pigeon house: *paraē-tora* *netare* *baioa*.

paraīul cfr. *paraē*, poetical parallel of *dudūmul*:

Jurijuri dudūmūlkiā nokotekiā senōjāna?

Jotajota paraīulkiā cimaētekiā biridejān?

parāka, **parka** Has. **pharak**, **pharka** Nag. (A. *farā*, difference, separate) 1^o I. trs., to remove aside, to put out of the way: *ne daruko racaēte parkatam*.

II. intrs., to go aside, to go out of smb.'s way, to remove oneself: *ne sōjera rimbil māṛmāṛite parkakeni* (or *parkalena*).

parāka-n rflx. v., same meaning: *parkanme*, *calū kainā itajada*, get out of the way, I cannot hoe.

parāka-g p. v., (1) same meaning.

(2) to be removed aside, to be put out of the way: *ne soben itako*

parkaoka.

pa-n-arāka vrb. n., the extent of the motion aside: *panarka parkanme*, *miḍcokoḥ rati losodte alom pasiroka*.

III. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ge*, modifying *duḥ*, *seno*, *nir*, *idi*, *go*, *har*, *udur*, etc. (2) with or without the afx. *re*,

parca

modifying *duḥ*, *tain*, etc. (3) with or without the afx. *te* modifying, *seno*, *nir*, *idi*, *go*, *har*, *udur*, etc.

IV. adverbial afx., to the prds. *duḥ*, *seno*, *nir*, *idi*, *go*, *har*, *udur*, etc.

2^o syn. of *vaṛgin*.

3^o syn. of *binga*.

4^o syn. of *juda*.

parākasa, **parkasa** syn. of *piṛṣa*, *piṛsa*.

parālaē, **parlaē** syn. of *muskil*, but the rflx. v. means only, to cause oneself to get into difficulties.

paral **piril** plural form of *piril* *piril*.

parān (Sk. *prān*) syn. of *jī*, life, used only emphatically: *da tetanato parān senotana*, I verily die of thirst.

parāpasu, **parapasua**, **paṛapasu**, **paṛapasua**, **pasaparu**, **pasaparua**, **pasaparua**, **pasaparua** syn. of *andubasua*, used preferably when there is question of paring wood or of tying. Note the saying: *para-pasutane kajikena*, *iniā matālah jetaco kako mundikoda*, he spoke not taking care to express himself clearly, nobody saw what he drove at.

paraṇa-puru (1) syn. of *para-pandu*. (2) syn. of *landalundu*. (3) syn. of *perapiri*. (4) syn. of *paraṇa-puru*.

parca (Sad.; P. *parca*, *pārca*, fragment, proof) I. also **parcakagaj**, sbst., the written record of the survey of an individual's lands and trees: *parcape namkeda oi?*

II. trs., (1) to fill a certain number of sheets with this record: *ama soben otekomete ciminare* (or

parca-hape

parcār

eliminata kagaje, *parcakeda*? (2) to ascribe a field or tree to smb. in this record: ne ote aĩĩare (or aĩĩate, aĩĩa numtumre, aĩĩa nutumte) kae *parcakeda*. (3) to describe smb. in this record as possessing a field or tree: ne otere kae *parcakĩĩa*. (4) to record the fields and trees: umin mukakedci soben lošonakoe *parcakeda*.

III. trs. caus., to cause a field or tree to be recorded as one's possession: aĩĩa ote etani *parcakeda*.

parca-n rflx. v., to cause things to be recorded as one's possessions: otee (or oteree, kagajeree, aea nutumtee) *parcanjana*.

parca-ɔ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus.: hoɔo, ote, kagaj oɔo nutum *parcaoa*, the man, his name, the field or the paper may stand as subj.

parca-hape syn. of *parcakumbũru*.

parca-kumbũru I. trs. caus., to dispossess smb. by bribing a surveyor to give one on the sly a record of rights, v. g., on a disputed field: Badhua miad otee *parcakumbũrukĩĩa*.

II. intrs., with ind. o., of a surveyor, to give smb. on the sly such a record of rights: gũsu omkedkoe *parcakumbũruakhoa*.

parcakumbũru-n rflx. v., same meanings: Badhua aĩĩa otee *parcakumbũrunjana*; ne umin gũsu omĩĩe ote *parcakumbũrune* monetabea.

parcakumbũru-ɔ p. v., (1) of a field, to be thus falsely recorded: miad otetain *parcakumbũrunjana*. (2) to be thus dispossessed: miad oteia

[*parcakumbũrunjana*.

parcau-p-umbũru repr. trs. caus., thus to dispossess each other: ne hature paryeko *parcakupumbũrukeda*.

parcaĩ cfr. *paĩ, posa*, I. sbst., propagation by breeding or sowing: liaga simko hitia doakũkhoa, mendo para *parcaĩ* kũ lelotan.

II. trs., to propagate one's species by natural increase or self-sowing: miad huaga sandi ad kaluĩĩia kirialedkĩĩia, iukĩĩia; ni ninaakĩĩia *parcaĩakhoa*.

III. trs. caus., to propagate by breeding or sowing: darurĩĩi jũ bariĩia anakĩĩia, neabu *parcaĩen*.

parcaĩ-n rflx. v., (1) meaning of the trs.: bĩsimkole asuilekkoĩ, kako *parcaĩnana*. (2) meaning of the trs. caus.: para hita lo kain omdarĩapea, neage *parcaĩnpe*.

parcaĩ-ɔ p. v., corresp. meanings: Sarwadara punĩi kulũeko *parcaĩlana*.

pi-n-arcĩĩ vrb. n., the extent of propagation: miĩ teoĩ barasĩlbabĩ taĩkenĩ, huĩia simĩrege *pinarcĩĩ* parerĩĩana, nĩdo soben ikir lošonaro enagele paralarĩĩana.

parca-parci (Sad. *phurcapharca*) jingle of *parci*. As adv. it may take the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tange*.

parcĩr, pracār (Sk. *parcār*, publication) I. sbst., (1) a native preacher or catechist: *parcĩr menĩa ci*? (2) his position: *parcĩre namkeda*, etĩ ka nĩdo banoakana. (3) his work; the act of preaching religion: inĩa *parcĩrte* daranre isu hoɔoko bolo-

jana.

II. trs., to give smb. the post of catechist : ape hature Gomko okoe *parcārkiā* ? (2) to teach religion : nīdo oko misanṛa darame *parcārea* ? okoe *parcārjadṛea* ? (3) sometimes, fig., to lecture ; to divulge and spread news : ne ukudanā kaji cenamen-tem *parcārkedā* ?

III. intrs., to be a catechist or religious teacher : nīa honkore miḍ hoṛo *parcārtana* ; isu sirmāia *parcārkedā* (or *parcārkena*), nādoia hokajana.

parcār-en rflx. v., (1) to undertake the duties of a catechist : *parcāren-am* ci ? (2) to fulfil the same : oko misanṛa darame *parcārentana* ? *parcār-ḡ* p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. : jetan binti kam ituanre eikam *parcāroa* ? (2) to become a catechist ; to undertake the duties of a catechist : *parcāroam* ci ?

parcār-buṛia sbst., a catechist's wife.

parcār-hon sbst., a child of a catechist.

parcār-huda sbst., syn. of *parcari huda*, the position of catechist.

parcari Has. **parcāri** Nag. adj., with *huda*, *kami*, *iskul*, referring to the position of catechist. Also used as adj. noun instead of *parcari huda*, *parcari kami*.

parcārin sbst., a catechist's wife.

parcār-iskul sbst., syn. of *parcari iskul*, sbst., a school where catechists are prepared for their work.

parcār-kami sbst., syn. of *parcari kami*, sbst., the duties of a catechist, his work, his position.

parcār-maṣṭarko, **maṣṭar-parcārko** coll. noun, the catechists and school-masters employed by a Mission station. Constructed like *parcār*, but without the trs. meaning of to teach.

parcār-padṛiko, **padṛi-parcārko** coll. noun, all who live in the Missionary's compound : the Missionaries, the catechists, the servants, the masters and boarders of the school.

parci Has. **pharci** Nag. (Sad. and Or. *pharic*, *pharica* ; H. *parcāi*). 1^o 1. abs. n., (1) actual or habitual cleanness : Gōṇḍokore *parci* banoa ; ne oṛare *parci* banoa ; ne kapire *parci* banoa ; dudūmulkore *parci* mena, kākūkoredō kāge, pigeons avoid dirt and eat only clean food ; not so the crows. (2) sometimes, fig., personal beauty : ne daṅgra-mente oṛḍo dutam kāmā, *parci* bārīi lelela, I will no more try and arrange a match for this youth, he does not mind a girl's conduct, but only looks for beauty.

II. adj., with *hoṛo*, (a) habitually clean ; cleanly : *parci* hoṛokodo nekan ṭaṇḍre kako duba. Also used as adj. noun : *parciho* tamā isin huluaduluṇageko jojomajā. (b) actually clean ; modḥisi Gōṇḍokore miadḥ raṭi *parci* hoṛo kajā lelkja. (2) with *ṭaṇḍ*, a clean spot. Also used as adj. noun : *parci* duḥme. (3) of things, clean : *parci* lija omairame.

III. trs., to clean, to cleanse : kolom *parciṭpe* ; ne kapi *parciṭam*, clean this axe of its rust.

parci

IV. trs. caus., to teach smb. cleanliness : ne hon isūkureko *parcikīa*, gārdalgordalge tāntane taikena.

V. intrs., (1) in dif. prst., to get clean : nurajadaina mendo kā *parci-tana* (or *parciqtana*) lijā. (2) imprsl, with inserted prsl. prn., to find smth. clean : ne oṛādo kā *parcikīña*.

parci-n rlx. v., (1) to endeavour cleaning smth. : enaraāte ci miad lijagem *parciutana* ? (2) to clean oneself : jū nādo bandare *parcinpe*. (3) to take the habit of cleanliness : ne hondo isūkureko *parcinjana*, sidado neka kae taikena.

pa-p-parci repr. v., to clean each other : deakina opōḍkena, mendo bugileka kakina *paparcijana*.

parci-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus. : racatabu *parciqka*, ili nūko hundina ; isūkure ne hondoe *parcijana*. (2) to become clean or cleanly.

pa-u-parci vrb. n., the degree of cleanness : *panarci* parciine, ne kapire miad raṭi kāi aloka lelō.

VI. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, modifying *lelō*, *rika*, *capi*, *rēra*, etc. (2) with the afx. *qge*, modifying *rika*, *capi*, *rēra*, etc. N. B. In negative sentences *parci*, *parciqe*, *parie*, *parici*, may mean : at all ; but *parciange* always refers to cleanness : mūḍido *parci* kaeajana, he did not partake of the meal at all ; tamaku *parciqe* banoa, there is no tobacco at all.

VII. adverbial afx. to prds. with the same meaning as the Engl. adv. clean, i.e. thoroughly, perfectly,

parci

completely.

2^o fig., (1) clean, i.e., not filthy, speech : dikukoā eperararā ciulaō *parci* kaina aiumkeda. (2) a clear demonstration : hakiundo ana kajiro *parci* kae namkedi, enamento mukudimitam dismisjana. (3) a clear exposition : hela ! ana kajiro *parci* kale namkeda, oṛq misa kajilem. (4) a clear pronunciation : nū jagarre *parci* banoa, kalaḍkoloḍ hoṛoko kako mūḍidaria. (5) the correct and clear use of a language : ana diku kajire *parci* banoa, hoṛomē. In all these meanings the construction is the same as above.

3^o intrs., especially imprsl. with inserted prsl. prn., to feel all right : balbal jōrjante begar rērate tānro kā *parcia*, when one does not bathe after profuse perspiration, the body does not feel comfortable ; tisiado hoṛōmo kā *parcijāña*, ruajā namiña, my body does not feel all right, fever may get hold of me ; bigge saaga jmkedte ili nūtada, lāi kā *parcijja*, he has drunk beer after eating his fill of sweet-potatoes, his stomach feels uncomfortable ; ciula kā nūkaḍkodo huṛialeka ili nūlere mon kā *parcihoa*, when people drink a little beer for the very first time they feel it in the head ; julābia nūla, nājaked moea kā *parcijāña*, I drunk castor oil, I feel still nauseous in the mouth. In this meaning the adv. *parci*, *parciqe*, may also be used modifying *aṭkar*, *aṭkarp*. 4^o syn. of (1) *palī*, bright weather. (2) *pariaō*, to settle. (3) *caba*, to finish. (4) *goḥ*, to kill.

parcin

5⁰ syn. of *rabal* Has. *rear*, *də nam* Nag. Kera. I. sbst., childbirth : en *kuřido ařubātee dubakana*, *parci* aŋrige hobaoa (or aŋrigee *rabaloa*, aŋrigee *rearoa*, *də aŋrigee namea*).

II. intrs., with inserted prsl. prn., of a woman, to be delivered of child : *kiminko barsinako duhkena*, *tisin enan parciadkkoa*, (or *parciadkkoa*).

parci-q p. v., same meaning : *parci-janae* (or *rabaljanae*, *rearjanae*, *də namana*).

parcin (Sad.) sbst., an inferior or subordinate kind of catechist ; a catechist's helpmate. Constructed like *parcār*, but not used trsly. of teaching, or of divulging and spreading news.

pardan Has. **pardhan** Nag. Ho. (Sad.) I. sbst., (1) in the Kolhan, the village chief. (2) in Has. and Nag. (a) also *pardhan gomke*, the director of a school. (b) also *pardhan mastor*, a school sergeant. (c) a school monitor : *ne isūkulren pardhan kotijana* ? (3) the office described : *ne Gomke pardhane namkeda*.

II. trs., to put smb. in this office : *ne isūkulre okoeko pardhankia* ?

III. intrs., to occupy this office : *isu sirmæ pardhankeda*, *nađoe haramjana*.

pardan-en rflx. v., to undertake this office : *okoe parldhanenjana* ?

pardan-q p. v., to be put in this office : *ne iskulre oko Gomke pardhanakana* ?

pardia (Sad.) sbst., a professional big game hunter, armed with a gun :

pardia *udubaipe*, *abuā birre kula rakabakana*.

pardia-n rflx. v., to take big game hunting as a profession : *pardianiā monejada*, *mendo ne disumre purā jiluko barakoa*.

pardia syn. of *hurīq sāđrāj*, sbst., *Blainvillea latifolia*, DC., Composit., the,—a scabrid herb, 1-2' high, with opposite leaves, and flower heads in small leafy balls, the top of which, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " across, is flat and white.

pardia-kami sbst., the work of the professional big game hunter : *par-diakami* *bēśdo bēśgea*, *mendo ena jī badala jīrā kami tana*, *kulaburilq saparubjanre*, *aq kāredo am*, to hunt big game professionally is good, but it is dangerous work ; when a tiger or bear is faced, it means death for the one or for the other.

parea Has. var. of *parař* Nag.

parearā 1⁰ I. sbst., the two long wooden side pieces of a string bed frame, the pieces at the head and the feet being called *opanŋi*.

II. trs., to use a piece of wood for this side piece : *ne daruinā parearāca*.

III. intrs., to make such a side piece : *diŋgağgepe parearākeda*.

2⁰ syn. of *parkomparearā*.

pared 1⁰ I. adj., especially with *hon*, syn. of the noun of agency, *paredni*, one whose twisted loin cloth passes loosely between the buttocks. Also used as adj. noun : *amlekan pared* *jetasare kaina lelkia*.

II trs., to shove a rope aside in or from its groove, as v. g., the rope

pareja

in the groove of a rice ba'e, the string of a bow, the twisted loin cloth between the buttocks : ne hon itanre botoŋ *pareŋ* kae ituana.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of such a rope, to move, or come out, by itself : ne asarraŋ dekem huriŋkeda, kanekane ūriā *pareŋlana*.

pared-en rflx. v., (1) to move aside the twisted loin cloth from between one's buttocks : en hondo itanre kae *paredenjana*, enamente botoŋe ilumkeda. (2) of a bowstring (personified), to come out from its groove by itself : aiŋā ūriādo kanekane *paredentana*.

pared-ŋ p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

2^o fig., I. adj., with *hoŋo*, syn. of the noun of agency, one who often shirks work. Also used as adj. noun : nekan *pareŋkodo* sendera-mente kako ūruaŋŋeo baioa.

II. intrs., to shirk work ; to slip away in order to avoid work : baba irle aculja, do piŋitee *pareŋkeda*.

pared-en rflx. v., same meaning : okote nādom *paredentana* ?

pared-ŋ p. v., imprsl., of shirking, to take place : aiumepe, honko, tisina jetate aloka *paredŋ*, rimbiljadae, jalekate ne oraŋ dahpuraŋŋoka.

3^o fig., syn. of *ŋār*, which in its turn, is used fig. in the first and 2nd meanings of *pareŋ*.

pareja, parja poetical form of *paria*, (1) a subject of a rajah. (2) syn. of *hoŋo*, a man :

Ninidō, nōkō norolekaiŋa nēlia ?

Nōkō noŋolekaiŋa nēlia ?

Ninidō, cīmāe *parejalekaiŋa*

pargaŋā

cīmāia ?

Cīmāe *parejalekaiŋa* cīmāia ?

Who is this man whom I do not know ?

pare-pare, pire-pire poetical forms of *pirpir*, to tremble in the wind.

pargana, pragana (Sad.; II.) sbst., a division of the country larger than a *paŋi*, generally, now or formerly, under a *ŋhakur*.

pargaŋā, pargāŋā 1^o I. sbst., (1) a good hold, footing, seat, purchase, point of support for one's stick : taŋiŋa *pargaŋā*, a good footing for tugging ; saŋra *pargaŋā*, a good hold on smth. with the hand ; duŋra *pargaŋā*, a steady seat, a good place for sitting ; tegaŋa *pargaŋā*, a good footing for standing or walking. (2) the impress left on the ground by special efforts to keep one's footing, by leaning heavily on a stick or by clinging with the hands into mud, in entrd. to *manŋa*, ordinary traces and footprints : kaŋara *pargaŋā*, dandaŋa *pargaŋā* ; tiŋa *pargaŋā*.

II. trs. or intrs., (1) to take a good hold, footing, purchase, point of support with one's stick : janumakanāe enamente kaŋa kao *pargaŋājada*, he has a thorn in the foot, that is why he does not put it down firmly ; jijilaŋdro haŋam hoŋoko dandaŋko *pargaŋāea*, where it is slippery, old men plant their sticks firmly. (2) to mark with traces of such an effort : inuŋatan dipili ne darudo kula *pargaŋātada* ; cekaniŋa neŋare kula saŋkjae (or saŋkja, otee) *pargaŋāakada* ? What animal has the tiger

pargarâ

caught here? It has clawed the ground in dragging it; jijiladze harâm horoko dandateko (or dandate oteko) *pargarâea*, where it is slippery, old men mark the ground by leaning heavily on their sticks.

III. intrs., imprsl., in the df. prst., of a good hold, footing, etc., to be taken: *kâ pargarâtana* (or *pargarâtana*), cikkaia racajõrea? How can I pull with force without proper footing?

pargarâ-n rflx. v., to take a good hold, footing, etc.: *orupugtanre duarree pargarânjana*, when they dragged him out he clung to the door; *netâ jijiladzea*, ne sotate *pargarânme*.

pa-pargarâ repr. v., to take a footing on the soles of each other's feet: *katâ papargarâjantekiâ rapacakena*, with their hands on a stick between the two, and the soles of their feet against one another, they pulled to see who was the heavier.

pargarâ-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs.: *kulakia inuatana*, enamente ne daru *pargarânkana*.

(2) meaning of the imprsl. intrs.: *kâ pargarâjana*, negee batõa.

pa-n-argarâ also *pargarâ*, vrb. n., (1) the firmness of the hold, etc.; the amount of traces left: *panargarâe* (or *pargarâe*) *pargarâkeda*, bar horote rañi kakia uruadarijia.

(2) same as the sbst.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *sah*, *tiagun*, *tunda*, *duh*, *rika*, etc.

2^o fig., I. sbst., (1) an opportunity for speaking: *purâ horoko taikena*,

pargarâ

kajirâ pargarâ kaina namkeda, there were too many people, I could not speak to him alone. (2) a leg to stand on in exculpating or in accusing: *rajiabuko metameredo hetabene*, *kârelom jêloa*, *amsare pargarâ kâ lelqtana*, if they offer to come to terms, agree at once, otherwise thou wilt be put into jail, thou hast no means of escape; *nige kunbûrukena mente sobenkole ituina*, *goâko baakorate nalõsirâ pargarâ kale namjada*, we all know that he is the thief, but for want of witnesses we cannot prosecute him; *mukudima kamire pargarâdo goâkoregea*, in a lawsuit the hold of the accuser and the stand of the defendant are both in the witnessess. (3) a moral hold on smb.'s will: *hukumrâ pargarâia namakada*, I have him well in hand, he cannot escape doing my bidding.

II. adj., with *kaji*, words which give force to an accusation or defense: *am bincã mente pargarâ kajido goâkoâte mudo kâ uruajana*, enamentem dandejana.

II. trs., (1) to get a hold on smb., so as to be able to accuse him: *janaõ kantarakoe godbaraea*, *tisiado kumbûrule pargarâia*, he always steals people's jack fruits, to-day we have caught him in the act. (2) to find a leg to stand on: *ammente ukil kae pargarâkeda*.

III. trs. caus., to give smb. monetary help to keep his ground in a lawsuit: *hugako pargarâjia*, enamente larai kae borojada.

IV. intrs., imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel or judge that one

pargaŋ

has a leg to stand on : jetan kajire
kā *pargaŋājāia*, he sees no means to
extricate himself ; phañdariaŋ nakalko
parañāina, ena aiumkedte dewani-
mente kā *pargaŋākiña*.

pargaŋā-n rlx. v., to keep steadily
to what one says : ukilko jiramero
kaji alom posaca, ne kajirege *par-
gaŋāme*, karedom adoa, even if the
pleaders cross-examine thee, keep
steadily to this assertion and do not
be drawn into explanations, other-
wise thou wilt lose thy head.

pargaŋā-q p. v., meanings corresp.
to the trs. and trs. caus.

pa-n-argaŋā vrb. n., also *pargaŋā*,
the strength of the position taken
in accusation or defence : *panargaŋāe*
pargaŋākeda, inia kaji kako radidari-
jana.

3^o fig., I. sbst., a sure livelihood :
rîi purā bolojanre jetan *pargaŋā*
asulmente kā namoa ; nādo asuloŋ
pargaŋāle namakada ; renagotanre
Gomketā *pargaŋāia* asikena, par-
cākamii omañia.

II. trs., to ensure smb.'s livelihood :
landia boroko okoe *pargaŋādaria-
koa* ? garoaren maēnolekado kako
asuloa ; apukoā banai ote purā
banoa, bandar ote *pargaŋākedkoa*,
they have very few inherited fields,
some more fields which they have
taken in mortgage, ensure their
living.

pargaŋā-n rlx. v., to ensure one's
living : isūkulre itunte asuloŋ *par-
gaŋāme*.

pargaŋā-q p. v., to get a sure living :
sarkāŋ nukuritee *pargaŋāakana*.

pargaŋ in jest, syn. of *pargaŋā*.

parhār

pargaŋ Nag. (Sad. ; Sk. *pragaŋ*,
visible, notorious) syn. of *aŋakur*
Has. Nag.

parhār Nag. (Sad.) I. adj.,
1) syn. of *serser* Has., with
mandi, cooked rice, well dried and
ventilated, neither pasty nor lumpy :
parhār mandi omaiŋe tapā-
juraŋeado kā. Also used as adj.
noun : baria caŋure *mandi* menā,
nido *parhār* emaiŋe. (2) syn. of
purui Has. with *taēaŋ*, a place that
is not damp : *parhār taēadrebū* duba.
Also used as adj. noun : *sukuriko-
mente* soben rakam baioa, mendo
meromko burummente *parhār* laga-
tiaa. (3) syn. of *puli*, with *din*,
a cloudless day in the rainy season :
parhār din senŋe.

II. trs., (1) to cook rice as de-
scribed : enaŋmente nimir *mandi*
misao kaŋ *parhārjaia* ? tisiado
mandi *parhārtadba*. (2) to dry
nicely a place : apimāŋ situa abua
raae *parhārtada*. (3) to put in a
dry place : meromko isupe *parhār-
taŋkoa*. (4) also intrs., to make
the day fine : tisiadoe *parhārtada*,
sahan agutebua.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to
be cooked as described : ne *mandi*
isu *parhārtana* (or *parhārgen*). (2),
imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn.,
(a) to find that the rice is thus
cooked : ne *mandi* kā *parhārnadiña*.
(b) to find that a place is not damp :
ne meromdo kā *parhārnadia*, ena-
mente kae burumtana. (c) fig., to
have a comfortable feeling of clean-
ness on the body : balbalraŋe jī kā
parhārnadiña.

paria

parhār-en rflx. v., thus to cook rice :
mandido musinao kam *parhāren-*
tana.

parhār-g p. v., meanings corresp. to
the trs. : mandido musinao kã *par-*
hārōtana ; jargisāre misamisa dīn
parhāroa.

IV. adv., with or without the afx.
ange, ge, gge, modifying *rika, mandi,*
aṭṭkar : durumkōte auri ābenjakeḍ
parhār kã aṭṭkarōa, after sleeping,
until one washes one's face, one has
an uncomfortable feeling of not
being clean.

paria, pariare (Sad. ; Or. *pariyā*,
epoch, time of) adv., in the time of :
ale (or alea) *pariare* St. John iskura
orako neka kã taikena, when we
were at school at St. John's there
were not all these buildings ; Diku-
koā *pariare* nekageci ain taikena ?
Was this the law when the Hindus
were masters of the country ? ne
kajido setako dirialen *pariarejā*
hobalena, this may have happened
when the dogs had horns (i.e.,
never) ; setako diriaq *paria* (or
siaqi ultate turqilipili) enka hobaoa.
pariarenko prnl. noun, the people
living at a certain period : ne *paria-*
renko, the present-day people ; en
pariarenko, the people in those
days.

pariaō Has. **phariaō** Nag. (Sad.
phariaek ; Or. *pharya' ānā*, to clean,
to settle) I. sbst., the settling of a
matter : kajira *pariaō* hobaakana.

II. adj., with *kaji*, a matter that
has been settled : *pariaō* kajim
biridrūrajada.

III. trs., (1) syn. of *caba*, to use up ;

paricaō

to finish ; to give all or to all :
ṭakale *pariaōkeda*, we have used up
all the money ; talabo *pariaōkedbua*,
he has paid us the whole of our
wages ; riṭiṭi *pariaōkeda*, he has re-
funded the whole loan, got rid of
all his debts ; ilidom *pariaōkedkōa* ci ?
Hast thou distributed beer to all ?
(2) syn. of *goṣ*, to kill a man, to
kill and eat an animal ; to settle a
matter : lāḥasu *pariaōkia* ; kula
bar hoṛoe *pariaōkedkiri* ; meromle
pariaōkia ; kujipe *pariaōkeda* ci ?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of a
matter, to get settled : kaji kã
pariaōlana (or *pariaōṭana*).

pariaō-n rlx. v., (1) to finish or do
all smth. : jom aṭṭrigele *pariaōna*, miḍ
hoṛo sareakana. (2) to kill oneself :
maṭṭratee *pariaōnjana*. (3) to settle
a matter : en kujipe *pariaōnjana* ci ?
pa-p-ariaō repr. v., to settle a
matter : soben kajilia *papariaōjana*.
pariaō-g p. v., (1) meanings corresp.
to the trs. : bicārdo aṭṭrige *pariaōoa*,
the case is still pending. (2) of men
or animals, to die : hobateko *pariaō-*
jana.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge,*
gge, modifying *kaji, bicār, jagar*.

VI. adverbial afx. to the prds. *bicār,*
jom, kaji, lel, om, uduḥ, etc., syn.
of *caba*.

paric, parici var. of *parci* in the
meaning of at all, and an adverbial
afx.

paricaō I. sbst., the act of the
elder sister-in-law threatening (in
the *bōragea* ceremony) the bride-
groom with a husking pole as a
warning of the punishment awaiting

parici

parili

him if he leaves his wife for another :
paricaō hobaq̄tana, dolaŋ lelelte.

II. trs., thus to threaten : *bōrageare bōrdo tukute ajihanartetako paricaōia.*

paricaō-n rflx. v., same meaning :
dola, bōrbu paricaōna.

paricaō-q p. v., corresp. meaning :
bār paricaōjana.

parici same as *paric*.

parik, pariki IIas. Nag. *parkaō*
Nag. (Sad. *parkaek* ; II. *parkhnā*)
I. trs., (1) to recognise by sight :
medtedo kaina parikledma, mendo
aūmtera urumtaq̄ma, I could not see
thee, but I recognised thy voice. (2)
to test : samārom senagelteko parik-
ea, raŋ hendeq̄re nakaligea, they
test gold by fire, if it becomes black
it is not pure ; parikikijaiŋ, inī
nekanq̄ko kae ituana, I have examin-
ed him, he does not know such
things.

II. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to
be recognisable : *ncado oko acār ?*
kā pariktana (or parikqtana). (2)
imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn, to
see clearly : med kā parikijaiŋ, ena-
mentee casāmantana, he does not see
well, that is why he wears spectacles.
parik-en, pariki-n rflx. v., (1) to
recognise by sight : *mediŋ adqtana,*
nādo isu loq̄okō kaina parikina, I am
getting blind, there are many people
I do no more recognise. (2) to test
oneself : parikinme ne bāromem
dariŋ ci kā ? Try and see whether
thou canst carry this load.

parik-q p. v., meanings corresp. to
the trs. : *haramjanina, enamente kam*
parikiqtana, udubenme, am okoe ?

I am old and cannot recognise thee,
tell me who thou art.

III. adv., with or without the affxs.
ange, ge, qge, modifying *lel, lelq,*
aŋkar, clearly.

parili, pariŋi syn. of *sarili, sariŋ,*
sariŋi, which however, is used also
of overflowing grains ; cfr. *selcepet,*
tulom, quba, and *tapiŋ, I. sbst., the*
fact of water overflowing the brim
of a vessel, or part of the embank-
ments of a bund or rice fields, or
part of the borders of a river : pariŋi
lelqtanlogena kajila ne bandae odegea
mente, when the water was seen to
overflow the embankment of the
bund, I said that it would break
through it.

II. adj., with *da,* water thus over-
flowing : *pariŋi (or pariŋilen) dāto*
aŋi harialeka kerpajana, haq̄o kā
hajana, the ridge was thinned but
not broken through by the water
that flowed over it.

III. trs., thus to flow over the brim,
etc. : *dā bandae (or bandaariŋ) pari-*
rikeda ; dā aŋi (or loq̄ona) pariŋi-
keda.

IV. intrs., (1) thus to overflow :
aŋite dā pariŋikena (or pariŋilena).
(2) in the df. prst., of a brim, em-
bankment or border, thus to be over-
flowed : *aleŋ aŋi pariŋitana (or pari-*
riqtana).

parili-n rflx. v., of water (personi-
fied), thus to overflow : *dā pariŋin-*
tana ; tisinaŋ dā (or bāŋi) isu aŋikoe
pariŋinjana.

parili-q p. v., thus to be overflowed :
bāŋite isu aŋiko pariŋijana.

V. adv., (1) with the affxs. *ange, ge,*

parja

gge, modifying *perg*, *liqgi*, *bāri*, *rika*.
(2) with the aff. *gge*, also modifying *gama*.

parja (Sad.; Sk. *prajā*) (1) the subjects of a rajah. (2) syn. of *rañti*, but used moreover of the non-cultivators living in a village. Constructed like *rañti*.

parjal, **parjall** var. of *parja*, 2nd meaning, as noun denoting the status, and as adj.

parka var. of *parāka*.

parkaō Nag. syn. of *parik*.

* **parkom** I. sbst., (1) a bedstead in general. (2) an ordinary native string bedstead (Pl. XXI, 2), with strings simply crossing themselves. The string bedstead with diamond pattern is called *palazka*. The *parkom* is too short to lie on it stretched; people sleep on it curled up; they use it often to sit on. It is the seat ordinarily offered to guests: *parkomre* dulme. The string used is made of *bycom* grass. Formerly the string was often replaced by 1½" broad strips of untwisted *rurua* fibre. (2) a bedstead with wire netting as used in hospitals and by Europeans. Note the phrase *parkom* horo, to be kept in bed by sickness: *kuřam* hasute api mā *parkome* horola.

II. trs., to make into a bedstead: ne baear ađ daruko *parkomepe*.

III. intrs., in the past ts., to have made or acquired many or few bedsteads: *isupe parkomtada*.

parkom-q p.v., to be made into a bedstead: ne baear ađ daruko *parkomku*.

parmaō

parkom-baear sbst., string used or to be used to make the bottom of a bedstead.

parkom-qbula, **parkom-qlula** sbst., a ball of string to be used for a bedstead.

parkom-qhuli, **parkom-qluli** (1) syn. of *qhuli*. (2) a species of large fish.

parkom-ipilko, **topagařa parkom-ipilko** cfr. *maruq parkom-ipilko* and *hirumea parkom-ipilko*, sbst., the Bed-stars, i.e., the four stars Dubke, Merak, Pheeda and Megrez which form a quadrangle in the body of the Great Bear.

parkom-kařa sbst., the legs of a bedstead.

parkom-opanđi 1^o syn. of *opanđi*.

2^o I sbst., four spots on the back of a woman where the hair or down radiates: ne kuřire *parkomopanđi* mena.

*II. adj., with *kuři*, a woman who has four such spots on the back. It is superstitiously believed that the four first husbands of such a woman are vowed to early death: *parkomopanđi* kuři dutam aloma, kořa gořjanrem bodonāmoa.

parkomopanđi-q of a woman, to get four such spots: ne kuři *parkomopanđiakana*, upunia kořakořae gojoa, inkuq točomten kořa řekaōoa.

parkom-parearā 1^o syn. of *parearā*. 2^o syn. of *parkomopanđi*, 2nd meaning, as referring to a woman.

parkom-repe **ipilkiq** syn. of *hirumea repe ipilkiq*.

parmaō, **parmās**, **parmase**, **parmasi** Has. **pharmaō**, etc. Nag. (Sad.) syn.

parna

of *khanjað*.

parna, **parni** var. of *pandra*, *pandri*.

parðana (P. *parwāna*, grant under seal, command, letter) I sbst., a written order or notice : *ne kagaj-re parðana olakana*.

II. trs. or intrs., to give a written order : *Sarkār parðanakedlea* (or *parðanaadlea*).

parðana-g p.v., to receive a written order : *cimin hoṣope parðanalena*?

parom (H. *pār*) I. trs., (1) denoting crossing, passing over or through, (a) also *senparom*, *debel-parom*, *ḍoṭagale parom*, to cross, to traverse, to ford, to swim across, to pass across in a boat : *marara birle paromkeda* ; *gaṛale paromkeda*. (b) also *senparom*, *ḡḡparom*, *idiparom*, *dondoparom*, etc., to lead or take across or through : *ne bir parom-taitape* ; *moṭomjoṭomko gaṛa paromepe* ; *sadom gaṛae paromkiñā*. (c) also *urnarom*, *roḡparom*, *tuñḡ-parom*, to make pass through and through : *kūido isule gaṛakeda mendo dirile namakada*, *ena aūrile paromea* ; *esandihoraiṇa roṭana aūriga paromea* ; *kulaḥ tuñḡlḡae paromḡṛikḡā*, he shot an arrow through and through the hare. (d) to end at a certain point the road or path that crosses, i.e., to make a path or road, v.g. through a forest, so that it leads to a certain place : *ne birhora okotareko paromakada* ? Whither does this forest path lead ? (e) fig., of a bribe, to save ; of a man, to help smb. through with a loan in a momen-

parom

tary need : *gunaakadia taikena daroga hijulena*, *ṭaka paromkiñā* ; *tisiṇa paḥsaiṇa banoakana*, *aññā sūḷ paromtam*, I have no money to-day to pay the interest on my loan, pay it for me, I shall refund it to you afterwards ; *uñḡle kiriatana*, *ṭaka huñḡagea*, *mōṛē ṭaka paromtalena*, we are buying a bullock, and find that we have not money enough with us, lend us 5 Rs. (2) with the notion of surpassing or exceeding, (a) to go beyond : *Barandaburu pantire duḡpe*, *alope paromea*. (b) also *haraparom*, *ituparom*, to outgrow smb. ; to outstrip in learning or in any good or bad quality : *kūbe harasekeratana oṛḡ bar sir naree paromiñajā* ; *itunree paromkedūena* ; *nīdo eperanare aputee paromia*, he is more quarrelsome than his father. (c) also *asiparom*, *omparom*, to ask more than is needed or due ; to give above what is needed or due : *gel ṭakaina asikena*, *miḷ ṭakam paromkeda* (or *paromkiñā*). (d) to ask or pay above a certain price ; to ask or give more than a certain quantity ; to spend above a certain time over smth. : *gūkiko hijure api ṭaka alom paromea* ; *lija kiriaeme api ṭakara*, *gonora alom paromea* : *sonare kañḍim paromkeduaci aūrige* ? *ne kamire gel mā alope paromea*. (3) with the notion of coming through and out, (a) to make seedlings come out : *huñḡagee gamakeda babako kae paromkeda*. (b) to void in one's clothes really or figuratively : *biñḷ kae daritana*, *lijaṛee paromkeda*

parom

(the d. o. *ī* is understood; this is more polite than to say *īkedae*); *kula garjaōlere nāge botoōrem paromea*, if the tiger roars thou wilt at once have a great fright.

II. intrs., (1) to pass by a place: *netātee paromkena*; *būnda japātele paromkena*. (2) in the df. prst., (a) of seedlings to come out: *miāḍ baria baba paromtanatale*. (b) to be fordable or crossable: *gara nādo kā paromtana*. (c) to pass through and through: *ne unḍu paromtana*, enamente by *menoa*.

parom-en rflx. v., (1) to cross, to traverse, to ford, to swim across, to pass across in a boat: *pīṭi senḡ dipīli en gara okotārepe paromena*? (2) fig., to save or extricate oneself, (a) by a false pretext (*mocate, kajite, bānate*): *ene! nādo bānatem paromentana*; *urī gupile aculīa, kajitee paromeniana*. (b) by angry protests (*mocate, dundurte*). (c) by raising a quarrel (*mocate, eparāṭe*). (d) by stubborn denials (*mocate, rinṭile*). (e) by bribing (*ṭakate, gusute*): *ṭaṅkagee gunalā, mendo daroga hijulenci ṭakatee paromenjana*.

pa-p-arom repr. v., to have the habit of leading or helping each other in fording a river: *aletāre doṇaga kā taīna, pereakan garaḍo enkategele paparoma*.

parom-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs.: *ne bir api ganṭare parom qka*. (2) meanings of the intrs.: *birbu paromoa*; *ne unḍu paromakana*.

pa-n-arom vrb. n., (1) the rapidity

parpanḍu

of crossing or traversing: *en birdo panarome paromenjana, miḍ ganṭarege atome tebaḷa*. (2) the act of crossing or traversing: *gara panaromte puragee lagajana*.

III. postp., (1) also with the afx. *re*, on the other side of a river, a forest, a village, etc., beyond: *en hatudo gara parom mena*; *iniṭ orṭ hatu paromrem namea*; *rōgo har dipīli siman paromre caṭuko, ṭuṭūki jonḡko giriōa*. (2) with the afx. *te*, towards the other side: *gara paromte senme*.

IV. adverbial afx. in the epḷa. *senparom, debelparom, harparom, urparom, rḡparom, haraparom, ituparom, asiparom, omparom, kajipirom, lelparom*.

parom-disum (coined by Christians), syn. of *bitarpēr* (used by pagans), sbst., the country beyond death, i.e., the next world.

paromdisumte adv., modifying *senḡ*. Also used intrsly. with inserted prni: sbj.: *Soto haṇam tisiṇdo paromdisumṭijana*, old Soto died to-day.

parpanḍu I. adj., with *sān, gucu, ūh, il, daru*, etc., scorched by fire; in cntrd. to *roṇgo*, of food, burnt on, more or less carbonized.

II. trs., to scorch by fire. Applied to men or animals it refers only to the singeing of hair or feathers; applied to a living plant or tree, it refers to the stems and leaves: *cuagi siḥtanre gucudo salaṭee parpanḍukeda*.

parpanḍu-n rflx. v., to singe one's hair or feathers: *gucu cilkatem parpanḍunjana*?

parpanda-u p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.: sakam rūoakan berel opaḍko sakamloge onḍorjamalere, sakamdo toroēoa aḍ opaḍdo *parpanduua*.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *uge* modifying *atar*, *lō*, *rika*, *rikaḡ*, *lelō*.

IV. adverbial afx. in the epds. *atarparpandu*, *lōparpanḍu*.

par-par, parparaḍ Has. **pharpharaḍ** Nag. 1^o syn. of *lārpār*. 2^o (Sad.) of smarting eyes, I. sbst., a smart in the eyes: medre manisunum tōlena, nājakḍ *parparaḍ* menagea.

II. trs. caus., to make smb.'s eyes smart: manisununte iniḡ mede *parparaḍkeda*; medkārātan hon ranutea *parparaḍkīa*; ekan ranute iniḡ medem *parparaḍkeda*?

III. intrs., (1) in the dī. prst., of the eyes, to smart: ranuia lagaḍ-tada, med *parparaḍtana*; ne ranute med *parparaḍa*; medre tōjanre ne sunum *parparaḍa*. (?) imprsl, with inserted pr-l. prn., to feel one's eyes smarting: medre ranuia lagaḍ-lḡ, purage *parparaḍkīna*; med *parparaḍkīna*.

parpar-en rflx. v., to make one's eyes smart: medkārā eḱjānia enamentea (or enamente media, or medre ranuia) *parparaḍtana*, I feel a beginning of conjunctivitis in my eyes, therefore I apply a remedy that makes them smart.

IV. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *rika*, *atakar*, *hasu*. (2) with the afx. *oge* modifying *lagaḍ*.

parpar-pirpir rare jingle of *pirpir*:

hoṛokoḡ *parparpirpir* lelte aiḡoia nirjana.

par-pir (Sad.) cfr. *phirken*, I. sbst., the act of dispersing, viz., of people or animals, running away, or of birds flying away, in various directions: pīṭiro hati garjaḍleḱei *par-pir* hobalena.

II. trs. caus., to cause this act: hesare huaṛako dubakan taikena tōteten *pirpirkeḱkoa*.

III. intrs., to do this act: huaṛako *pirpirina* (or *pirpirṭina*), kerere cinaḡ hiḡuakana, the green pigeons fly off in various directions, there must be a falcon.

*Note the riddle: honko *parpir*, eḡa teteoḱ, the young ones fly off in all directions, the mother is left standing alone. The answer is *sarjom*, the salt tree and its winged seeds.

parpir-en rflx. v., same meaning: kula garjaḍleḱei soben senderako *parpirenjaṇa*.

parpir-g p. v., thus to be dispersed: hati garjaḱte piṭ hoṛoko *parpiriana*.

IV. adv. with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *nir*, *apir*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaḡ*, *senḡ*, *parkun*.

par-pur frequentative jingle of *por*.

par-pur (Sad. *pharpur*) cfr. *purken*, syn. of *parpir*, but restricted to quails and the like, which fly off from grass or shrubs, and the wings of which are not much spread at the start.

parsād Nag. (Sad.; Sk. *prashād*, favour, food) 1^o syn. of *sidha* Nag. I. sbst., a present of uncooked food

to one who is not present at a banquet : arandira jomnū hobaq dipili taramara Kirtānko Padri Gomkemente *parsādko* kulea.

II. trs., (1) to send such food : cauli, bulura aḍ jilu bāriḷe *parsād-keda*, sasara, dāli oṛṇ sunum aūriḷe omea. (2) rarely, to present smb. with such food : *parsāḍṭaipe*.

parsād-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

2^o syn. of *sahia*, *sakikupul*.

3^o syn. of *surī*, *surileṭe* Has. *surileṭe* Nag.

• **parsā J-bhōg** (Sad.) sbst., a late, small-grained variety of rice, sown or planted in low fields.

parta cfr. **purta**, I. sbst., a patch of white leprosy : inia deare *parta* taikema ranutele bangkeda.

*N.B. A Buruma man has a wide reputation for curing white leprosy, advanced leprosy, carbuncles and sores, but keeps secret the nature of his remedies. The late old man from whom he learnt and who was still more reputed, told once one of our informants that the chief ingredients of his remedy for leprosy were melted fat of the *turbina*; melted fat of the chameleon, and oil of the black-seeded form of *Sesamum indicum*, in equal parts. To this was added a certain ingredient to be bought from the Hindus at the market; he never indicated the last ingredient more clearly. A few days' application of this mixture cured incipient white leprosy, but advanced leprosy in its maiming form required a treatment extending over weeks and

months.

II. adj., with *horo*, a person affected with a patch of white leprosy : *parta* horoko cenātem ranukoa? Also used as adj. noun.

III. trs., of a spirit, to affect smb. with a patch of white leprosy : Janumpiṛi haturā miḷḷ dōbaren nage *partakea*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to have a patch of white leprosy : *partakanae*, ranutaṭpe, he has a patch of white leprosy, treat him for it.

parta-g p. v., to get, or be caused to get, a patch of white leprosy : nage arete ne horodoe *partajana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *rika*, *leḷḷ*. (2) with the afx *oge* modifying *are*.

partaḥ, **partāḥ**, **portāḥ**, **portāḥ** (Sk. *pratāp*) sbst., power, influence. It is used only in adverbial phrases with the afx. *te* : Padri Gomkeṇ *partaḥte* daroga ṭaka kae herēḍkedlea, through the influence of the Missionary, the sub-inspector of police did not extort money from us; Harama *partaḥte* puranoge babale namikada, by the favour of the Old One our paddy crop is good. Note the jest : ama *partaḥtele* bugitangea, according to thy good wishes, we are in good health.

parta-purta jingle of *parta* and of *purta*, in both meanings of the latter. It connotes plurality. As adv. it may also take the afxs. *tan* and *tange* : sudmoreḍakanko sidako *partapurtāoa*, advanced leprosy is preceded by white patches on the skin.

parted

parted Has. **partiḍ**, **parti** Nag. (Sk. *prati*; Sad. *partu*) distributive suffix. The epds. it forms mean: each person, each family, each case, each time, etc., and may be used in various functions: I. adj.: nīre *canduparted* hanahgonoḡ mena, he has monthly fits of epilepsv.

II. trs., (1) *cranako horopartedkijina*, they scolded me each and all. (2) *cranadoc horopartedkedkka*, he scolded them all, each in turn.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst.: ne sirmado ale hature gonoḡ *candupartedtana*, this year every month there is a death in our village. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn.: hanahgonoḡdo jāintanaia ei *candupartedia*? Are his fits of epilepsy irregular or monthly? *parted-en* rflx. v.: jiludoko *etōār-partedentana*, they eat meat every Sunday.

parted-q p. v.: *cranaina horopartedjana*, I was scolded by each in turn; *cranale horopartedjana*, we were scolded each in turn.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *cran*, *nam*, *seno*, etc.: *orapartedko goḡjana*, in each house some one died; *horoparted* mimiḍ takako namkeda, each of them received a rupee; *senparted* sime goḡainatana, each time I go he kills a fowl for me. Note the proverb: *duḡuparted* hake kā namoa, no different axe is taken for each tree stump that is cut, i.e., a collective order is enough, it is not necessary to repeat it severally.

para

par, **para** Nag. (Sad.) **pā** Ho. syn. of *sa*, like which it takes the afxs. *re*, *te*, etc.

para sbst., a side, part or quarter of a village: *dukupara*, the hamlet where the Hindus live. It occurs also in the collective epd. *tolapara*, the neighbouring villages.

para (Or. *pārā*, state of being parted) syn. of *sindurihora*, *sinuri-hora*, I. sbst., the line parting the hair: *ama para taika kā baiakana*, nakirūranme.

II. trs., to part smb.'s hair: ne hona ūh *paratan*; ne hon *parataime*; ne hon ūh *parataime*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of the hair, to get parted: nīa ūh *risa ad ratagea oro bese kae sunumakada*, enamente kā *paratana* (or kā *paraqtana*).

para-n Has. Nag. *pare-n* Nag. rflx. v., to part one's hair: ūh *paranne*.

para-q p. v., of hair, to be parted: inia ūh *paraakana*; ūbe *paraakana*; *paraakanne*.

para (Sk. *phāra*, to rend, to split) cfr. *caṭa*, I. sbst., (1) the split made by striking wood with an axe in the direction of the fibres, and subsequently twisting the axe: *miṣa parate kā caṭagotanredo darure caila ajomkeateko paraidūa*, if the first stroke and twisting does not split the wood altogether, they put a wedge in the split and go on striking and twisting. (2) a piece of the wood thus split: *miad para omiame*. (3) a plank obtained by dividing a bole lengthwise, not with

pāra

paraṭaṭa

the saw, but with the axe: ne *paraṭo* puṭuraṅka ei paṭiṅka?

II. adj., with *sān*, split firewood: *paraṭ* sānpe tiraakada ei goṭateṭ?

III. trs., (1) thus to split wood, either in its whole length, or pieces being split off: *sān paraṭepe*. (2) syn. of *sora*, thus to make planks: ne muṭu saraṅige *paraṭep*, tarabu puṭuraṅka, tarabu paṭiṅka.

IV. intrs., (1) to strike wood as described, the subsequent twisting of the axe not being connoted in certain contexts: *apisae paraṭa*, *kac* ṭarikeda. (2) fig., in the df. prst., of drying earth, to get cracks: *jeṭe* tisiṅgapa jorakana, enamente loṅṅa-ko sekerage *paraṭana* (or *paraṅṅo-tana*).

para-n rflx. v., same as the trs: *enaraṭem paraṅtanreco* ne daru aṅṅigem eabaea, however long thou hast been splitting pieces from this bale, thou hast not yet finished it.

para-gg p. v., (1) corresp. meanings: ne daru *paraṅṅka*. (2) fig. meaning of the intrs.

pa-n-aṅ vrb. n., (1) the quantity of wood split: *sāndo panarṅko* paraṅkeda, moḍ gaṅtare moḍ saṅi-riko hundila. (2) the act of splitting wood: *panarṅ* kam ṭaṅkajada, *sān cūṭtana*, thou dost not split the firewood properly, the pieces are unevenly thick, some are very thin. (3) the wood split: *nado okoeṅ panarṅ*? Who has split this wood? Also used as adj.: *panarṅ* *sān* tiraeme. (4) the split made: *darurṅ panarṅre* caṅṅako ajomea.

pāra (II.) term used in schools

only, syn. of *dunai*, I. sbst., the oral multiplication of a number by another as it occurs in the recitation of the multiplication table, in entr. to *guna*, a written multiplication: *bariaraṅ pāra* mōṛṣa kajilere gelea hobao, if one says five times the multiplication of two by the successive numbers, it will be ten, i.e., 2 multiplied by 5 makes 10.

II. trs., (1) to recite the multiplication table as referring to a certain number: *cār pāraeme*. (2) to give orally a certain item of the multiplication table: *cār apisa pāraeme*, 3 times 4, say how much that is.

para-cata syn. of *soracata*.

paraḍsa, **praḍsa** onomatopoe of the sound of swaying a cane, switch, whip, rope, etc. and hitting smth. with it. Constructed like *huṭ*, *suṭ*, but used also in the rflx. v., when hitting oneself: *rumtaure* *apisae paraḍsinjana*, in his trance he scourged himself thrice. As adv., it takes, like *huṭ*, the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge* or *ken*, modifying *rika*, *rikan*, *hārsa*, *sari*, *aṅṅo*.

paraḍsa-paraḍsa, **praḍsa-paraḍsa** frequentative of the preceding. As adv. it may take the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *lange*. The forms *paraḍ-sateka* and *paraḍsakenparaḍsaken* are also used.

paraḍṭa, **paraḍṭa-paraḍṭa**, **paraṭ**, **paraṭ-paraṭ** vars. of *paraḍsa*, *paraḍ-sa-paraḍsa*. The adv. *paraḍṭaken* sometimes replaces *jaṅaraken* modifying *tabiri*.

paraṅga I. sbst., a load of poles, small bamboos or brushwood in two

paraṅgaleka

paraḥ

bundles converging at the top so as to make an acute angle, and joined with a stick that traverses their middle. The bundle may be replaced by two single pieces of wood, long and pretty heavy, as rafters or stems of half-grown trees. In carrying this kind of load, the cross stick rests on the shoulder and the angle is on the side, or it rests on the neck and then the angle is in front : *neado okoea paraṅga* ?

II. adj., also *paraṅgaḥ*, with *darukia*, syn. of *paraṅgaḥakan darukia*, two rafters or stems thus disposed for carrying : *ne paraṅga darukia okoea* ?

III. trs., also *paraṅgaḥ*, thus to dispose a load : *sān paraṅgaeme* ; *darukia paraṅgaeme*.

paraṅga-n rflx. v., (1) same meaning : *ne baṭako paraṅganme*. (2) thus to carry.

paraṅga-2 p. v., of a load, to be thus disposed : *ne darukia paraṅgaḥka*.

paraṅgaleka adv., parallel of *dirileka* in songs and sacrificial formulas. It is used in reference to the shoulder of Singbonga : *dirileka kuṛamtema, paraṅgaleka sputema*, thou hast a chest as strong as stone, and shoulders as strong as a *paraṅga*. This is meant to describe him as almighty.

Searire nundibādō nokoegeca
roālēda ?

Bakaṛire baṅgūrubādō cimac-
geca poālēd ?

Dirileka kuṛāmtia inigecca
roālēda,

Paraṅgaleka supūtia inigecca

Who is it then who has planted the *Jasminum arborescens* in the midst of the *Caesalpinia sepiaria*, and the *Acacia Farnesiana* among the *Caesalpinia digyna* ? None other than the almighty Singbonga has planted them.

paraṅgaḥ var. of *paraṅga*, but not used sbstly.

paraḥ (H. *parāḥ* ; Sad. *parah*) I. trs. caus., (1) syn. of *ḥṇ*, to cause smb. to get into a certain condition good or bad : *poncoko maskilreko paraḥmea*. (2) also *paraḥ* Nag. syn. of *ḥṇ*, to cause a smaller, equal or greater result : *ḥṇṇa gonouamente paḥsa telakenko orḥ caḥli telakenko moḥgee paraḥkedkoi*, he gave the same price for *lae* to those who were paid in cash and to those who were paid in rice. (As a rule the value paid in cash is greater).

II. itrtrs., (1) in the df. prst., to give a smaller, equal or greater result : *babate* (or *babaakante*) *kiriare iral teḥa paraḥtana* (or *paraḥḥtana*) *tisinagapa*, *caḥlitedo turui teḥa namḥtana*, at present, if you buy unhusked rice, you will, after husking, have 8 measures in the rupee, if you buy it husked you get only 6 measures ; *okoa* (or *okoare*) *pura paraḥtana* ? What gives the better or greater result ? (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to find the result smaller, equal or greater : *shaharre barhisi takate dasin orḥ debatire hisimōṛḥ takate dasin moḥgee paraḥjadmea* *ci judage* ? Does it seem

practically the same or not, to you to be a servant in town with 40 Rs. wages, or in the country with 25 Rs. wages? *kerasagĩre modhi-i daru ladiakana orq urisagĩre galea, hambaldo modgejã paraðjadkoi*, the buffalo cart is loaded with twenty trees, and the bullock cart with ten, the buffaloes and the bullocks probably find it equally heavy.

parað-n rlx. v., (1) to put oneself into a certain condition: maskilree *paraðnjana*. (2) to procure oneself a smaller, equal or greater result: *ne simã gonora iril ganda om kam sukutanredo, api teðã cauli omaname*. — *Mendo modgem paraðn-tana*, *barana kaina sukutana*, if thou do not like to pay 8 annas for this fowl, give me 3 measures of husked rice instead. — Thou dost not lessen thy price, it comes to the same, and I like it neither the one way nor the other.

parað-q p. v., (1) to get or to be put into a certain condition: *isu dukurele paraðakana*. (2) to give a smaller, equal or greater result: *ne horatem sene cã en horatem sene modge paraðoa*, it comes to the same whether thou go this way or that, (the distance, and difficulties of the road are the same); *guřuluhita mod teðã ađ babahita gel teðã hermente* (or herre) *jetan parka kã paraðoa* (or *modge sac senoa*), in sowing, one measure of *Phaseolus* seeds and 10 measures of rice are needed for equal plots; *madaiti kamikenko ađ nũnalako ilido modgele paraðjana*, we drank the same whether we helped

in the work or not.

parað, parað-bujað and parað-sunað vars. of *parhað, parhaðbujhað and parhaðsunað*.

paraðpãđta var. of *parpãđta*.

para-paři, paři-paři (H. *parhna*, to read) cfr. *pařapařa*, I. sbst., the act of reading aloud fast: *enkan parařapařa kaina namtana, mãřite paraðeme*.

II. trs., (1) to read smth. aloud fast: *ne kitãh miđ gantaree parařakeda*. (2) to hurry one's reading aloud: *paraðe parařakeda*.

parařapařa-n, paři-paři-en rlx. v., to read aloud fast: *enka alom parařapana, mãřite paraðalem*.

parařapařa-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: *kitãh* (or *parað*) *parařapajana*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *parað, rika*: *enkan parařapařa parað kaina namtana*.

para-paři, paři-paři (Sad.) jingle of *paři*, I. sbst., the custom or rule of doing smth. each in turn: *miđ horoge janað kae sena, parařapaři menã*, it is not always the same who goes, they do it in turns.

II. trs., (1) to alternate or rotate things; to make things come in turns: *utu parařapařiipe, musia dali, musia ařa*. (2) to affect smb. on alternate days: *rua parařapařiiaĩna*, *honder hulanaia rualeni, hola kã, mendo tisina namjiaĩna*. (3) to do smth. to people each in their turn: *erania parařaparikeđkina*; *rua parařaparikeđkoa, musia ni, eřa hulana inĩ*. (4) to do smth. each in turn

to smb.: *erataḍoko para-parikedmea eiko mo-atekedmea?* Did they scold thee each in turn or did they do it all together? (5) to help doing each other's work when occasion arises: *bīriakan kamile para-pariā.*

III. trs. caus., to make people do smth. each in turn: *dasiko Racitee para-pariḍakoa*, he makes his servants to go to Ranchi in turns.

IV. intrs., (1) prsl., to alternate or rotate an action: *dinakido kako susunako para-pariḍa.* (2) imprsl., in the df. prst., of the custom or rule of doing smth. each in turn, to exist: *ape eskardo alope durāca, susunre para-pariṭana.* (3) to help in each other's work when occasion arises: *kami bīriakanrele para-paria.* (4) imprsl., of mutual help when occasion arises, to be meet: *tisiā bīriakana, denagāpe, para-pariṭana.* *para-pari-n* rlx. v., to do smth. each in turn: *para-parinpe, daṛida moḍte alope buraca, caṭuko tupugurioa*, take turns, do not draw water from the spring all at the same time, the pitchers would get knocked against each other.

para-pari-ḡ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., with or without the afxs *ange, ge, ḡge, tan, tange, te* modifying *na, urui, kaji, kami, sen, rika, rikan, vāṭṭa, depetaga*, etc.: *kami bīriakanre para-pariṭe depetagi.*

para-pasu, para-pasua vars. of *para-pasu*.

para-pāṭ var. of *para-piḍṭa*.

para-piṛ Nag. var. of *para-piḍiḍ*.

para-puru (Sad.) 1^o syn. of *para-piri*. 2^o also *paḍapadu* Nag. cfr. *puru*, I. alj., with *acar, ata, aril, meḍ, onol* and sometimes *mandi*, large.

II. trs., to make large: puffed rice; to hail large stones; to open big eyes; to write in large (v. g., double sized) letters: *tisiādo arile para-puruleda*, to-day it hailed large stones; *jourae atakena mendo kae para-purukeda.*

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of the same, to be, or become, large: *belepe arilko para-purutana*, look the hail stones are large; *jouraia atatana, mendo kā para-purutana* (or *para-purutana*), I am puffing maize grains but they do not become large.

para-puru-n rlx. v., to open big eyes: *meḍḍo cenamentem para-purutana?*

para-puru-ḡ p. v., of the same, to be made, or become, large.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ḡge, tan, tange, te* modifying *ala, aril, meḍ, meḍḡ, mandi, o', rika, rikag, lelḡ*.

para-puru-med adj, with *horo*, a person with large eyes.

para-raḍ, para-saḍ commonly used by children; used in jest or scorn by grown-ups, syn. of *hāṛasa*, but not used with reference to laths.

paraṛ-bagel syn. of (1) *paraḍ-sabgel*. (2) *caḍṭabagel*.

paraṛ-puṣur Nag. **paṣar-puṣur** II is. cfr. *puṣur*, syn. of *paḍḡgapuḍḡgu* as referring to ploughing, to shaving or to burning the hair off a slaugh-

paṛāsaken

tered animal; not used of weeding or plucking out.

paṛāsaken, *prāsken* var. of *paṛāḍsaken*.

paṛa-sān, Has. **paṛa-sahan** Nag. sbst., (1) the eve of a public feast, on which fire-wood is generally split and other preparations are made: magera *paṛsān* gapa hobaoa. (2) the day on which the men of a village go and gather and prepare the firewood for a coming betrothal or marriage feast: gapa arandira *paṛsān* hotaon II. intis., (1) to prepare next day's public feast: tisiale *paṛsāntana* (rarely *paṛsānjada*), gapa mageoa; gapale *paṛsānea*. (2) to gather and prepare, a few days before, the firewood needed for a betrothal or marriage feast: api māre arandi hobaoa, tisiale *paṛsāntana*.

paṛsān-en rlx. v., same meanings: tisiale *paṛsānentana*.

paṛsān-q p. v., imprsl., (1) of preparations for next day's public feast, to be made: gapa ale hature *paṛsānoa*. (2) of firewood, to be gathered and split in readiness for a betrothal or marriage feast.

paṛsānhulata adv., (1) on the eve of a public feast: *paṛsānhulata* bijplena, mage kae taagikeda, he came on the eve of the *mage* and did not remain for the feast. (2) on the day when the men of the village go to gather and prepare firewood for a betrothal or marriage.

paṛsān-hgsakam of the men, going to gather and preparing the firewood for a betrothal or marriage; and of the women, going at the

paṛhaō

same time to pluck and gather the leaves needed to make the cups and plates. Constructed like *paṛsān*.

paṛsaō var. of *paṛāraō*.

paṛsken var of *paṛāḍsaken*.

paṛasu-daru Has. syn. of *kargelō-daru* Nag.

paṛasu-suam Has. syn. of *karge-lōsūm* Nag.

paṛāt, **paṛāt-paṛāt** vars. of *paṛaḍti*, *paṛaḍtapaṛaḍti*.

***paṛha** Nag. (Or. *pārā*, sportive association of a group of villages). cfr. *paṛi*, *pīṛ*, sbst., a group formed by all the villages of a clan which are grouped around the original village (*usal hatu*). It contains no villages made by other clans. It has a chief called *raja* with a couple of assistants called *deōḍn*. They are charged to protect the interest of the clan and watch over the observation of the clan rules.

paṛhaō Nag. **paṛaō** Has. (H. *paṛhā*). I. sbst., (1) knowledge of reading: ne hoṛo jānaje-tanqe *paṛaōdaria* ei? —Kā, Gomke, nīve jetan *paṛaō* banoa. (2) the act of reading: nīa *paṛaō* kā aīmurumoa, purqe hejo-bojoea.

II. adj., with *hoṛo*, a man who can read: ne hature *paṛaō* hoṛoko menaḱoa ei?

III. trs., (1) to read smth.: ne kitāḅ *paṛaōeme*; sobenkaḱ nutum *paṛaōeme*. (2) to teach how to read: okoe *paṛaōjaḱpea*? ne kitāḅ honko *paṛaōkom*, teach the children to read this book.

IV. trs. caus., syn. of *paṛhaōrika*, to make smb. read: ne kitāḅ *gapaia*

paṛhaḍ-bujhaḍ

paṛia

paraḍkoa.

V. intrs., (1) to read : Sañ *paraḍ-kena* (or *paraḍkeda*), bēs kale aĩum-darijana. (2) to learn how to read : ne iskulre cim *paraḍkena* ?

paṛhaḍ-n rflx. v., same meanings : amin sekēra alom *paraḍna*, aĩum-tanko kako mundĩia ; kalomdoc *paraḍnku*

paṛhaḍ-q p v., (1) to be read (2) to be taught to read.

pa-n-aṛhaḍ vrb. n, (1) the amount of reading : *panaraḍe paraḍkeda*, miḍ gaũtare kitabe cabautarĩa. (2) the act of reading : iniĩa *panaraḍ* kã aĩumbēseoa ; misa *panaraḍte* kale mundĩia, barsalena, we did not understand it at a first reading ; it was read twice. (3) the one who has been taught to read : niku soben aĩĩa *panaraḍkege*, all these were taught to read by me.

paṛhaḍ-bujhaḍ Nag. **paraḍbujhaḍ** Has. trs., (1) to read and understand. (2) to read and explain.

paṛhaḍbujhaḍ-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

paṛhaḍ-sunaḍ Nag. **paraḍsunaḍ** Has. trs., to read to others : ne kitah *paraḍsunaḍeme* (or *paraḍsunaḍ-lem*, *paraḍsunaḍalem*).

paṛhhaḍsunaḍ-q p. v., corresp. meaning : kitah (or kitahle) *paraḍ-sunaḍjana*.

paṛi (Sk. *pari*, time, turn) I. sbst., smb.'s turn : amaṛ *paṛi* nãdo, it is thy turn now ; mar durãepe, apea *paṛi* tebaakana ; taḍomte *pariĩĩ* habnea, I shall pay thee thy turn afterwards, i.e., I shall have my revenge one day.

II. adj., also *musiĩ danazĩra*, with *ĩua* Has. *urui* Nag. *tertian ague* (recurring every second day). N. B. *quartan ague* (every third day) is called *barsiĩ danazĩra ruu*. *Quintan ague* is called *api mã danazĩra ruu*. Hence the sentences : *ruu barsiĩ danazĩra pariĩtana* ; *barsiĩ-danazĩ ruajĩĩĩ*, I get fever every third day.

III. As prd., syn. of *paraṛaṛi*, except in the df. prst. of the intrs. : nãdo amaṛ *parĩtana*, means, now it is thy turn.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *unge*, *ge*, *oge*, *te*, syn. of *paraṛaṛi*.

pāri (Sad.) syn. of *naĩgali*, I. sbst., a skein of yarn or thread. It contains 7 lays (*cira* in Mund, *nathi* in H.) and there are 5 skeins in a hank (*toah* in Mund, *muthā* in H.) : miad *pāriĩ* ēa cira mena. N. B. The yarn is not severed between the divisions and subdivisions of a hank.

II. trs., to gather into a skein : *sutamdo ēa cira toljamakeateko pāriĩ*, they make a skein by tying together 7 lays.

pāri-q p v., corresp. meaning : ēa cira *miḍpāriĩ* (or *miḍre pāriĩ*).

***paṛia** (Sad.) cfr. *bani* and derivatives, 1^o I. sbst., in Nag. also *paraĩabani*, the full-tinted coloured lines which adorn one of the broad sides of a woman's cloth, provided one of the lines (*erĩga*) be 1-3" broad. The same lines only half-tinted, the white thread appearing between the red, is called *kodelete* and in Nag. also *kodeleto*, *kodelaĩ*.

Ranga Has. and *bani* Nag. are general terms making abstraction of the half or full tint of the lines. The lines are always red on the Ranchi plateau; in Singbhum they are sometimes yellow. When there is moreover on the inner boarder of the *paria* and along the long side of the cloth a line of figures representing birds, flowers or snakes, this is called *soṅgolparia* in Has. They say that in Nag. the village weavers cannot make such a figured line.

II. trs., (1) to weave in full tint the coloured lines on one of the broad sides of a woman's cloth: *ranga* (or *bani*) *pariame*; *rangam pariaea cim kodeletea*? (2) to weave a cloth with such lines: *lija pariame*; *lijam pariaea cim kodeletea*? *Siradisumre sasara ranga-teoko pariaea*.

paria-g p.v., corresp. meanings: *mundire pariaakana ci kodeletea-kana*?

2^o also *paria lija*, I. sbst., a woman's cloth with full-tinted lines at one end. This term applies to the *caṭṭara*, which is 10-12 cubits long by 2 broad and is intended to cover the waist and the shoulders; and to the *paria lāṅga*, 3 cubits one span long by 2 cubits broad, intended for the waist only. In the latter the lines do not cover more than a span. The terms *acāralija*, *banilija* Nag. and *raṅga lija* Has. make abstraction of the half or full tint of the lines. A *caṭṭara* with a line of ornamental

birds or flowers as described above, is called *soṅgolparia* or *soṅgolparia lija*; a *parialāṅga* thus further ornamented, is called *soṅgolparia lāṅga*. A *gimca*, man's shoulder cloth, with a line of birds or flowers on its four sides, is called *soṅgolparia gimca*. The terms *paria* and *soṅgolparia* are not used in connection with other cloths, as the loin cloth of men, even when they have the same coloured lines as described. A woman's cloth similar to the *caṭṭara* but with half-tinted lines is called *kodelete paci* in Nag. In Has. they give the name of *ṭiṭi* to a plain cloth, 9-12 cubits long, for women: *cimin ṭakara pariape kiriatada*? *pariale kirinea*.

II. adj., with *ṭuṭi*, a woman dressed in a *caṭṭara* or in a *paria lāṅga*: *en paria kuṭido okorenj*?

III. trs., (1) to give smb. such a cloth: *enagaapukia pariatadmea ci hanarhonjarkia*? (2) in a past ts., to have acquired such a cloth: *miadgele pariaakada*; *isupe pariatada, ale oṭaredo miad raṭi banoa*. *paria-n* rslx. v., (1) to do such a cloth: *buru lelte dangriko parianjana*. (2) to buy such a cloth: *apiale parianjanā, oṭo miad kiria moneqtana, mendo ṭaka huringea*.

paria-g p.v., to receive such a cloth: *soben kuṭihon ko pariaṭkaiṭ, menjada honara, mendo ṭaka kṛa jamaqtana*, I would like to give a *paria* cloth to all my daughters, but I cannot gather money to buy them.

paṛia lahaṛaga**paṛoḥ**

pa-n-aṛia vrb. n., the number of such cloths given : *panaṛiako* paṛiataḍ-keṇ, ne ṭolaren daṇaḡṛi parteq miad menā, so many *paṛia* cloths did they (their parents) give them, that every marriageable girl in this hamlet has got one.

paṛia lahaṛaga Nag. **paṛia laṛaga** Has. sbst., a woman's waist cloth, 3 cubits 1 span long and 2 cubits, broad, with a span-broad border of full-tinted coloured lines at one of the broad sides.

paṛia-malhan Nag. **paṛia-manal** Has. sbst., the var. of *Dolichos lablab* sometimes called *Dolichos purpureus*, Lour. ; *Papilionaceae*. The whole plant is deeply tinged with red, and the legumes are of a bright reddish purple. See *desi malhan*.

paṛi-hal, **paṛi ruar** sbst., (1) the habit of taking one's revenge or of answering tricks or practical jokes by others in return, in entrd. to *baṛiṛiṇaṇḍ* which refers only to revenge : *nire paṛi-hal* kūḷ menā (2) the act : *paṛi-hal* hobajana. The epd. is not used as prd ; the two parts are disjoined.

paṛi-ha-p-al (1) sbst., (a) the above habit as common between several people : *apere paṛi-ha-p-al* ciulaḍ aloka tain. (b) the above act, mutually : *apere paṛi-ha-p-al* ciulaḍ aloka hoḇaḡ. (2) adj., with *hoṛo*, a person with the above habit : *nī kenteḍ paṛi-ha-p-al* hoṛoge.

paṛika sbst., a buffalo calf less than 3 months old. Occurs only in the proverb : *kunṭa bidakana*,

paṛika inuṛatana, the calf frisks around the post to which it is tied, i.e., as long as their father is alive, children must have no concern ; children lead a happy life when their father and mother live and are not separated.

paṛi-paṛi var. of *paṛapaṛi*.

paṛi-pasiri (Sad.) jingle of *paṛi*, syn. of *paṛapaṛi*.

paṛi-ruar syn. of *paṛi-hal*.

***paṛo** sbst., (1) a medicinal powder extracted from the stalked tubers of *Cureuma Amada*, Roxb., *Scitamineae*, (see under *duṇḍul saṛaga*). A pitcherful of tubers are boiled in water. This water is strained and evaporated until it leaves a dry, hard and white residue. This being powdered is the *paṛo* sold in the shops and markets. Some contradict this and say that it is obtained by crystallization. A number of Mundas manufacture it and sell it to the Hindu merchants. The Mundas use it against gravel stone. A paste of *paṛo* and juice of the plant is mixed with fresh cool water in the proportion of a tea spoonful for a glass. This the patient drinks as much as he can. (2) the plant from which this powder is extracted.

paṛoḥ I. sbt., paddy sheaves stacked on the threshing floor and awaiting threshing. They are put on end and leaning on each other in from one to three layers : *paṛoḥre* liḡa dūtam.

II. adj., syn. of *paṛoḥakan*, with *baba*, same meaning : *piṛoḥ* baba gumatana entabōki.

III. trs., thus to stack paddy sheaves *bîba paroştope* ; *baba begar rîrote paroşlere* *hurîa dinre bubusamoa*, if the paddy sheaves are not dry when stacked, the grains get slightly musty in a few days.

paroş-o p. v., thus to be stacked : *baba paroşoka*.

pa-n-a-roş vrb. n., the amount thus stacked : *panaroşka* *paroşkeda*, *kolomre kâ soaştana*, they have let the paddy sheaves accumulate so much on the threshing floor that there is not room enough for them.

parpădîa, parpăt, parăpădîa, parăpăt (Sad.) onomatop., I. sbst., the sound of a long fish or of a snake beating the surface of the water with its tail : *ne ikirre garabîa kâre maraia hai menăia, hola apisa parpăt aîumlena*.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning : *parpăt sarim aîumla ci* ?

III. trs. or intrs., thus to beat the water : *dă miad hai oimac parpătla* ; *dăre hai parpătleda*.

parpăta-n, *parpăt-en* rflx. v., same meaning : *solehaiko purasako parpătenu*.

parpădîa-o p. v., (1) of water, thus to be beaten : *dă parpătlena*. (2) imprsl., of such a beating, to take place : *dăre parpătlena*.

IV. adv., with or without the aff. *ange, ge, oge*, also *parpădtaken* (once), *parpădtakenparpădtaken* and *parpădtaleka* (repeatedly), modifying *sari, hârşă, rika, aîumq*.

par-par var. of *parapara*.

păr-păr (Sad. *pharphar*) onomatop.,

I. sbst., a rattling noise a rapid

succession of sharp clattering sounds : *arilă părpăr aîumjancîia eonjana*.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning

III. trs. caus., of nature, to cause, v. gr. hail, to rattle : *arile părpăr-jada*.

IV. intrs., to rattle : *aril părpăr-jada* (or *părpărşana*).

părpăr-o p. v., to be caused to rattle : *aril părpărşana*.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, oge, tîn, tange*, modifying *uîş, aril, rika, aîumq*, : *aril pîrpăr aîumşana*.

parpăt, parăpăt var. of *parpădîa*.

parşă, parşă var. of *parşar*.

parşia-daru syn. of *garahesel*.

paru (Sad.) I. sbst., a shout interrupting at intervals a *leko* song : *parudo* *purăsa saaginăteo aîumoa*, such a shout can often be heard from a distance. As the *leko* dances have probably been introduced from the Oraons, so the term *paru* is probably derived from the Oraon *pîra*, song. In the following couplet, the second line is a *paru*.

Nă kûri jataratiă, guđulu rûđura
menâte (bis).

Lelelele leleré ! haeré !

Nă kûri lândia kûri, nă kûri
jataratiă (bis).

This woman goes to see the fair, though there is millet to be husked. Look at her ! Alas ! This woman is a lazy one, she goes to see the fair.

II. intrs., thus to shout : *parujadako*.

paru-n rflx. v., thus to shout : *durape hurîajada, purătepe parun-*

pās

lana.

paru-u p. v., imprsl., of such a shout, to be uttered: *apisā paru-lana.*

pa-n-arū vrb. n., the volume of such a shout: *panaru parulena, tala gaūdi paromrenko ratiko aūmkeda,* they interspersed their *leko* song with such shouts that [people half a league away heard them.

pās (from the English *pass*) I. sbst., (1) syn. of *laṣṣan*, a licence or permit: *bandukurā pās menātacā.* (2) a successful examination: *oko pāse omakada?* What examination did he pass? *apisāe intianjana, enreo pās kā hobajan,* he went up for the examination thrice, but never passed; *iniā pās aiunte kūble sukujana,* we were much pleased at the success of his examination. (3) fig., the perfect acquisition of an art: *leldo jālekae lelea, mendo caṭṭijā lelrā pās kaē namakada,* he dabs in divination, but is not reliable.

II. adj., with *hoṛo*, generally in connection with a standard or degree, a person who has passed an examination, also used as adj. noun: *pās hoṛoko apea iskulre maṣṭarakana ci begar pāske?* Are the masters in your school qualified or not?

III. trs., (1) to pass an examination: *apardom pāskeḷa ci?* Hast thou passed the examination in the upper primary? (2) to prepare smb. successfully for an examination: *ciminā celakom pāskeḷkoa?* How many of thy pupils passed

pasa

their examination? (2) to pass an examinee: *cimin hoṛo pāskeḷkoa orq cimin hoṛo pāskeḷkoa?* How many did he pass and how many did he pluck? (1) fig., to acquire an art perfectly: *ne hoṛo naēal baii pāsṭada,* he is clever in making ploughs.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to pass an examination: *ne iskulāte purā-geko pāsṭana* (or *pāsṭana*).

pās en rflx. v., to study so as to pass one's examination: *apisāe kam pāsējana, nā lo siṃmejā,* this is the third time thou failest, I advise thee to give it up and become a cultivator.

pās-ḡ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: *intiando pāsjana*; *iniā itute ḡl hoṛo celako pāsjana*; *api hoṛodo kako pāsjana,* three were plucked; *amdo durārem pāsakana,* thou art famous for thy knowledge of songs; *Salihaturen hoṛoko kulāḡreko pāsjana,* the people of Salihatu are notorious for changing themselves into tigers; *kumbūre pāsakanḡolḡ alope kupulea,* do not intermarry with a family notorious for theft.

pa-n-ās vrb. n., the number of those who pass their examination: *pinās-ko pāsjana, apihisire mōṛē hoṛo bāri kako daṛijana,* so many passed that out of sixty only five failed.

V. interjection, used in playing hockey: *pass on the ball!*

pasa Nag. (Or. *pasā*, projecting knob at the back of an axe; H. *phāsi*, a noose) syn. of *kuḷlambḡ, hakebḡ*, I. sbst., the ring of a hoe

pasa

pasāka-uṣuṇa

or axe, by which it is fixed to the handle : ne kuḍirā *pasa* hu ḥiagei.

II. trs., (1) to forge iron into such a ring : ne mered *pasame*. (2) to fit a hoe or axe with such a ring : ne kuḍido huḍiagee *pasakedu*.

pasa-g p. v., corresp. meanings.

pas I. adj., syn. of *pasiakana* : *pasa* kanṭarar jankoina halanā.

II. trs., to throw, or let fall, smth. on the ground so that it breaks, or bursts, to pieces : kanṭaram *pasala*.

III. trs. caus., to cause smth. to go to pieces by itself : caṭupe *pisakeda*, moḍ piṭi bala enare dape dōgirikeda, you have caused the pitcher to go to pieces. How could it be otherwise? You have left water stand in it for a whole week?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to go to pieces by itself : gamada ṭotanlo-ge kâ rapaakan caṭuko *pisatana* (or *pasatana*), the dried but not yet baked pitchers go to pieces the moment they are touched by the rain.

pasa-g p. v., (1) to be thrown, or let fall, or fall, on the ground so as to break to pieces : miad kanṭara daruâte *pasajana*, a jack fruit has fallen from the tree and burst to pieces on the ground. (2) to go to pieces by itself : naḍa caṭure apimā-leka da dōgiri janre *pasagra* boro mena, if one lets stand water for 2-3 days in a new earthenware pitcher, the latter may go to pieces ; tōpguli *pisatana*, sirmare kâre kotare ponagaraoa, enṭaēte ṭotelekage senoa, a shell bursts in the air or wherever it hits, and the pieces are thrown

about like rifle balls.

pasāka, paska I. sbst., mark; left on the ground by birds scratching for food : ne *piskida* gareako, ci citiriko?

II. trs., (1) of birds, to scratch the ground in search of food : ne gitildo gareako *pisikakedu*. (2) of birds, to unearth smth. in searching for food : manalia roala simko *pasākakeda*, ad saruia roali, do sukuri uṭulkeda. (3) of people, to scrape together or push aside, with the foot.

pisika-n rflx. v., same meanings : harkope, jonra simko *pisikintana*.

pasika-g p. v., corresp. meanings : ne simte isu eij *pasikajana*.

pa-n-asika vrb. n., the amount of thus scratching : *pinasika* pasāka-jana, roalen hita miad rati kâ omon-jana.

pasāka-asulen, paska-asulen rflx. v., occurs in the saying : otesādo nutumra mena, maralekale *pasika-asulentana*, we have scarcely any fields, we eke out a living by selling things gathered from the jungles.

pasāka-nam, paska-nam trs., of birds, to find smth. by scratching the ground.

pisakanam-g p. v., to be found by birds scratching the ground.

Pasāka-poroh, Paska-poroh sbst., Easter Sunday.

pasākaṭ, pasākaṭia, paskaṭ, paskaṭia (Sad. *phaskaṭ, phaskaṭia*; Gr. *phas-kat*) (1) syn. of *landpanl*. (2) in jest, syn. of *beda, bedabara*.

pasākauṣuṇa, paska-uṣuṇa trs., of birds, to unearth smth. in scratching the ground.

pasal-pasal

pasākaururū-q p. v., to be unearthed | by birds scratching the ground.

pasal-pasal I. adj., with *pusāri*, *kasua*, skin eruptions so itchy as to induce one to scratch oneself continually: *pasal/pasal kasua namakāia*. Also used as adj. noun: *pasalpasal namakāia*, ranutaibe.

II. trs., to scratch part of one's body, or eruptions, continually: *kasua namakāia*, enamente maēanae *pasal/pasaljada*; *kasuae pasalpasal-jada*.

III. intrs., same meaning: entare seta *pasalpasalkena*, jōtape, sweep that spot where the dog has been scratching itself continually.

pasalpasal-en rflx. v., same meaning: *sikutāiako cina*, bōe *pasal-pasalentana*; *kasuae pasalpasalentana*.

pasalpasal-q p. v., of eruptions or part of the body, to be scratched continually.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pasal-leka*, *pasalkenpasalken*, (1) modifying *rikan*, *gotan*, scratching continually. (2) fig., modifying *kami*, never to remain idle, but when tired of one work, begin at once another; to rest from one work by doing another. • •

pasa-mereḍ sbst., a piece of rectangular bar iron, 2" broad, 1½" thick, long enough to forge out of it the head and neck (ring and joint) of a hoe, as bought by the blacksmiths from the merchants. The other pieces of imported iron thus bought are: *pāl-mereḍ*, for plough-

pasandi

shares, 2" broad, 1" thick; *saborome-reḍ*, for crowbars, round bar iron, 1½" diam.; *halkamereḍ* round bar iron, ½" thick, (the four preceding going also under the common name of *dākamereḍ*); and *cakimereḍ*, for hoe blades, sheet iron, a span and 2" broad, about ½" thick. All these pieces are cut off, to the required length, at the time of sale.

pasandi, **pasindi** (P. *pasand*, choice, approbation) 1^o I. sbst., (1) agreeableness to smth.: *nekan kamire aiūā pasandi banoa*. (2) syn. of the vrb. n., a proposal.

II. adj., with *kaji*, syn. of *pasandiglekan*, to which one can agree: *pasandi kajido miado kao kajikeda*.

III. trs., (1) to agree to smth.: *en kajidoko pasandikeda ci?* (2) generally with intrs. afxs, to be pleased with smth.: *ne lijam pasandikena* (or *pasandikeda*)?

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be agreed to: *ne kaji kā pasanditana* (or *pasandigtana*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel pleased with: *ne celaḡ itun pasandijāñā*, I am pleased with his work at school; *sukurijilu kā pasandirūā*, I do not like pork; *tisia jikā pasandijāñā*, I feel unwell to-day.

pasandi-n rflx. v., to agree to smth.: *ne kuṛi kam pasandinjanredo ammente dutamgeḡa hoka*, if thou do not agree to (marry) this woman, I shall stop making a match for thee. *pasandi-q* p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs.: *kaji kā pasandijana*; *gākiko isuko hijutana*, mendo *ne baraēa kuḍlam miaḍ raṭi kā*

pasanditana, there are would-be buyers enough, but no hoe of this blacksmith pleases them. (2) to feel pleased with: ne lija kam *pasanditanredo* aia aua, ețale kiriaamea.

pa-n-asandi vrb. n., the amount of agreement: apeș kajire *panasandit* (or *pasandii*) *pasandijana*, miaș rați kie ujurkeda, he agreed so much that he refused not even one of your proposals.

2^o I. sbst., discrimination, (a) the act: nea asal samărom ci kâ leltre *pasandi* kâ hijutana, senegelrebu lagașea, one cannot see by mere sight whether this is truly gold, let us try it by fire; kurijutakoe jombara, enamente iniș monre țaukige *pasandi* kâ hijua, ețaniș cașlijana idișka, he eats often what has been touched in some way by the lips of his wife, he is not clear-sighted in divination, let us consult somebody else; arkii nûnkada, jetan silha nâ alope kulîa, *pasandi* kâ hijua, do not ask his advice now, he has been drinking liquor and cannot judge. (b) the faculty; discernment: kumuraș *pasandi* iniștare kûh menș, he is very clever in explaining dreams; amaș medre *pasandi* banoa ci? Is there no discrimination in thy eyes? Canst thou not see the difference between one thing and another?

II. adj., with *horo*, syn. of *pasandi dari horo*, discerning, perspicacious, clearheaded, judicious.

III. trs., (1) to examine; to judge: mar ne kerabu *pasandilia*, ente

gonorabu kulikoa, come let us first examine the buffalo, afterwards we shall ask them its price. (2) to examine or read the signs in divination: cașlijana *pasandiale*n, munditadredom, consult the rice grains for us if thou knowest how to do it. (3) to think over: mar, iniș kaji *pasandilem*, enka hobadarîoa ci kâ? Come, think it over, is what he says possible or not? (4) to understand and explain a dream; to realize smb.'s connexion with one's dream: iniș kumuiș *pasandikeda*; kumuteș *pasandikîa*, en horo goșojâ. (5) to discern smb.'s identity; to see or guess who he is: nîdo oko horo? kaina *pasandijîa*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be discerned or understood from what is said, seen or heard, to be discerned by reflexion, by a dream, by divination: kajite (lelte, aiunte, urute, kumute, cașlijante) jetanaș kâ *pasanditana* (*pasanditana*).

pasandi-n rflx. v., (1) same meanings as the trs., the d. os. being expressed. (2) to discern oneself; to examine one's qualification: *pasandinme*, ne kamim dari ci kâ? See thyself whether thou art able to do this work.

pasandi-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) meaning of the intrs.

pa-n-asandi vrb. n., (1) the amount of examining; the clear-sightedness of reflexion: kerado *panasandiko pasandijîa*, moș ganșa hobajanre menakogoa, they examine the buffalo so much that after an hour they are

still at it; *pansuandis̄ pasandila*, iniā kajī tōtekeḡlekagē tōlena, he has thought it out so well that what he said went straight to the mark. (2) the act of examining or trying to discern: *misa panasandite bonaga kae picalena, mendo barsare*.

V. adv., with the afxs. *te, leka*, modifying *kaji, uluk*, after thoughtful reflexion.

pasara, pasaraḡa (Sad.; P. *pāsang*, a weight) I. (1) abs. n., inequality in weight of the scales or of the arms of a balance: *iniā dandire pasaraḡado banoa, danditae kataakana enamente isu horoko bedaḡtana*, the two arms of his balance are of equal weight but one is shorter than the other and thus many people get cheated; *pasaraḡa goḡtam* (or *maraḡtam*), destroy the inequality in weight by putting the required quantity of (generally) gravel in the scale on the lighter side; *pasaraḡa okosare menā?* Where is the inequality? i.e., which is the lighter side? (2) sbst., (a) the gravel thus put: *pasaraḡa dōtape*, put correcting gravel; *pasaraḡa alom ocqea*, leave the correcting gravel in the scale. (b) a balance with one side lighter than the other: *pasaraḡate alom tulaea*.

II. adj., (1) with *dandi*, the beam of a balance with arms unequal in weight; in contrd. to *kaṡa dandi*, a beam with arms equal in weight but one shorter than the other, and *ṡara* (or *ṡari*) *dandi*, a beam with arms equal in weight and length

when the balance is empty, but with a twine hole not perpendicular. (The rudimentary balances in use in the markets consist of a beam suspended over the end knot of a string which passes through a hole in the middle): *pasaraḡa danditee bedaḡpea ci kaṡa dandite?* (2) with *ḡali* scales unequal in weight; a scale which is lighter than the other. (3) with *ruguḡ*, gravel put it one of the scales to make the sides equal in weight.

III. trs., to destroy the equality in weight of the sides of a balance: *aiāṡa tuladalido ḡa pasaraḡakeda*, water has destroyed the equality in weight of my scales. (The scales are generally made of plaited bamboo strips); *ne tula cilkatepe pasaraḡakeda?*

pasaraḡ-p p. v., corresp. meaning: *ne tula tarasṡ lumte pasaraḡajana*.

pa-n-asaraḡ vrb. n., the extent of inequality in weight: *tulado panasaraḡa pasaraḡajana, tarasare miḡ kanoa dōlereḡ kâ barabariora*.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, ḡge*, modifying *bai, baḡaḡ, taṡrika, lelḡ*.

pasaraḡi, pasiraḡi (Sad.) cfr. *gucundi, gucara*, I. sbst., (1) a fire of one or several burning tree stumps. (syn. of *ḡuṡuseṡḡel*) or pieces of bole (syn. of *muṡuseṡḡel*): *apea ḡuṡure pasiraḡi menā ci eṡṡjana?* Is the fire of lighted stumps still burning in your watch shed or did it go out? (2) the stumps thus burning: *ḡuṡure apia pasiraḡi menā, goṡa nidaḡṡ seṡḡel taṡna*. (3) stumps destined

pasaõ

to be burned thus : *tisnado pasiggi dârtiña*, hundilenado soben cabajana. (1) vrb. n., same as *panasagi*.

II. adj., (1) with *setgel*, such a fire. (2) with *dufu*, such stumps.

III. trs., (1) thus to make a fire : *senageldole pasiggitala*. (2) thus to burn stumps : *dufuko pasiggiŋpe*.

IV. intrs., to make such a fire : *guñreko pasiggitada*.

pasasagi-n rflx. v., same meaning : *holadœ dundula, kûhle pavasaginjana*, yesterday the sky was overcast, we made a big fire of stumps.

pasasagi-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) imprsl., of such a fire to be made : *guñre hola kûh pasiggiteno*.

pa-n-asasagi vrb. n., the bigness of such a fire : *panasasagile* (or *pasasagile*) *pasasagila, goŋa nida rabata kale jomkeda*, we made such a big fire of stumps that throughout the night we did not suffer from cold.

pasaõ var. of *phasasõ*.

pasaparu, pasaparua, pasapurufa vars. of *parapasu*.

pasã-pasã, pesẽ-pesẽ Nag. syn. of *jegodpegod*.

pasar (Sad. ; H. *pasar* grazing the cattle at dusk or at night) trs. or intrs., to drive out the cattle in the morning : *uriko pasarkom ; jinaõ aiaŋge pasartana*.

pasar-en rflx. v., same meaning : *tisnado am pasarenme*.

pasar-q p. v., corresp. meaning : *uriko pasarakana*.

pasarte adv., modifying *senq*, to go away driving out the cattle in the morning. It may be used intrsly.

pasãri

with inserted prnl. subj. : *aputedo pasariŋjana*.

pasãra var. of *pasra*.

pasaraõ (II. *pasãrnã*) I. trs., to unfold ; to spread : *lija jetere pasaraõtam ; catar pasaraõtam* (or *sartaltam*), open the umbrella ; *ne kaji hature pasaraõtam*, spread this news in the village.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to be spread : *tisnagapado disumre mari pasaraõtana* (or *pasaraõakana*).

pasaraõ-n rflx. v., (1) to spread smth. *tisnagapa miaŋ dondo kaji disumreko pasaraõntana*, at present they spread a foolish message over the country. (2) to spread themselves : *piŋire uriko pasaraõnjana*.

pasaraõ-q p. v., to be unfolded, to be spread.

pa-n-asaraõ vrb. n., the extent of spreading : *urikodo panasaraõko pasaraõnjana, goŋa birko dâŋâbaratana*, the cattle have dispersed so far that they roam all over the forest.

pasãraõ, pasraõ IIas. (1) var. of *pasaraõ*. (2) var. of *asdraõ* Nag. but not used in the last of its passive meanings.

pasãri var. of *pasãri*.

pasãrf, pasãri (II. *pasãri*) I. sbst., (1) also *pasãrimereŋ*, a 5 sers weight : *pasãri omalem surgujale tulakŋtea*. (2) five sers in weight : *pasãri cauli omaitape*. As prd. it is used with a prefixed nl. Note the cpd. *ŋakapasãri*, to sell at the rate of 5 sers in the rupee.

II. trs. or intrs., (1) to weigh a commodity in one or several quantities of 5 sers : *upunpasãrikedam*,

pasāra

orq misa tulatam, thou hast weighed only 4 times 5 sers, weigh it once more. (2) after thus weighing, to give smb. one or several quantities of 5 sers: caŭliia *mođ-pasārikka*, I weighed and gave him 5 sers of husked rice. (3) in weighing, thus to put one or several quantities of 5 sers into a recipient: ne ŭnakire caŭliiko *bar-pasāriakada*.

pasāri-n rflx. v., to weigh for oneself one or several times 5 sers of a commodity: *purādo kam gōdaria*, caŭli *tuŭripasārinne*, thou canst not carry much on thy pole, weigh 6 times 5 sers.

pasāri-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pasāra, **pasra** (Sad.) I. sbst., also *pasārababa*, the form of wild rice, *Oryza sativa*, Lign.; *fatur*, Prain; Gramineae, that grows in cultivated low rice fields, in cntrd. to *bir-baba*, the form that grows in marshy places. It is an annual herb with long-awned ears. It is the bane of the low fields as it grows faster than the cultivated rice and smothers it. On this account it is called its enemy and poisoner, *babaraq lairi*, *babaraq nujom*. It is very deciduous; one grain falling off as soon as the next ripens, so that it is difficult to rid a field once infected.

The grains are gathered as much as possible, and are eaten like other rice. The Mundas regard it as cultivated rice returning to the wild state, and say that in fields

pasāra

hitherto uninfected, it arises from seeds of cultivated rice. The people around Bandgaon have learned to recognize the young plants, and weed them.

The look of the grain is not uniform; it is called *loŭonpasāra*, *karāripasāra* or *gorapasāra*, according to the kinds of rice it resembles: *apea loŭonare pasāra mena ei banoa?* *Ne sirma pasāra namkedlea*, *hambal babado bariagile poŭomkeda*; *pasārababako* (or *pasārako*) *geletanlōge begiriŭpe*.

II. adj., (1) with *baba*, cultivated rice grains mixed with wild rice grains: *pasāra babado hita kabu dō a*. (2) with *loŭon*, a field infected with wild rice: *pasāra loŭon kabu herjetea*, *acaŭaŭka*.

III. trs. caus., to cause a field thus to get infected: *kiria hitate ne loŭonape pasārakeda*, *sida kā taikena*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of cultivated rice, to return to the wild state: *bugin babage pasāratana*, *pasārarq hitado kā herqtana*. (2) of a field, to prove infected by wild rice: *ne loŭon janaōsirma pasāratana* (or *pasāraqtana*).

pasāra-n rflx. v., in jest, of a field (personified), to cover itself with wild rice: *ne loŭon janaōsirmae pasārautana*, *niuladobu roaea*.

pasāra-q p. v., (1) prsl., of a field, to get or prove infected by wild rice: *kiria hitate ne loŭon pasāra-jana*. (2) imprsl., of wild rice, to grow in a field: *badi, caōra orq gorakore kā, mendo ikir loŭonare pasāraoa*.

pasāra

pa-n-asāra vrh. n., the extent to which a field gets overrun with wild rice: *aleq loēnado panasāra pasārajana*, I. bugin babado adēcabašana.

pasāra, *pasra* Has. Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *lōt* Has. *lāp* Nag., a palm-ful.

pasāra-ili, *pasra-ili* sbst., beer brewed from wild rice.

pasāra-maṇḍi, *pasra-maṇḍi* sbst. cooked wild rice.

pasāra-pandil, *pasra-pandil* syn. of *anjilipāsāra*, collective noun, palm-fuls, handfals, etc., of grain given to smb. as a help by one or several persons: *balare pasārapandil goṭa-hatu hagako deṭagakiṇa*.

pase var. of *phase*.

pase-ṭonḍom Has. syn. of *sarkusi* Nag. in entrld. to *pasera-ṭonḍom*, a running knot.

pasi Has. var. of *phase*.

pasiar (Sad.; Or. *phasīyār*) syn. of *ṭeṇḍ*, *ṭeṇḍe*, I. abs. n., malice, vexatiousness, trickishness, trickery: *ne haṇamre pasiar kūh menā*; *pasiar-tege tisira pancāit kao hijujana*, it is only to vex us that he did not come to the panchayat to-day. II. adj., (1) with *kujī*, *kami*, (a) a trick, a malicious or vexatious action: *pasiar kaji alom heḍaoa*, do not take to trickery. Also used as adj. noun: *niā pasiar lete kani sukujana*. (b) sometimes, a tricky joke; a playful trick: *pasiar-tegeṇ enkaleda*. (2) with *hoṇo*, (a) a trickster, a vexatious or malicious person: *nido kenteḍ pasiar hoṇo*; *ne haṇam kūbe pasiaṇa*. Also used as adj. noun: *nī janaḍren pasiar-ge*.

pasir

(b) sometimes, one who plays tricky jokes.

III. trs., to fool smb.; to play smb. a trick: *puragee pasiarkeḷlea*.

IV. intrs., to be actually tricky: *tisindo puragee pasiantana*; *aiṇḷ alom pasiaṇa*.

pasiar-en rifl. v., same meaning: *enka alom pasiaṇena*.

pa-p-asiar repr. v., to play tricks to each other: *pipasiartanakiṇa*, *musiaḍin nikiare gopoḍ hobaoa*.

pasiar-q p. v., (1) to be actually tricky: *enka alom pasiaroa*. (2) to become a trickster: *en hoṇodo puragee pasiarjana*. (3) when clear from the context, to be fooled, to be played a trick: *puragele pasiarjana*.

V. adv., with the affs, *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *te*, modifying *kaji*, *kami*, *rika*, *rikan*.

pasiaṇa var. of *pasuar*, used only in jest or irony.

pasindi var. of *pasandi*.

pasitagi var. of *pasatagi*.

pasir I. adj., with *la*, *losoḍ*, *seṇḡel*, syn. of *pasirtan*, spattered water or mud; sparks: *pasir seṇḡelte lija lōjana*. Also used as adj. noun: *koṭetan japaree taikena pasirtee ṭojana*.

II. trs., (1) to spatter water or mud, to cause sparks to 'fly off': *losodem pasirjada*. (2) to bespatter; to cause sparks to fly on smb.: *losodem* (or *losodtem*) *pasirjadḷlea*. (3) to cause what one pours on a hard surface to scatter much: *baba puram pasirjada*, *latarnṇote atureme*, thou scatterest the paddy very much in winnowing it, hold the van some-

what lower. (4) fig., in poetry, to sow.

III. intrs., (1) first and third meaning of the trs.: *puram pasirjadu*. (2) in the df. prst., of water or mud, to be spattered; of water, to fly off in spray; of fire, to fly off in sparks: *senagel pasirtana*.

pasir-en rfx. v., to bespatter oneself or others; to cause sparks to fly on oneself or others: *gota lija losodem pasirenjana*; *ale alom pasirena*, losodre mârîte paromme, do not bespatter us, walk quietly through the mud.

pasir-2 p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs., and 2nd meaning of the intrs.

pa-n-asir vrb. n., the extent of spattering, etc.: *dobara adado pana-sir pasirjana*, *gota lijaina lumjana*, the water of the pond got spattered about so much that my whole cloth is wet.

IV. adverbial affix in the cpds. *dal-pasir*, to spatter water by beating it; *terpasir*, to spatter water by throwing stones; *otepasir*, of fire, to crackle and send off sparks; *kotepasir*, to beat hot iron so that the sparks fly about; to beat aloe leaves in order to free the fibre, spattering the sap.

• *pasir-bara* trs. or intrs., to sow thinly: *ibilgedo alom hereta, juleka pasirbaratam*.

pasire poetical form of *pasir*, (1) to spatter or bespatter, parallel of *notaræ* (*otara*). (2) to sow, parallel of *here* (*her*):

Sitad dura ciga karatade losod,

Sitad durategeia notinaelenā.

Sitad dura ciga karatade losod,

Karatad losodeteta pasirelen.

O my parents, in ploughing I got covered with dust; when mixing the mud with the levelling plank in the field, it bespattered me.

Nokoeja, barena, heretad masuri?

Heretad masuri?

Cimaaja, barena, pasiretad kalare;

Pasiretad kalare?

O my brother, who has sown the lentils? Who has sown the field-peas?

* *pasiri*, *pasiri-dasi*, *pasri*, *pasri-dasi* (Sad. ; Or. *pasri*) cfr. *goalidasi*, I. sbst., (1) a contract by which, for a season, one ploughs two days for another, and one for oneself with the other's team: *urikotaina barakoa, paratolare pasiriri namkeda*. (2) a contract by which smb. helps a blacksmith two days in his work, the blacksmith working for him on the third day; or a contract by which one helps the blacksmith three days, and gets for his wages the iron obtained on the third day. (3) a man working for another under this contract: *miad pasirile namana*.

II. trs., to engage such a workman: *môre arara uriko menakoa, orare aia eskar siunj menaina*, enamente upun horoina *pasiritadkhoa*.

III. intrs., to work for another under this contract: *uritam mado bangairedo jaelo pasirime* (or *pasirime*).

pasiri-n rfx. v., same meaning.

pasiri-2 p. v., to become another's

pasi-ṭonḍom

workman, under these conditions : *pasṭidasiakanait̃*.

pasi-ṭonḍom Has. syn. of *sarkusi* Nag.

paska and derivatives, vars. of *pasāka* and derivatives.

Paska-poroḥ var. of *Pasākaporoḥ*.

paskaṭ, paskaṭia vars. of *pasākaṭ, pasākaṭia*.

pasra, pasāra (Sad.; Or. *pasāṛ*, a blacksmith's implements) 1^o I. sbst., (1) a blacksmith's forge; the place where a brasier (*teṇṭera, malaṛa*) makes his bowls, armlets, etc.: ne pāl ṭapuakana *pasārate* idīme, this ploughshare is blunt, take it to the smithy. (3) the act of a blacksmith working in his forge: *pasāra* hokajana, the blacksmith has stopped forging for to-day. II. intrs., of the blacksmith, to work in his forge: *baraēdo* tisina kae *pasārakeda*; *baraē* hola kaēq-jana, tisinae *pasāratana*.

pasra-n rflx. v., same meaning: *baraē* nimirdo kaē *pasārantana*.

pasra-q p. v., imprsl., of the blacksmith's work in the forge, to take place: tisina *pasārapredo* pāl koṭṭri-kaeme.

pa-n-asra vrb. n., the length of a blacksmith's work in the forge: *baraēdo* *panasrae* *pasrakeda*, siagi tur dipiliāte tikingtanre enane hokajana, the blacksmith was busy in his forge so long that he stopped only about noon.

2^o I. sbst., generally *ilipasāra*, a licensed or unlicensed rice beer shop, in entrd. to *aludokān, aliḡo-cāw*, a licensed one: *kupul* hiju'ena,

pasua

oraēdo ili kā taikena, *pasāraūte* upun gandarale kaṭiḷa.

II. trs., to offer rice beer for sale: ilido oko oraēko *pasāraakada*? tisina pūṭite kae, ili *pasāratana*.

pasra-n rflx. v., same meaning: ili nimirdo kae *pasārantana*.

pasra-q p. v., corresp. meaning: no hature ili *pasāraoa* ci?

pa-n-asra vrb. n., the amount of beer offered for sale, or the number of people offering it: *panasāra*ko *pasārakeda*, sobenkoḡ ili barabarite kā *akiriṭacabajana*.

pasra-ili, pasāra-ili sbst., rice beer offered for sale in a licensed or unlicensed shop, or bought there: kale akiḡkeda, neado *pasārailiḡe*.

pasra-jojo, pasra-kaṭṭara, pasra-uli, etc., vars. of *pasāra-jojo*, etc., sbst., a tamarind, jack or mango tree, etc., under which a blacksmith has his open air forge.

pasra-mereḡ, pasāra-mereḡ sbst., rare syn. of *ko'ḡmereḡ*, forged iron, in entrd. to *dulmereḡ*, cast iron.

pasra-seṭaḡel, pasāra-seṭaḡel sbst., the forge fire: *pasāraseṭaḡelreṇ* jiruhkena, I warmed myself at the fire of the smithy.

pasra and derivatives, vars. of *pasāra* and derivatives, in both meanings.

pasru var. of *pasāru*.

pastāḥ, pastāo vars. of *pactāḥ*.

pasu var. of *pasāru*, used only as adj. qualifying proper nouns.

pasua Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *rukara* Has.

pasua I. adj., with *jō, āṛi, baṛi, hesq, kakāsa, koṭaṇ, loa*, etc., of the

paşur

fruit of any kind of fig tree, nearly ripe, i.e., not yet wrinkled and shrunk. It corresponds to *pakarâ* for other fruit, and *gadar* for pulses. Also used as adj. noun : ne hon *paşurako* mođ tupae gođtada.

paşur-q p. v., of figs, to become nearly ripe : *paşurakan* hesako alope godea, jaromutaroka.

II. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, modifying *rikaq*, *lelq*. (2) with the afxs. *le*, *lege*, modifying *jom* : hesa kūh jōlena, *paşurlege* honko jonkedu.

paşur syn. of *padu*, but used preferably of the pawing of large quadrupeds, as horses and cattle, and not used like *padu* as syn. of *gonba*, *pagōro*, to dig the ground with the fore paws.

*Note the superstitious belief : *kepa urî kiriatane*, *dūh auri opomre*, *urî paşurkere kiriatanî gojoa*, *burumjanredo urige gojoa* ; *dukikere kiriataniâ barakaît kâ hobaoa* ; *ikeredo hobaoa*, when buying cattle, before the transaction is concluded by the seller giving a plant of couch-grass to the buyer, if the animal paws the ground, it is an omen of death for the buyer, but if it lays itself down, it will die itself ; if the animal makes water the buyer's crops will be bad ; but if it dungs they will be good.

paşur-koŋora I. sbst., the act of cattle pawing the ground in front of augury observers : *kuŋi lelle senqtan taikena*, *paşurkoŋora* lelkeđeile rūra-jana.

II. trs., of cattle, to affect augury

paşuru

observers with this omen : *sānda paşurkoŋora* *keđleu*.

paşurkoŋora-q p. v., corresp. meaning : *paşurkoŋorajanale*, enamento *kuŋilel senqtantele ruarjana*.

**paşurkoŋora-ere* sbst., the omen portended by cattle pawing the ground in front of the augury observers : *paşurkoŋore* arandimente orq hatu kiriatamente eđkagea, enado *horo gojora cinage*, when cattle paw the ground before the augury observers for a marriage or for the buying of ground for a new village, this is a bad omen ; it portends death for the intended bride or bridegroom or for the buyer.

paşuru, *paşu* cfr. *patuŋ* and *paređ*, I. sbst., the condition of a man or boy with uncovered private parts : *miađ bulakan horo paşuru* lelkeđto *puragele giujana*.

II. adj., also *paşu* with *horo*, *kora*, *lon*, a man or boy who often does not cover himself decently. Also used as adj. noun even in accidental cases : he *paşuru*, *botođ* *cirgaleme*.

III. trs. or intrs., of a man or boy, to pull aside his loin cloth ; to uncover his private parts : *botođe* (or *lođe*) *paşurunjad* *taikena*, *racarege honaae duk keda*, *mendo aña ku aiumkeđte etasatijana* ; *netareo paşurula*, *aña ku aiumkeđte kae dukikeda* ; *miađniđo kisite orq munda giurikamentee paşurugia*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of a loin cloth, to slip aside ; of the parts, to become visible : ne hon bēse *kae botođituna*, *dubakanre purasa botođtae* (or *lođtae*) *paşurutana* (or

patajara

pasiruntana).

pasiru-u rfx. v., same meaning as the trs.: kolom japaree dukikeda honaa mendeo *pasiruntanre* mana-kia; botoŋ (or loŋ) dukidipiliko *pasirunu*.

pasiru-u p. v., of the loin cloth, to slip or be pulled aside; of the parts, to be rendered or become visible.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *duh*, *help*, *rikan*, (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *botoŋ*.

patajara (Sad. *patjara* : H. *patū* and *jharan*, falling of the leaves) I. abs. n., fearfulness, inclination to fly : ne hona *patajara* ciunta hoka-a?

II. adj., with *horo*, subject to fears : *patajara* horoko tuŋurosoŋ aŋumteo-ko boroa. Also used as adj. noun : he *patajara*, purage cīm borojalla?

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be subject to fears : *patajaratanæ* (or *patajaragæ*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel frightened; to be inclined to fly : *patajarakia*.

patajara-n rfx. v., to give way to fright actually or habitually : tuŋurosoŋ aŋumtee *patajaranjana*; inleka jetae alope *patajarana*.

patajara-o p. v., (1) same meaning : enka alope *patajaraoa*. (2) to become habitually subject to fear : nido puragee *patajarajana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *horoŋ*, *heŋaŋ*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaŋ* : *patajaratane* horojuna, niŋ borsate birhorako alope paroma, jän rosoŋ

pata-pata

aŋumjanre nirbageteoe daŋia, he is subject to fear, do not pass through a forest relying on his companionship, if you hear any rustling of the dry leaves he is sure to take to his heels.

pataparua, **pataparuru** Nag. (Sad. *pataputu*) syn. of *gatagariri* Has. All these words may be used also of a feeble grasp or hold on smb., as in trying to catch a thief.

pata-pata (Sad.) 1^o I. sbst., (1) diarrhoea of bullocks or buffaloes : ne kera holatæte *patapata* nama-kia. (2) the sound of the falling dung of a bullock or buffalo with diarrhoea : gôŋare *patapata* aŋumtana, leŋipe oko kera lūdultana, in the buffalo shed the sound of diarrhoea is heard, see which animal has got it.

II. trs. caus., to give diarrhoea to cattle or buffaloes : Jūncandū tūndatundukore kerako bale tasaŋ *patapatakoa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of cattle or buffaloes, to have diarrhoea : baria kerakia *patapatatana*, asandurē tikikeate anukiape, two buffaloes have diarrhoea give them to drink a decoction of *Careya* arborea roots.

patapata-n rfx. v., same meaning : ne hara ranule anukia, holalekado tisia kae *patapatantana*.

patapata-o p. v., (1) of the same, to get diarrhoea : bale tasaŋte ne kera-doe *patapatajana*. (2) of dung, to fall with the sound described : ne keraŋ i *patapataqtana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs.

ange, ge, oge, tan, tange, modifying
ī, sari, oimq.

2^o fig., in jest or displeasure, I.
 sbst., a flight in fear: *tuū huahua-
 hūkeḍei honkoā patapata* letera
 landakeda, I laughed when I saw
 the children fly in fear at the howl
 of a jackal.

II. trs. caus., to make flee in fear:
*senderakodo kulagarjaō patapata-
 keḷkoā.*

patapata-n rflx. v., to flee in fear:
*buṛi senderape senḡtana, alope pala-
 patana, kāre taēomjanī tuīnakan*
buṛi namkiredo, goḡge asāraē, you
 go to hunt a bear, do not fly in
 fear, otherwise, if the wounded bear
 gets hold of the one who runs
 last, it means sure death.

patapata-q p. v., to get frightened
 and flee: *hatigarjaōḡe pīṭi hoṛoko*
patapatajana.

III. adv., with or without the afxs.
ange, ge, oge, tan, tange, modifying
nir, rika, rikan.

patāra, patēra, patra sbst., a pot
 or plate made of steatite: *ciminā
 patāram haḍkeda?* How many stone
 pots hast thou made?

patāra-diri, patēra-diri, patra-diri
 sbst., steatite, pot-stone, soap-stone.

patāra-guli, patēra-guli, patra-guli
 sbst., a piece or pieces of steatite
 used as shot in loading a gun: *patāragulite*
kulae toṭelja, he shot
 a tiger with a bullet of steatite.

patargaḍ var. of *padargaḍ*.

patāra I. sbst., (1) Has. syn. of
ḍaura Nag. a leafy branch or twig,
 green or dry, in entrđ. to *patuṛa*
 Nag. green or dry leaves: *aṛandi-*

koro patārateko bakīṛiā; *jilu geḡ-*
mente patāra peteanipe; *ulipatāra*
baṛauipebu onḍorea. (2) Has.
 Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *guḡu*, a scrub
 jungle: *aleā patārare apialeka*
kulaēko menākoā.

II. adj., with *goṛa*, syn. of *patāra-
 akan*, a clearance overrun again by
 shrubs: *patāra goṛado begar tonḡte*
cilkabu sīā?

patāra-q p. v., (1) of a tree, to get
 covered with leafy branches or
 twigs: *ne daru kūḡ patāraakana.*
 (2) of a spot, to get covered with
 shrubs: *jaragoṛatabu patārarar-
 jana.* (3) fig., of rice and *Delichos*
biflorus plants, too luxuriant at the
 expense of the grains or fruit: *babatale*
patārajana (or *lalaṣārjana*);
hoṛḡle herḡa purāḡe patārajana (or
buṛibḡjana).

III. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange,*
ge, modifying *leḡḡ, rikaḡ.* (2) with
 the afx. *oge*, modifying *taīrika* (of
 a clearance).

patāra-cupaḍ sbst., a leafy junglo
 shrub, in entrđ. to *kitacupaḍ*, a
 stemless palm; *janumcupaḍ*, a thorny
 bush; *bācupaḍ*, a garden bush,
 a flowerbush: *biāḍo kitaecupaḍrem*
namlja ci patāracupaḍre?

patāra-uḍ sbst., (1) a species of
 mushroom, white and edible, grow-
 ing where fallen leaves are rotting.
 (2) any kind of mushroom found
 in the jungles, the term *bir-uḍ* not
 being used.

patāri, patīri, patṛi Has. Nag.
 (Sad. *patṛi*) syn. of *sartal* Has.
 sbst., a flat leaf plate without turned
 up edges. Such is the meaning

both in Nag. and in Has. It is also called *caṭākam*, *caṭkam* Has. *caṭākom*, *caṭkom*, Nag. (Pl. XXIII, 3) though these names denote properly two parallel flat leaves pinned together. The leaf plate with turned up edges shown on Pl. XXIII, 1, called *pitāri* in Gangpur, is called *kaly* all over Has. and *khālgi* all over Nag. The flat *patāri* is used by Sadans to eat their meal from. The Mundas, except those close to Ranchi, do not make it, but sometimes, on a journey, they buy it for the same use. Constructed like *kaly*.

patēra var. of *patāra*.

pati Nag. cfr. *patiki*, syn. of *ṭeōṭ* in the meaning of a measureful of grain; not used of the vessel which serves as a measure. Note the sayings: (1) *okoṣā oṛare pati* (or *miḍ ṭeōṭ*) *mena* (or *aṭākṛtana*), *inkutagedana karikoloaḍbu asraēa*, for our loans of grain we count on those who have provisions. On the strength of this saying many understand *patipeṭṭepeṭṭekoa* (in the Asur legend) to mean: they have much rice. This however does not agree with the parallel phrase *mimiāḍ miumintekoa*, which surely means: they have each one calf (not even a bullock!). The meaning intended in the legend is evidently that the Hasurs are not cultivators. In favour of the meaning: they have little rice, may be adduced also the current phrase: *nere caṭli patileka mena*, there is here about a measure of rice. One might perhaps consider

the two phrases of the legend as opposed to each other and translate them: though the Hasurs are rich, they are not cultivators. (2) *pati manira sēṛā injre mena*, he is very wise (or very cunning); as it is impossible to count the mustard seeds that are in a measureful, so one cannot form an adequate idea of his wisdom (or cunning).

pati Nag. **patia** Has. **patiaḍ**, **patiar** Nag. (Sad. *patiaek*) In Nag. *pati* is used in the 2nd and 4th meanings; *patiaḍ*, and more often, *patiar* are used only in the 1st; these terms never take an ind. o. In Has. *patia* is used in the 5 meanings; it is generally constructed with an ind. o., occasionally with a d. o.

I^o syn. of *bishās* as referring to credence, credulity or credibility. I. sbst., credence: *jipōloia hēkēkeda*, *patiando aiñā jīre kā taikena*, as a make-believe, I assented to what he said, but I did not believe him.

II. adj, (1) with *kaji*, credible: *iniā mocaēte patia kajido miado kaina aiṁkeda*. (2) with *horo*, credulous: *kā-patia horokotā ne kaji alom kājia*, do not tell this to incredulous people. Also used as adj. noun: *en kajim udūbaḍka ci*—O! *kā-patiakotāre ci mocaia lagaea*? Didst thou tell them this?—Pooh! why should I tire my tongue with people who will not believe?

III. trs. or intrs., to believe smb. or smth. Note that the past ts. suffix *ad* loses its *a* when affixed to *patia*: *ne kaji kaina patiada* (or

pati

patiakeda, *patiarkeda*) ; en hoŋo kaira *patiŋia* (*putiakia*, *patiarkedia*). *patiaŋ-n*, *paliar-en* Nag. rflx. v.; same meaning : kae *patiarentana*.

patia-q, etc., (1) same meaning : amaŋ kaji kako *patiajana* (or *paliarjana*). (2) to be believed : amaŋ kaji kã *patiajana* ; alom udubakoa, kam *patiaoa*.

pa-n-atia vrb. n., the extent of believing : *panatiako* *patiatana*, inia miadŋ kajire raŋi kako araŋrua, they believe him to such an extent that a doubt never crosses their mind.

2^o syn. of *manatiŋ* but only as regards obedience. Note the sayings : (1) holarã dal kae *patiaŋa* (or Nag. *patikeda*), he has not corrected the fault for which he got a thrashing yesterday. (2) ne ote kuŋlamdo kae *patiŋ* (or Nag. kuŋido kae *patia*), gãŋi kãre saboŋote urepe, this soil resists the hoe, dig it with pickaxes or crowbars. (3) ne ɖarido jeŋeo kae *patiŋ* (or Nag. *patia*), this spring wells up even in summer.

3^o syn. of *suku*, I. trs., to approve of smb. or smth. : Madiraẽŋ honkore jetae kaira *patiakedŋkoa*, miadŋi kumbũrũre, miadŋi eperanaŋe oŋo miadŋi gopoŋree heŋaakana, I do not approve of any of Madiraẽ's children, one is a thief, another is quarrelsome, and the third is a fighter ; nekaraŋicabã daŋaŋri kam *patiairedo*, ammente dutam oŋo kaŋiŋã, if thou do not approve of such a nice girl I will stop trying to make a match for thee ; amaŋ kami sobenko *patiŋ*, everybody is pleased with thy work.

pati

patia-q p. v., corresp meaning : inido aputeloŋ gopoŋkenraŋe goŋa hatute kae *patiajana*, he was blamed by the whole village for having fought with his father.

4^o I. trs., to regard as sufficient : tala cipi ilido kae *patiŋ* (or Nag. *patia*), moŋ cipi tala jakede moncea, he does not consider half a bowl of beer as sufficient, he stops only when he has drunk a bowl and a half ; no marciŋa baŋaddo kaira *patiaŋa*, I did not find these chillies hot enough ; gel ŋaka talaŋ kae *patiaŋa* (or Nag. *patikeda*), saŋaŋin disum nukuri dãŋŋtijaŋa, he found that his 10 Rs. wages were too small, he has gone to look for service in a far off part of the country.

II. intrs., imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meaning : nãge moŋ cipi ilikiŋa nũkeda, kã *patiakedŋkiŋa* (or Nag. *patikedŋkiŋa*), npunupun gaŋda toŋekoŋte arkido-kãntekiŋa seŋjaŋa ; gel ŋakageŋa omdariamea, kã *patiameredo* (or Nag. *patimeredo*) cekaere baioa ?

patia-q, *pati-q* p. v., to be regarded as sufficient : hagako, mar ! moŋ hisi ŋaka ɖandea omea, enao kã *patiaŋredoiŋa* cekaeraŋ ? O my brethren, come ! let me give 20 Rs. for the fine ; if this also is deemed too little, whatever am I to do ?

5^o syn. of *boro* or *giŋ*, intrs., with ind. o., (1) to fear smb. or smth. : bandun uiŋa munŋitada, euriŋkodo kaira *patiaakoa*, I do not fear the spoeks of women who died in childbirth, I know how to render them immobile ; birhatikodo seŋgelko

patiq, wild elephants are afraid of fire; alubdipili burduludko senagel kako *patiq*, at night flying white-ants are attracted by light. (2) to be ashamed to be, or do, smth. in smb.'s presence: en candāl kuṛi kae *patiqina*, pīthorare danagrakolge landajagarkena, along the way to the market that immodest woman was not ashamed to have a bad talk with young men, though she saw me.

patiki Nag. syn. of *teḥa*. Unlike *pati* it is used also for the vessel which makes the unit in measuring grain.

pati-patiki Nag. syn. of *moḥhar* *ṭ-ḥa* Has. one or two measures of grain.

patiri var. of *pitāṛi*.

patken adv., var. of *padtaken*.

patkuḍ var. of *patūkuḍ*.

Pator, Pator-Munḍa name given in Tamar to the Mahali-Mundas.

patra var. of *patāra*, *patēra*.

patri var. of *patāṛi*.

patuḍ (1) syn. of *baduṛa*, but not connoting like the latter a full freeing or spreading out of what was tied. (2) syn. of *pasūru* and *pared*.

patūkuḍ, patkuḍ (Sad.) cfr. *gariri*, I. sbst., the slipping of a lever off the weight: *patūkuḍrate* ne diri kale paṭidarjama.

II. trs. caus., to apply a lever so that it slips off the weight: *ṭari-tanre* soṭae *patūkuḍkeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prest., of a lever, to slip off the weight: *ṭari-tanre* kane soṭa *patūkuḍtana*, (or *patūkuḍotana*).

patūkuḍ-en rflx. v., same meaning as the trs. caus.: *cilkam ṭarijada?* soṭa kanem *patūkuḍentana*.

patūkuḍ-q p. v., same as the intrs.: sabōṛo *patūkuḍlena*.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, modifying *ṭari*.

V. adverbial affix in the epd. *ṭari-patūkuḍ*.

patula, patulum, patulua (from Engl. *pantuloon*) syn. of *janḡia*, I. sbst., pants, trousers: *patulae kirtakeda*. Shorts are called *banda patula* in entrd. to *jiliṇ patula*.

II. trs., (1) to make into trousers: *darji kajiaine*, ne lija bariac so-noka oṛo miade *patulacka*. (2) to dress a boy in trousers: ne hon *patulaṭpe*.

patula-n rflx. v., to don or wear pants: en babulo māṭaēte dhutiṭi bagekeda ade *patuluaenjana*; *patulumakanae*.

patula-q p. v., meanings corr sp. to the trs.

pa-n-atula vrb. n., the number of people wearing pants: *panatulumko* *patulumjana*, ne ṭolaren Tuṭukuko barabarite dhutiko bagekeda.

patula-sim syn. of *moṛgolsim*.

patara Nag. (Sad.) sbst., dry, or green leaves from the trees: *patu-rako* haṭarhandūmebu jokaōea, gather dry leaves, we shall use them to cook our food.

pai, pāto (Sad.) (1) syn. of *hacar*, but restricted to the wooden wedges used to fix the handle of a hoe or of a woodcutter's axe, or to fix the shaft of a plough. (2) syn. of *jibia* Nag., the short cross-piece between

the two poles (*udal*) at the front end of a *sagāri* cart.

pāt, **pāth** (Sk. *paṭh*) **sbst.**, a lesson.

pāt occurs with unknown meaning in the cpd. *ritginipāt*.

pāt **sbst.**, *Eurcroea gigantea*, Vent.; Amaryllidaceae,—a large, short-stemmed shrub with tufted, fleshy leaves, spinous at the tips, and unarmed or sparingly armed on the edges. It is found only planted at Ranchi.

paṭa I. **sbst.**, (1) split and interlaced bamboos or saplings (of a wall, weir, fence or door), in entrd. to *jaṭi*, used only of house walls of split and interlaced bamboos: *aleḡ ha aṛiḡ paṭam lellā ci?* Hast thou seen the frame of interlaced saplings we made across the gap in the embankment of our rice field? *apeḡ duarra paṭa niralge baiakana*, the split bamboos in your door are nicely interlaced; *kanṭara kesed paṭa hūriteko baiḡa*. (2) the twist of the strands of a rope; a twist of twine twisted over itself: *en baḡarra paṭa ocotam*.

II. **adj.**, **syn.** of *paṭakan*: *paṭa* **duar**, **syn.** of *silpiḡa* **duar**, a door made of interlaced split bamboos or of split *kuti* stems (*Croton oblongifolius*); *maḡra paṭa bakiri sukuriko kako uḡuldariḡa*; *paṭa baḡarge pagḡ mḡnoa*; *paṭa puru*, a leaf cup for drinking beer, with pins horizontal instead of vertical.

III. **trs.**, (1) to interlace split bamboos or saplings: *aṛi haḡana opadko paṭaḡe*; *ne maḡ outakeate*

duarre paṭaḡe. (2) to make a door, wall, etc., with interlaced bamboos or saplings: *ha aṛi paṭaḡe*; *ka-pāṭa banoa*, *duarle paṭatada*. (3) to twist the strands of a rope: *baḡar paṭaḡe*. (4) to pin a leaf cup horizontally, across the rib of the leaf instead of alongside: *paṭa puru enado sakamra eḡa sirra ba-ransḡ janare cari lagaḡakan ilipuru*. (5) **fig.**, **syn.** of *paṭeḡ*: *senjare kaṭae paṭaḡa*.

paṭa-n **rfx.** v., (1) same meanings: *enaraṭem paṭantana*, *duar aarira tearea!* *senjare kaṭae paṭana*. (2) of a snake, to coil itself around a branch: *kotore bira paṭantana*, *lelipe*. (5) of snakes, to twist themselves over each other: *biakina paṭaḡakana*.

pa-p-aṭa **repr.** v., (1) of two creepers or two snakes, to twist over each other: *nāṛkina papaṭaḡakana*; *biakina papaṭaḡakana*. (2) **trs.**, to twist two ropes over each other: *ne baḡarkina papaṭatam* or *(paṭatam)*. (3) **sbst.**, the twist of two things over each other: *en nāṛkinara pa-paṭa* (or *paṭa*) *kaḡim lejaka?* (4) **adj.**, twisted over each other: *pa-paṭa nāṛim lellā ci?*

papaṭa-n **repr.** **rfx.** v., of snakes, to twist over each other: *biakina papaṭanjana*.

paṭa-gḡ p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the **trs.**: *senjare kaṭae paṭagoa*; *senjare inia kaṭa paṭagoa*. (2) to get twisted over by a creeper. Note the superstition: *banduṛi paṭaḡakan dara ora baimente kḡ baioa*, *biḡko boloa*, a tree around

the branches of which a *bandu* creeper twists, may not be used to build a house, snakes would often enter the house. (3) in connection with *sêṛā*, to become clever, experienced and, especially, cunning : *sêṛāe* (or *sêṛātee*) *paṭṭakina*, *kae bedaoa* ; *sêṛāe* (or *sêṛātee*) *paṭṭa-kana*, *jālekatee bedapegea*.

pa-n-aṭa vrb. n., (1) the tightness of interlacing ; the thoroughness of twisting : *panaṭa paṭape*, *jā cuṭu raṭi alokae parom*. (2) the act : *panaṭa kam taṅkakeda*. (3) the result : *nea okoea panaṭa* ? Who has twisted this ?

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *nūṛiṇ*, *rikan*.

paṭa (Sk. H. *paṭṭā*) I. sbst., (1) a title deed, a written document of acquisition or transfer of property. Hence the cpds. *ḍigripaṭa*, *jarpegi-paṭa*, *bhubulpaṭa*, *kiriṇṣulpaṭa*. *Tambapaṭa*, and *pitalpaṭa* are documents engraved on brass or on copper. A paper document may be called *paṭakujaj*. (2) a written license : *bandukra paṭae namakada* ; *ne sokhado najom sabra paṭae nama-kada*, this soothsayer has got a written license to catch witches. The last sentence either shows stupid credulity on the part of the Mundas or it shows that there is something wrong in certain thanas. Note the sayings : (1) *olbal kale ituana*, *alea paṭado sasandirige*, we cannot write, our burial slabs are the title deeds of our landed property, i. e., the proofs of our ownership. (2) *purna paṭako alope oṭṭea*, do not revive

old quarrels, or do not bring on the tipis old questions likely to lead to a quarrel.

II. trs. caus., (1) to cause ownership to be ascribed to one in a title deed : *hatule kiriatada*, *mendo aṛile paṭaea*. (2) often with ind. o., to cause smb. to be described as buyer or mortgagee in a written document : *apihisi ṭaka omaiame*, *ne otera paṭamea* (or *paṭamea*) ; *ne oterea paṭamea* ; *ne oteraiṇa paṭamea* ; *ne otemente kakaṛireṇa paṭamea* (or *rajaṭarimeṇa*).

paṭa-n rflx. v., to write a document about one's transaction, or cause it to be written : *paṭanben*, *ne jūgu-redo mocate otesān opom borogea*, *disum ulṭajana*, write a deed, it is no more like formerly, property can no more be safely transferred by mere word of mouth. •

paṭa-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

paṭa Has. syn. of *aṭhu*, *aṭu* Nag. I. sbst, a mango seed, i. e., the endocarp with its kernel ; also, sometimes, the stone of a hog plum (*ambūru*, *Spondias mangifera*). The term is likely to get adopted also for the stone of a peach, and for the coco nut : *ne ulira paṭa purado kā maparāṇa*, the stones of these mangoes are not very large.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of mangoes to get their stones forming : *uliko paṭatona* (or *paṭaṭanā*).

paṭa-n rflx. v., of mangoes (personified), same meaning : *neado jargi ulidana eṭa ulikoṭe taṇm'ee paṭina*. *paṭa-q* p. v., same meaning : *uliko*

paṭajana ei ?

paṭa Nag. used sometimes instead of *paṭaḍ*, to water, but only in the imperative : *kubiko paṭaepe*.

paṭa, paṭaḍ (Sad. *paṭaek*) I. sbst., a wall of stones or bricks lining a well or a village spring : *kûārā paṭa basaḍtana*, the wall of the well is giving way.

II. trs., (1) to line a well with such a wall : *ne kûādo cimtarape paṭaea* ?

(2) to use stone or bricks for lining a well : *ne itako kûārebu paṭaea*.

paṭa-n rflx. v., thus to line a well : *holataṭte kûāle paṭantana*.

paṭa-ḡ p. v., corresp. meanings.

paṭa-u-aṭa vrb. n., (1) the perfection of this lining : *ne ḍarido panaṭako, paṭakeda, jetalekareg kâ handirioa*. (2) the lining made : *sida panaṭa-doko ocgruarkeda, eṭa somteko paṭa-tada*.

paṭa, paṭa-ḍuku var. of *paṭha, paṭhaduku*.

paṭācul, paṭcul Has. *paṭācul* Nag. Constructed like *paṭur* and *paṭkuḍ*, in the meanings of which it is used. It is used moreover of tendons visible on the surface and of swollen or varicose veins.

paṭa-ḍuku var. of *paṭhaduku*.

paṭa-ḍari sbst., a village spring lined with stones or bricks, in entré. to *kukūruḍari*, a spring lined with the hollow trunk of a tree.

paṭa-gḍā poetical parallel of *siri-jati* :

Sirijati oraṭrema, gatiṇa,

Paṭagḍā roṣḍrēm.

O my friend, thou livest in a house with walls of split and interlaced

bamboos or saplings.

paṭain (Sad.) I. sbst., an upper storey : *ne baṭagalaren tara Gomkeko paṭainreko taṭntana*, in this building several Europeans live upstairs ; *paṭain handirijana, latarsaḍo bugingea*, the upper storey has come down, but the ground-floor is all right.

II. adj., with *ora, baṭagala*, a house with several storeys. Also used as adj. noun : *en paṭaindo okoe* ?

III. trs. or intrs., to fit a house with one or several upper storeys or with a said number of upper storeys : *ne oraḱo (or ne oraṭreko) paṭaṭnea ; ne oraḱoko (or ne oraṭredoko) midpaṭainkeda*, they have put an upper storey on this house.

paṭain-ḡ p.v., corresp. meaning : *ne ora (or ne oraṭre) paṭaṭnakana*.

N.B. As the Mundas do not build houses with several storeys, the meaning of *paṭain* is not quite fixed ; one occasionally hears it used in the meaning of storey, floor, as when in a three-storeyed house they distinguish the uppermost, middle and ground-floor by the phrases *cetan paṭain, lala paṭain* and *lalar paṭain*.

paṭāka (Sad.) **paṭāka-uḍ** sbst., a white, edible mushroom of the jungles, resembling the *atauḱ* but less white, tougher and with broader lamellae. It has no bitter taste when eaten raw as have the two following : (1) *sarjompaṭāka*, as white as the *atauḱ* ; it has a slightly bitter taste. (2) *raṭaraṭ paṭāka*,

yellowish on top and so bitter that if the whole of it is eaten raw, the ears buzz as long as the bitterness remains in the mouth.

paŭkan, paŭkan and paŭkað, paŭkað vars. of *paŭhakan* and *paŭhakuð*.

paŭkað, paŭkað Has. (Sad. *phaŭkaek*, to throw down) syn. of *ŭiŭgað* Nag. *upŭrað* Has. Nag. 1^o I. sbst., the struggle of a man trying to shake off others, or of an animal trying to free itself from a rope : kumbŭrudo pereanige taikena, bar horote enaŭ iniŭ *paŭkaðkiŭ* sambŭaðkeda, the thief was strong, two men were needed to overcome his struggle and hold him.

II. intrs., thus to struggle : *paŭkaðkænae* ; *keŭa kuŭajaire soben kaŭako tulkucunaŭja*, misa *paŭkaðle* soben baŭarko paŭapuŭutane siðkeda, when castrating the buffalo they had bound together all its feet, by struggling once it snapped all the ropes.

paŭkað-k rfx. v., same meaning.

2^o fig., syn. of *ŭigŭŭigað*, like which it may occur as sbst. or in the rfx. v. : *amaŭ paŭkað* samagea, hata ponookom koŭagiriŭkeðkoa, gapameaŭdo thanare purŭateam namea, thy refusal to submit to the judgment of the village panches is useless, in a few days thou wilt fare worse at the police station.

paŭkað, paŭkað Nag. vars. of *paŭhakuð*, *paŭhakuð*.

paŭkan Tamar var. of *ŭaŭkan* Has. Nag.

paŭa, paŭaka, paŭaka (Sad.

phatung) syn. of *ŭaŭa*, efr. *ŭaŭgað* *ŭaŭaga*, *ŭaŭagað*, *ŭaŭaŭa*, *ŭaŭa-kæ* which have the same meaning, but are used moreover of leafless trees. I. adj., (1) with *piŭi*, high ground without grass, contrary of *gaŭurgadur piŭi* : *paŭa* piŭiŭe urikœ gupikeðkoa kako biŭana. (2) with *buru*, *tasaŭ*, open ground, a treeless hill or place, contrary of *juŭuluŭ* : *paŭa* bururele goŭaakaŭa ; *paŭa* ŭaŭaŭreko hatuakada. Also used as adj. noun : sendera dipili miaŭ kulaŭ *paŭaŭele* haruŭualŭi, in our hunt we drove a hare into the open.

II. trs. or intrs., to clear or destroy forest : ne simaŭre bir kŭh taikena, maŭdo sobenŭko (or sobenŭako) *paŭaŭakida*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of a spot, to become treeless : ne buru juŭuluŭge taikena, maŭimŭiŭite *paŭaŭtana* (or *paŭaŭtana*).

paŭaŭ-g p.v., same meaning : netŭko maŭimŭiŭite *paŭaŭotanŭ*.

paŭð var. of *paŭa*, the wall lining a well.

paŭð (H. *paŭnā* 1^o I. sbst., watering of plants : ne kubido *paŭð* kae namjada enamente goŭtana, these cabbages do not get watered, that is why they die.

II. trs., (1) to water plants : tisiaŭdo enamente kubi (or kubire dŭ) kape *paŭaŭjada* ? N. B. In Nag. they say also *paŭa*, but only in the imperative : kubiko *paŭaepe*. (2) fig, syn. of *hirei*.

paŭð-n rfx. v., same meanings : ne kubi cimin candupe *paŭaŭŭiŭa* ? *paŭaŭ-g* p.v., corresp. meanings :

kubiko holage kūḥ *paṭaḍlena*, tisiṇa-do kabuṇa.

2^o I. sbst., a bargain; agreement about a price: *enanaṭele kapajitana, paṭaḍdo* aūrige hobaoa, we are discussing and discussing the price, but have not yet settled it.

II. adj., syn. of *paṭaḍakan*, bargained for; of which the price has been settled: *paṭaḍ uri ṭaka leka-* head haripe.

III. trs., with any of the bargainers, the animal or object bargained for, or the price or wages, as d. o., to bargain for, or settle a price: *en hoṛo paṭaḍipe* ciminante *keṛae omia* (or *auia*); *paṭaḍ-keḍkoaita*, *dinaki mōṛē gandateko kamia*; *en gomke nala paṭaḍipe* aḍ gapakotebu *kamia*; *miaḍ urile paṭaḍjṛia*; *miaḍ urile paṭaḍjaḍ-kiṭa*; *gonorale* (or *nalale*) *paṭaḍ-keda* (or *paṭaḍkeḍkoa*).

IV. trs. caus., to make agree about, to help in settling, a price: *ne keṛaa gonora paṭaḍtaliṇme, kalina* *bapaitana*.

V. intrs., in the df. prst., of a price, to get agreed to or settled: *gonora kā paṭaḍtana* (or *paṭaḍṭtana*).

paṭaḍ-n rflx. v., (1) to try and agree about, to bargain for, or settle a price: *mar,* *ne uria gonora paṭaḍnben,* *poncoleka aia taṇa,* come, try and agree about the price of this bullock, I shall help in the discussion. (2) to agree to the middle price proposed by a third person: *aia poncoakana, kiriatani paṭaḍnjana,* *akiriatanido aūrige* *paṭaḍna.*

pa-p-aṭaḍ repr. v., (1) to try and agree about a price: *papaṭaḍtana-kiṭa aūri ṭunduua.* (2) trs. caus., to make agree about a price: *kiriatanio japiḍ aḍ akiriatanio japiḍ hoṛoge taṭkena, isu maskilena, papaṭaḍkeḍkina,* both were avaricious, it was with difficulty I brought them to a bargain. (3) sbst., bargaining: *keṛalo pasanditana papaṭiḍdo* aūrige eṭegoa. (4) adj., with *hoṛo*, a buyer or seller who easily agrees to a price proposed: *papaṭaḍ hoṛokoṇa dokānte isu gākiko-sena; ne hoṛo kac papaṭaḍa.*

papaṭaḍ-n repr. rflx. v., same meanings as *paṭaḍn*.

papaṭaḍ-ḡ repr. p. v., same as *paṭaḍḡ*. *paṭaḍ-ḡ* p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

pa-n-aṭaḍ vrb. n., (1) the amount of success in settling a price: *panaṭaḍiṇa paṭaḍkeḍkina, mipisaiṇa kajikeḍkinaregekina hēkeda,* I proposed a middle price with so much success, that both agreed at once. (2) the act of trying to agree about a price: *panaṭaḍ kape taṭkajaiṇa, rokagepe nirrakaltana, enamento akiriataniṇa agaraḍntana, upupun ganda kāre iriril gandate rakabbe,* you bid badly, you jump at once to a much higher sum and thus the seller thinks that he will sell better by waiting. Increase your bidding by only 4 or 8 annas at a time.

paṭaḍ-betagara sbst., brinjals reared by watering, in the dry season: *tisiagapado paṭaḍbetagara* *pīṭire akirinaḍtana.*

paṭaḍ-da sbst., water used for

watering plants: *paṭaḍḍate* *pabita* *hurialekale* *harala*, *jargire* *gamada* *tojanci* *dalkaḍjana*, we made the young papaw trees grow a little by watering them, when the rains came they began to grow fast.

paṭaḍ-nala cfr. *gāṛsi*, I. sbst., (1) a commission for acting as go-between in a sale; the profit of a contractor. The *paṭaḍnala* may be given by the seller or by the buyer, or by both. This way of buying or selling is especially resorted to as regards the buffaloes (*maghria* or *goala keṛa*), brought in herds from Bihar: *paṭaḍnalam* namkedu ci? (2) such a go-between or contractor: *keṛa* *kirinare* *miad* *paṭaḍnalaiṇa* *aculiṇa*. (3) the custom of selling thus: *sim* *akiriṇare* *paṭaḍnala* *menṇa* ci?

II. adj., (1) with *hoṛo*, syn. of *paṭaḍnalatan*, such a go-between or contractor: *tisinda* *paṭaḍnala* *hoṛo* *miadḡea*. (2) with *paṛsa*, syn. of *paṭaḍnalaakan*, money got in this way: *paṭaḍnala* *paṛsa* *bar ṭaka* *jamajana*.

III. trs., to make money in this way: *tisinda* *keṛa* *akirinatare* *upun* *ṭakaina* *paṭaḍnalalaṇa*, *mendo* *holaina* *paḍuterjana*.

V. intrs., thus to act as a go-between or contractor: *keṛa* *kirinaem* *hijukana* *cim* *paṭaḍnalatana*?

paṭaḍnala-n rflx. v., (1) same meaning: *ne* *hoṛodo* *pītipartede* *paṭaḍnalana*; *nimirdo* *kerakoia* *paṭaḍnalanantana*. (2) thus to make money: *tisinda* *iral* *gandaina* *paṭaḍnalanajana* (or *paṭaḍnalaana*).

paṭaḍnala-g p. v., (1) prsl. (a) of money, thus to be made: *iral* *ganda* *paṭaḍnalajana*. (b) of, v. g., buffaloes, thus to be sold: *goala* *keṛako* *purateko* *paṭaḍnalaon*.

paṭa-patar (H. *patar*, a document) various written documents, collective of *paṭa*, like which it is constructed.

paṭa-paṭa (H. *phatphaṭānā*; Sad. *phatphataek*) var. of *ṭapaṭapa*, onomatope, I. sbst., the clapping of a cock's wings before crowing: *simkoṇ* *paṭapaṭa* *kacim* *aṭumakada*? II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning. III. trs. or intrs., of a cock, to clap the wings: *sim* (apāroḥ) *paṭapaṭa-keḍḍoge* *kokoṇocokeda*.

paṭapaṭa-n rflx. v., same meaning: *maparaṇakan* *ṣaṇḍi* *simko* *paṭapaṭana*.

paṭapaṭa-g p. v., corresp. meaning: *apisa* (apāroḥ) *paṭapaṭalena*.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *rika*, *sari*, *koṭa*, *koṭan*.

paṭa-paṭa intensive of *peṭepeṭe*, I. sbst., also *paṭapaṭa ekḷa*, the kicking of the feet before dying: *hoṭo* *majan* *dipili* *meromkoṇ* *paṭapaṭa* *kacim* *lalakada*?

II. trs. caus., to cause this kicking by killing: *maṭe* *merome* *paṭapaṭakṇa*.

III. intrs., thus to kick the feet: *merom* *majanci* *paṭapaṭaḡena*.

paṭapaṭa-n rflx. v., same meaning: *merom* *maṇenci* *paṭapaṭanjana*.

paṭapaṭa-g p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs. caus.: *maṭe* *merom* *paṭapaṭajana*.

paṭa-paṭa

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *rika, ekēla*.

paṭa-paṭa, paṭa-paṭal (Sad. *aṭpaṭ*)

I. trs., syn. of *sarasarāl*, to write very fast; of *paraparāl*, to read very fast; of *barabara*, to speak very fast: ole (or paraṭe, kitabe, kajii) *paṭa-paṭakedu*; kajii! *paṭapaṭakedlea*, he spoke to us very fast.

paṭapaṭa-n rflx. v., same meaning: ole (or paraṭe, kitabe, kajii) *paṭapaṭanjana*.

paṭapaṭa-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

II. adv. with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *ol, paraṭ, kaji, rika, rikan*.

paṭa-paṭa syn. of *hatedpaṭeḍ*.

paṭa-paṭa Tamar var. of *batubata*.

pāṭā-pāṭā, pāṭ-pāṭ, phāṭā-phāṭā, phāṭ-phāṭ (Sad.) onomatopoe, I. sbst., the puffing sound of a motor cycle: *pāṭapāṭiado kaina lella, pāṭpāṭ bāri oṛa bitarātera aiūmla*.

II. adj., (1) with *sari*, same meaning. (2) with *motor*, a motor cycle.

III. trs. caus., to drive a motor cycle: *motor ne horate oko saṭoh pāṭpāṭkeda?*

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of a motor cycle, to puff: *motor pāṭpāṭ-tana, kacim aiūmṛjada?*

pāṭapāṭa-n, pāṭpāṭ-en rflx. v., to drive a motor cycle: *motoro ne sandakate okoe pāṭpāṭenjana?*

pāṭāpāṭā-q p. v., of a motor cycle, to be driven: *tisiagapa ne sandakate motor janaṭ pāṭāpāṭāqtana*.

paṭa-paṭi (Sad.) cfr. *paṭṭuken gojḡ, paṭken gojḡ*, I. adj., (1) with *gonog*, several cases of death after less than

paṭa-puṭu

a day's illness. (2) with *duku*, an epidemic causing such deaths.

II. trs., of an epidemic, to cause such deaths: *obaduku paṭapaṭiked-koa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of several people, thus to die: *hoṛoko paṭapaṭitana* (or *paṭapaṭiqtana*).

paṭapaṭi-q p. v., same meaning: *ḍauguṭure marciroḡoteko paṭapaṭijana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *gojḡ, rika, rikaq*.

pāṭāpāṭi, pāṭāpāṭia pāṭpāṭi, pāṭpāṭia (Sad.) also with *pḥ* instead of *p*, sbst., a motor cycle.

paṭa-puṭu also *paṭa puṭu* sbst., a leaf cup for drinking beer, pinned perpendicularly to the axis instead of alongside it. Further constructed like *puṭu*.

* Note the superstitious belief that the one who drinks out of such a cup is likely to quarrel before the end of the bout.

paṭa-puṭu, paṭ-puṭ var. of *paṭṭa-puṭtu*.

paṭa-puṭu cfr. *puṭṭuken pusi*; I. trs., with persons as d. o., to step on the bellies of several people lying on their backs: *gitiakanle taikena, urī bololencii paṭapuṭukedlea*.

paṭapuṭu-n rflx. v., same meaning: *meḍ okorem dōkeda? alem paṭa-puṭuntana!*

paṭapuṭu-ṛ p. v., corresp. meaning: *ḡōṛāduar sōjere alope gitia urīko urunajanredope paṭapuṭuna*.

II. adv., with or without the afx. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying

tega, tegabara, rika.

paṭar-paṭar (Sad.) 1^o I. sbst., the sound of combing dry hair, and thus tearing out some of it (not an onomatope), contrary of *saḍsaḍ*: *risa ūḥ nakijjadra paṭar-paṭar kacim aṭumakada?*

II. trs. caus., thus to comb: *ūbe paṭar-paṭarjada*; en hondo ciā enkam *paṭar-paṭarjaia?* sunum banqredo dao. | ci banoa?

III. intrs., of dry hair, to sound in getting combed: *nakintanre inia ūḥ purage paṭar-paṭarkena.*

paṭar-paṭar-en rflx. v., thus to comb oneself: *puragem paṭar-paṭarentana*, sunumkome, sunum banqredo dakome; *ūbe paṭar-paṭarentana.*

paṭar-paṭar-q p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, also *paṭar-leka* and *paṭarkenpaṭarken*, modifying *nakī, nakīn, rika, rikan, sari, aṭumq.*

2^o fig., the sound of ploughing hard soil, making a shallow furrow. Similarly constructed.

3^o I. sbst., the scratching sound of writing with a pen split wide.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs. caus., with or without *pēn* or *kagaj* as d. o., to write with such a pen: *pēne* (or *kagaje*) *paṭar-paṭarjada*; *paṭar-paṭarjadam*, bugin pēntee oleme.

IV. intrs., of a pen, to scratch: *ne pēn paṭar-paṭarkena*, enamenten holokeda, this nib scratched when I wrote, that is why I have taken it from the penholder.

paṭar-paṭar-en rflx. v., thus to write: *enka alom paṭar-paṭarena*, bugin pēn nameme; *edkan pēntee paṭar-paṭarentana*; *pēne* (or *kagaje*) *paṭar-paṭarentana.*

paṭar-paṭar-q p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs. caus.: *ne pēn* (or *kagaj*) *paṭar-paṭarqtana.*

V. adv., as above, modifying *ol, rika, rikan, sari, aṭumq.*

4^o Kera, syn. of *baṭqbaṭa* Has. Nag. in the proverb: *namtare haṭaḥaṭa*, *banqre baṭaḥaṭa*, which with the Mundari speaking Oraons becomes: *namerakohole haṭaḥaṭa*, *kalaihole paṭar-paṭar.*

paṭar-puṭur Has. var. of *paṭar-puṭur* Nag.

paṭās, paṭhās (Sad) I. sbst., the report of a bursting cycle or motor tyre; the report of a *paṭhēka*, kind of small cracker.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs. caus., to throw a *paṭhēka*: *paṭhēkae paṭāsleq.*

IV. intrs., of a *paṭhēka* or a tyre, to crack: *paṭhēkaina tabala, kā paṭāskena.*

paṭās-q p. v., (1) of a *paṭhēka*, to be thrown and caused to crack. (2) of a tyre, to burst with a loud report: *baṭikal paṭāslena.*

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*; and in the frequentative repetitive form, *paṭāspaṭāsa*, with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, also *paṭāsoleka* and *paṭāskēn-paṭāskēn*, modifying *sari, aṭumq, rika, taba, oregq.*

pāṭ-bhagāta I. sbst., (1) the *guru* who every year teaches and leads

paŋe

those who perform the ceremonies which end in the *hakanporoŋ*. (2) this office : *pāṭbhagātado* okoe namkeda ?

II. trs., to charge smb. with this office : Khunṭi hakanre okoeko *pāṭbhagātankaia* ?

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have this office : nīdoe *pāṭbhagātālana*.

pāṭbhagāta-n rflx. v., to fulfil this office : okoe *pāṭbhagātawjana* ?

pāṭbhagāta-q p. v., to be charged with this office : okoe *pāṭbhagātatao* ?

paŋe cfr. *beŋa* (in the appendix)

1^o I. sbst., syn. of *paŋeakan lija*, a cloth tied round the waist as described below : *paŋere* ŋakae toŋelā ; *paŋe* oŋtam.

II. trs., of men, to tie their shoulder cloth, spread out or gathered up, round the waist, because not wanted just now over the shoulders ; of women, to tie just now round the waist that part of their *ṭiṭi* (waist cloth) which at ordinary times is thrown over the shoulders ; of women, to tie a supplementary cloth round the waist, v. g., to make a *bočōka* ; of Naguri men, to pass round the waist the forepart of their loin cloth so as to cover and hide the rest ; to 'array' a child in one of these manners : *lijae paŋekela* ; ne hon *paŋelaime* ; ne hon *botē paŋetaipe*.

paŋe-n rflx. v., to array oneself in one of the manners described : *paŋenjanci* pīṭitia, he goes to the market with his shoulder cloth round the waist ; Naguriko *botoē barapibera-*

paŋed

janate misako paŋena.

paŋe-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. : *lija paŋejana* ; ne hon *paŋeqka* ; ne hon *boteje paŋeqka*.

pa-n-aŋe vrb. n., (1) the long time one keeps a cloth wound round the waist : *lijaḍo paŋate paŋejana*, *setaēte aiuhēnaŋe raŋanjana*. (2) the quantity of cloth : *paŋate* paŋejana, *lāiāte maŋanaŋa purā motoakana*. (3) the action : *paŋate* kam *ṭaŋka-keda*. (4) the cloth as wound round the waist : *setaŋa paŋate aiuhēnaŋe raŋanjana* ; *misa paŋatedoe raŋakena*, oŋŋe *paŋejana*.

2^o with a prefixed nl., syn. of *miḍ-beŋa*, *barbeŋa*, etc., but unlike *beŋa*, *paŋe* is used thus also sometimes of the number of turns of a turban round the head.

paŋed 1^o I. abs. noun, the deformity of a foot pointing obliquely inwards or outwards : *kaŋaŋa paŋed* bugidaŋioa ci ?

II. adj., with *kaŋa*, such a foot or feet : *paŋed* kaŋaŋa *talkacuṭi* bugin *kaŋaŋa talkacuṭilq* kā pantioa. The cpd. *paŋedkaŋa* is used to qualify a person thus deformed : *nīdo aŋe haturen paŋedkaŋa hoŋo ci* ?

III. trs. caus., to cause smb. to get thus deformed : ne hoŋodo *jaŋagadurateko paŋedkka*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to get thus deformed : *iniā kaŋa paŋedṭana* (or *paŋedṭana*) ; *kaŋae paŋedṭana*.

paŋed-q p. v., to get, or be caused to get, thus deformed : *iniā kaŋa paŋedakana* ; *kaŋae paŋedakana* ; *jaŋagadurateko ṭampaṭumpuua kāreko paŋedoa*.

pated

pa-n-ated vrb. n., the extent of this deformity : *panatede* patedjana, kačacuṭi huṛialekage kâ gandeutarakana, one of his feet is nearly at right angles with the direction it would have if not deformed.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *lelq, kačaq, rikaq*.

2^o I. abs. n., the contorted state of a stick, pole, plank or tree : ne marârâ pated cilkate banogoa ?

II. adj., of the same, contorted : *pated* asar baṭilere baran cuṭi otere kâ togoa ; *pated* pareârâre parkomkaṭa tusinalere hetaoa, if the leg of a bed be fixed to a contorted long piece of the frame it will be away. Also used as adj. noun : ne *pated* tupulebkeate tensōjeepe.

III. trs. caus., to cause the same to get contorted : ne esandido cilkatepe *patedkeda* ?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of the same, to get contorted : ne esandi *patedlana* (or *patedtana*), sapel tačadre dōkeṭte tentape.

pated-q p. v., to get, or be caused to get, contorted : tenderte ne darudo *patedjana*,

pa-n-ated vrb. n., the extent of contorsion : ne darudo *panated* patedjana, begar tupulebete kâ tensōjeoa.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *lelq, rikaq, bai*.

3^o I. sbst., the act of putting a foot before the other in walking, either accidentally or habitually, in cntrd to *taṭub*, the act of hitting a foot against the other : en hoṛoa *pated* lagaakanre purâ leloa. The jingl

pated

hatedpated has the same meaning, but refers only to the habit.

II. trs. or intrs., to place a foot before the other in walking : kačae *patedlla*, enatee haṛanjana ; kuṛi lelko hijulena, dubakan dipili bōr lelte ne kuṛi sukulena, mendo kača *patedjad* dipili lelki : ne koṛatare kaṭṭae menkeda ; sene *patedea*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of smb.'s way of walking, to be as described : meḍmûârâredo sugaraḡea, mendo sen *patedtana* (or *patedgea*).

pated-en rlx. v., same as the trs. : sidado bēsnoḡe senjade taikena, haṛamjante purae *patedentana*.

pated-q p. v., corresp. meaning : inia sen *patedplana*.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *sen, rikan*.

4^o sometimes syn. of *pakērs*, but also used of an accidental putting the foot aslant or resting it on the inner or outer side of the sole, which happens mostly when using wooden sandals (*kaṭu*). I. trs., (1) to slant one's foot or one's wooden sandal : kaṭyakante nirjade taikena, kačae *patedkeda* ; kaṭute kačae *patedlla*, enatee loṭočakana ; kaṭu cilkatem *patedkeda* ? (2) of a sandal, to twist the foot aslant : ne kaṭu apisae *patedkīna*.

pated-en rlx. v., to slant one's foot or wooden sandal : ne hon kaṭute apisae *patedenjana*.

pated-q p. v., meanings¹ corresp. to the trs. : kaṭyakante nirjade taikena kača (or kačae) *patedlenci* gandeteo tabalena ; kaṭu cilkate *patedlana* ? kaṭute kačain *patedlana*.

paŋeđ-paŋeđ

pa-n-aŋeđ vrb. n., (1) the extent of this twisting aslant : *panaŋede* pa-ŋeđlena kaŋeđubi eođuterjana, he got his foot twisted aslant to such a degree that the knob of the sandal broke off. (2) the act : *sida panaŋeđle* kae loŋođlena, mendo taẽ-omare, he sprained his foot, not the first time, but the second, that it got twisted aslant.

II. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, oge*, modifying *rika, rikan, rikaq*.

5^o fig., syn. of *berbera* and *peteđ*.

paŋeđ-paŋeđ syn. of *puŋeđno*, diminutive of *paŋeđ* in all the meanings of this word. As. adv. it is used with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, oge, tan, tanqe*.

pāŋ-guru (1) syn. of *pāŋbhagāta*. (2) a snake venom "sweeper" who has disciples, *biŋjaŋen maraŋ guru*. Constructed like *pāŋbhagāta*.

pāŋh, pāŋ (Sk.) I. sbst., a lesson to be learnt, or a task to be done, out of school hours : *maŋar pāŋh aŋrigeẽ omalea*.

II. trs., of a teacher, to prescribe these : *tisindo maŋar purageẽ pāŋtađlea, kajaia teŋdaŋia*. *pāŋh-q* p. v., corresp. meaning.

paŋha, paŋha-duku, paŋha-hasu (Sad.) I. sbst., pneumonia : *ne hoŋo paŋha namakaŋa*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to have pneumonia : *paŋhatanae* ci nĩdo? (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meaning : *paŋhajia, ranuipe*.

paŋha-q p. v., to get pneumonia : *paŋhaakanae, cenatoŋu ranuia?*

paŋhakan, paŋhkan, paŋakan, paŋkan Nag. sbst., a fall ; the being thrown

paŋhia

in wrestling : *api paŋhkane namla*.

paŋhakaō, paŋhkaō, paŋakaō, paŋkaō Nag. trs., to throw in wrestling ; to throw down with force ; to hurl to the ground : *opotakenalina, apisaina paŋhakaōkedua* ; *cođahakuia paŋkaōlija, kae gođnana*.

paŋhakaō-u rflx. v., to throw oneself on the ground : *lāhasutee paŋkaōbapantana*.

paŋhakaō-q p. v., (1) meaning corresp. to the trs. : *en bakudo ađo misae paŋkaōqka*. (2) to have a fall : *nirnado taikena, horareẽ paŋkaōlena*.

Paŋhān sbst., (1) a Kabulee. (2) also *Paŋhān Turūku*, a Mahomedan of the Pathan sect : *Paŋhānkodo* Miakoāte purag-ko murukua, Mahomedans of the Pathan sect are more hot-tempered than those of the Mia sect.

paŋhēka (Sad.; Sk. *phaṇā*, to burst) sbst., a few little stones or pieces of glass with a little powder, wrapped in paper, and exploding when thrown against smth. hard.

paŋhia Nag. *paŋia* IIas. (II. *paŋhiyā*) cfr. *osar, sandaūri, naūki*, I. sbst. (1) a full grown young mare, she-ass, she-goat, hind of the Indian Gazelle, ewe or sow, which has not yet had any young : *nĩdo paŋia* ci eŋa? (2) the age and condition of such animals : *ne merom patiarele kirinaŋia, nādo apisae niŋaŋa*.

II. adj., (1) with *sadom, gadha, merom, siliŋ, mindi* or *sukuri*, such an animal : *ne merom paŋiagea*. (2) with *eŋga*, such an animal be-

tween the first and the second birth or litter.

paŋhia-q p. v., to reach this age and condition: ne merom *paŋiaakana*.

paŋi Has. **jaŋi** Nag. (Sad. *paŋi*; Or. *piŋri*) cfr. *paŋa*, I. sbst., a mat: ne disumredo kitasakamrā bāri *paŋi* baiqtana, mendo eŋa disumāte auakan *jintupaŋio* saharre lelbaraoa, in this part of the country mats are always plaited of Phoenix acaulis palm leaves, but in town one sees also grass mats which have been brought from elsewhere. The ordinary mats for sleeping are 4-5 cubits long by 3-3½ cubits broad. See *kosorāpaŋi*.

II. trs., (1) to plait palm leaves into mats: ne soben kitam *paŋiā* cim akiriŋea taraleka? (2) to use smth. by way of a mat: senhoradi-pīli derare kamāŋāle *paŋikeda*, on our journey, when we stopped for the night, we used a blanket as a mat. Note the saying: honkokiŋ *moŋpaŋitadkhoa*, they have a number (a matful) of children.

III. intrs., to acquire mats: apedo kūŋpe *paŋitada*, you have plenty of mats.

paŋi-n rflx. v., same meanings as the trs. and intrs.

paŋi-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) imprsl., of mats, to be acquired: inkuŋ oŋare kūŋ *paŋiakana*.

pa-n-aŋi vrb. n., the number of mats acquired: *panaŋiko* *paŋitada*, api sirmareo kā tako cecaŋabaoajā, they have acquired so many mats that they will last them probably over

three years.

paŋi (Sad.) I. sbst., the middle-most of the three pieces which go to make a full, spokeless cartwheel (Pl. XV, 1): sagiŋicākara *paŋi* puŋŋakināte talaakana, in a spokeless cartwheel the *paŋi* is between the two *puŋŋas*.

II. trs., (1) to carve into a *paŋi*: ne ganduŋdobu *paŋiā*, hanakiabu puŋŋaraea, let us make the middle piece of the wheel out of this piece of bole, and the side pieces out of those two. (2) to make a wheel with a middle piece of a certain description: cākado bēsegepe *paŋitada*.

paŋi-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

paŋi Nag. (H. *paŋi*) I. sbst., a splint; a bandage; a puttee: bŋree gaŋakana aspaŋalte senŋjanci *paŋiko* toltāia; *paŋido* puratŋ sipaiko tolena. N. B. A splint is called *raŋa* in Has.

II. trs., (1) to use for a splint, for a bandage, for puttees: ne maŋ *paŋiŋpe* (or *raŋaepe*); parci sereŋko *paŋiŋi*; eakar phitako *paŋiā*. (2) to fit with a splint, bandage or puttee: kaŋa hulaakan sadomko *paŋitāia*; sadom kaŋako *paŋitāia*; en hoŋoŋ gaŋko *paŋitada*; en, hoŋo gaŋko *paŋitāia*.

paŋi-n rflx. v., to let a splint or bandage be put on oneself; to cover one's legs with puttees: gaŋdo cenamente kam *paŋintana* (ŋ: *paŋirikantana*)? taramara honko poda inunatanreko *paŋina* some boys when playing hockey put on shin guards. *paŋi-q* p. v., corresp. to the trs.

paṭi

pa-n-aṭi vrb. n., (1) the time a splint, bandage or puttee is kept on : *panaṭii paṭinjana*, setaṭe aṭuḥ-enaṭe raṭakeda. (2) the act of putting them on : *panaṭi kam ṭaṭka-keda*.

**paṭi* Has. (H. *paṭṭi* division of a village ; T. *paṭi*, town, village) I. sbst., the group of villages under a *mārki*. These number generally 10 or 12 villages ; the *Taraṣpaṭi* in Tamar is said to group over 300 villages. See under *khūḷkaṭi*. Originally all the villages of a *paṭi* belonged to the same clan. Perhaps like the *parha* in Nag., the *paṭi* even contained all the villages of a clan grouped around the original village. Later settlers, however, have in many cases founded new villages within the boundaries of the *paṭi*, so that the *paṭis* are no more homogeneous as regards the clans. Thus the *Kulipṛipaṭi* is formed of villages of the *Kandir* clan, first settlers, and of *Orea* villages, later settlers. The part of the country where such groups still exist, is called the *Mārkipaṭi*.

II. trs. or intrs., to establish such groups : Tamar pargana (or parganare) ciminako (or cimitako) *paṭitadā* ? . . .

paṭi-q p. v., corresp. meaning : Tamar pargana (or parganare) ciminara (or cimita) *paṭiakana* ? N. B. The Mundas derive this word from *paṭi*, a mat. They say that formerly the mankis of Taras and elsewhere gave order to one of their villages to plait a long strip of mat, |

pāṭ-munḍa

This was carried from village to village and another strip added in each of them. The mats thus made were kept at the manki's and used for the panchayats of the whole *paṭis*. They were called *mārkipaṭis*. Of course, this happened when, and could be kept up only as long as the *paṭis* were comparatively small. A mat of 300 long strips would be a bit unwieldy !

paṭka-uḍ var. of *paṭākaḍ*.

**pāṭ-munḍa* or *hatumunḍa*, *maras munḍa*, sbst., a village chief who does not collect himself the rent in all his hamlets but has under him one or several hamlet chiefs called *ṭolamunḍa*, *kuris munḍa* (or *kiliren munḍa* when the clan of the hamlet differs from that of the village) who collect it in their respective hamlets and hand it over to him. He in his turn hands it over with the rest of the village rent to the manki. Such are the headmen of Toboga and Chukulu. Not very long ago many of the present villages were still counted as hamlets and had only *ṭolamunḍas*. If difficulties arise between a *ṭolamunḍa* and his *pāṭmunḍa* and cannot be settled otherwise, the panchayat of the whole *paṭi*, presided by the manki, decides that the hamlet will become a separate village, the rent of which will be handed over directly to the manki. Such a decision however is rarely or never taken in favour of a hamlet inhabited by Sadans or people of another tribe. The boundaries between the old and

new village may be fixed by agreement, but practically never are because this would entail loss of khuntkatti rights as regards the fields members of one village (even the *pātmunḍa* himself) own in the other. Such boundaries have occasionally been fixed by a decree of the court of law as when Selda, the village of a *pātmunḍa*, was sold by auction for arrears of rent, and the buyer's claim was dismissed who contended that the village of Buruma (comprising four hamlets: the *munḍaṭola*, the *pārāṭola*, *Ehēlḍi* and *Loaḍi*) whose *munḍa* had long since ceased to be a *ṭolamunḍa*, was included in the sale. Again, when the people of a hamlet originally belonging to a clan different from that of the village, are allowed to erect burial stones (*sasandiri*), but debarred from putting them with those of the village, even after they have been admitted into the clan and the fact of their belonging to another clan has fallen into oblivion, the consequence sooner or later is the constitution of the hamlet into a separate village.

The *ṭolamunḍa* presides over the local panchayats for judging minor offenses. In more important cases, the *pātmunḍa* and his people must be invited. Neither the *pātmunḍa* nor any of the *ṭolamunḍas* can admit a new ryot without the consent of the whole group of khuntkattidars. This holds good even when a hamlet has become a separate village, as long as no separate

boundaries have been fixed. The reason is because any of the khuntkattidars, whether inhabiting the old village, or the new, or a hamlet, has the right to make new khuntkatti fields anywhere within the common boundaries.

paṭken var. of *paḍṭaken*.

pāṭpāṭ var. of *pāṭpāṭi*.

pāṭpāṭi, *pāṭpāṭia* vars. of *pāṭpāṭi*.

paṭpuṭ var. of *paḍṭapuṭi*.

paṭu Has. (from Engl. *part II*)
syn. of *rekār*.

paṭu Nag. (Sāl.) I. sbst. (1) syn. of *ḍela*, *ḍelka* Has. a coagulated or coalescing mass, as a clot of blood, a lump in cooked rice, a lump of musty grains or of crude lac, a swarm of bees hanging in a lump. (2) a cloth or paper gathered into a ball.*

II. adj., with *maṣow*, *manḍi*, *caṇḍi*, *bāḍa*, *ēṛēko*, *hurumsukuko*, *lija*, *kagaj*, etc., same meanings: *paṭu* *manḍi* *alom emaiṇa*.

III. trs., to gather or crumple a cloth or paper into a ball: *lijaḍo paṭukēḍci* *bakāsaree* *dōkeda*.

IV. trs. caus., to cause the formation of a coagulated or conglomerated mass: *manḍido cilkatepō paṭukeda*?

V. intrs., in the df. prst., to coagulate or coalesce in a mass: *manḍi paṭutanajā* (or *paṭuṭtanajā*), *sāṭṭiipe*. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., occurs fig. in the sentence: *lāṭ paṭunadia*, syn. of *akulbakulnadia*. *paṭu-n* rflx. v., (1) of swarming bees and of the worms called *gegeterēn*, to cling together in a mass:

paṭuḥ

paṭuḥ

en kotore hurumsukuko *paṭunjana*, a swarm of bees has settled on that branch. (2) same meaning as the trs. and trs. caus.: *maṇḍido janaṇ nekagem paṭuntana*.

paṭu-u p. v., (1) to coagulate or coalesce in a mass, or be caused to do so: *maṇḍi alo paṭuṇka*. *cutkadukure lāṇre maṇom misamisa paṭuua*, after childbirth blood sometimes coagulates in the womb. (2) corresp. to the trs.

pa-n-aṭu vrb. n., (1) the extent of coagulation or conglomeration: *panaṭuko paṭukeda*, goṭa caṭura *maṇḍi modre juraṇa*. (2) the thing coagulated or conglomerated: *berel ērēkoṇ panaṭu misao ci kam lelakeda*?

VI. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, oge*, modifying *maṇḍi, rika, rikan, rikaṇ*.

paṭuḥ 1^o I. adj., with *kaṭa, daru*, etc., same as *paṭubakan*. *Paṭuḥkaṭa* may be used as cpd. adj. qualifying *hoṇo*, a person with a dislocated ankle.

II. trs., (1) to take out seedlings or shrubs, with roots and earth, for transplantation: *būko paṭuḥjāla*. (2) to uproot a tree: *holaraṇ hoṇo isu darukoe paṭuḥkeda*. (3) to dig out an embedded stone: *ne diri paṭuḥepe*. (4) to dislocate a bone of smb.: *urido kera ṭapakici ḍuriṇ paṭuḥkija*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of trees, to get uprooted: *puragee hoṇo-jada nimir isu daruko paṭuḥlana* (or *paṭubṭana*).

paṭub-en rlx. v., (1) 3 first mean-

ings of the trs.: *tisiṇdo dirikole paṭubentana*. (2) to dislocate one's own bone: *ne kerado hopotate ḍuriṇ paṭubenjana*.

pa-p-aṭuḥ repr. v., to cause each other a dislocation: *ne haturen kerako hopotate purasa ḍuriko pa-paṭuḥtana*.

paṭub-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pa-n-aṭuḥ (1) the number of trees uprooted, of seedlings taken out, of dislocations: *gacido panaṭuḥko paṭuḥkeda*, *tisiṇge cilkate roacabao*? (2) the act of taking out seedlings: *panaṭuḥ kam ṭaṇkakeda*, *purage reḍko odjana*. (3) the trees uprooted; the seedlings taken out; the bone dislocated: *ne darudo cimtaṇaṇ panaṭuḥ*? When was this tree uprooted? *neado okoca panaṭuḥ*? Who has taken out these seedlings? *iniṇ ḍurido cimtaṇaṇ panaṭuḥ*? When was it that he dislocated his hip?

IV. adv., with the afxs. *leka, oge, tan, tange*, modifying *hoṇo, rika*, so as to uproot trees: *holado (daruko) paṭubgeee rikakeda* (or *hoṇokeda*); *holalo hoṇo daruko paṭubgeee rikakeda*, yesterday the wind blew so as to uproot the trees.

2^o fig., in displeasure or jest, trs., with d. or ind. o., syn. of *lū*, to ladle out rice for smb., to serve him a meal: *ocā nāre okoe paṭubamea tuiukoo aṇriko botoṇa*, brat, do not ask for rice to eat so early in the morning. Who will give it thee? Even the jackals have not yet

paṭukaḍ

donned their loin cloth! mandile
paṭuḥdaromkīa (or *paṭuḥdaromḥia*),
 we served him a meal as soon as
 he arrived.

paṭub-en reflex. v., to ladle out rice
for oneself: *setare mod̐ cipi mandīi*
paṭubenjana.

paṭub-ḡ p. v., of rice, to be ladled out; of a person, to receive cooked rice: *setāre maṇḍi paṭubjana*; *maṇḍile paṭubjana*.

3^o fig., in scorn or jest, syn. of *sī*
or *calu*.

paṭukaḍ Nag. Has. syn. of *ṭoṭom-pora* Has., of a large, thick turban.

paṭura, paṭuṭura Nag. syn. of *paṭu*, but only as referring to cloth or paper: *liṣa piṭurakeate* gutiree *gunagudidijada*, having gathered his cloth into a ball, he goes, pressing it under his arm.

paṭuri, paṭūri I. sbst., a coil or coils of rope, cloth, etc., around smth. : *urihoṭora paṭūri* ocṭam.

II. trs., (1) to wrap or wind once or several times a rope, cloth, etc., around smth. : ne urī baēar *paṭurī-taipe* hoṭṭre, put a halter on this bullock's neck. (2) to coil itself once or several times around smth. : ne hoṛodo gaṛabina *paṭurīkīa*, a river snake coiled itself around this man ; nārī jākae *paṭurījada*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., last meaning: *biā hoṭṭoree paṭurītana*; *ne nārī jākare rakāṭam, miḍṭarege paṭurītana*.

paṭuri-n rfx. v., (1) to wrap or wind a rope or cloth around oneself: *bōre lijao paṭuriṇjana*. (2) of a snake, to coil itself around smth.;

pa ũ d a

en kotore bia *paṭurinjana*; ne
ikirre bia ne sirma bar hoṛe *paṭu-
rinjana*, the snake in this river pool
twice this year caught a man in its
coils.

pa-p-atuŕi repr. v., to entangle each other in a coil: *jilina bašara baran tundure mero-nkina tollena, tačom-dokia papaŕiŕijana*, two goats were tied each at an end of the same long rope, they got both entangled.

paṭuriḷ-ḡ p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. : ararābaṣār sūrirə *paṭuriḷ-ḡ* ; urīhoṭṭre baṣār *paṭuriḷakana* ; ne urī hoṭṭre baṣātee *paṭuriḷakana* ; indibotor (hoṣote) *paṭuriḷjan* sirma baba kūḷ hobaoako menea ; ḡaṣa paromtunre biatē *paṭuriḷena*. (2) to become coiled around smth. : nārī jākare *paṭuriḷjana*.

pan-aturi vrb. n., the number of people who get caught in the coils of a snake : *panaturi* paturikedkoa netaren garabia, mod pĩtrege api horokoa ji senqjana, the river snake of this place caught so many people in its coils that three died in the same week.

pau Nag. var. of *papu*, syn. of *hebe*.

pāu-bagel Nag. var. of *pūbagel*, first meaning.

pañd, pañdu Has. vars. of *phañd*.

paūda adverbial aff. to *dal*, *en*, *koṛam*, *koṭṭe*, *ruṛuṛu*, with the meaning of, to a notable extent, but not completely : *hoṛṭe dālpauḍa-akana*, the *hoṛṭe* pulse is half threshed ; *rōṛo jilu koṭṭepauḍakeate* utulere lebege jomoa, dried meat if battered to some extent, is ten-

der when stewed. When the first member of the cpd. is otherwise expressed in the sentence, it may be dropped from the cpd. : holam *paū-dataŋ* hoŋ tisiŋ dalūndutam. It is dropped also in sentences like : alom laudea, *paūdatam*, gapa cabaeme.

paūdari Has. **phaūdari** Nag. (A. P. *farjādārī*, criminal court) I. sbst., (1) a law case in the first instance, in entrd. to *dewani*, an appeal : *paūdariree* hartinajana. (2) (Sad.) the act of a group of people forcibly and openly reaping the rice sown by another, connoting that they claim a right on the field : ne loŋore iroŋipili *paūdari* hobalena. II. trs., of a group of people, (1) to thrash smb. : *paūdarikiŋako*. (2) to reap rice as described : aiŋa babako *paūdarikedu*. (3) when clear from the context, to subject smb. to such a reaping : aiŋena herla, baba jaromjanciko *paūdarikiŋa*. (4) fig., to do smth. : ne kami gapabu *paūdarīa*.

paūdari-n rflx. v., same meanings : Somako *paūdarinjana* ; iniŋ babako *paūdarinjana* ; aiŋena herla, baba jaromjanciko *paūdarinjana* ; ne kami gapabu *paūdarina*.

paūdari-q p. v., corresp. meanings.

paūdu var. of *phaūd*.

paūj, **paūju** vars. of *phaūj*.

pāuken Nag. var. of *pūken*, first meaning.

paūl, **paūr**, **paūru** sometimes used for the cpd. *bulpaūl*, *bulpaūr*, *bulpaūru* : *paūltem* kajila ci sutite ?

paūni (Sad.), **paūni-hon** sbst., one

of the lesser aborigines, as weavers, blacksmiths, etc. who live amongst the Mundas, Oraons and Kharias. They are not included in the term *rariko*.

pāu-pāu Nag. var. of *pūpū*, *pāpū*, first meaning.

paūr, **paūru** 1^o see under *paūl*. 2^o of fighting cocks, syn. of *cundiaō*. 3^o adverbial afx. in the cpds. *eraŋpaūr*, to get the better of smb. in a scolding ; *landapaūr*, to get the better of smb. in jesting. 4^o I. trs., to reduce to failure ; to render unable to finish a work : ne aŋi janaō sirmæ *paūrjŋina*, kalomdo diriŋa tirina orŋ rugudin dulea, ente ikotiŋa ? This embankment gives way every year, but next year I shall pile up stones and pour gravel, then it will be sure to stand ; daru haŋtego kiti *paūrukina*, because I went to work as a sawyer my crop was unsatisfactory ; baba irteŋ senkena miŋekoŋlekan badi *paūrukina* —Cilkate ? —Datōromge bedakina, I went to reap rice, I could not finish a very small field. —How was that ? —My sickle played me false (it was blunt or it got spoiled) ; irteŋ senkena, huŋlekan baba *paūrkina* ; baba irteŋ senkena, datōrom *paūrukina*, I went to reap rice, the state of my sickle did not enable me to finish the work.

II. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to meet with failure : apisirmataŋete senderabu (or senderarebu) *paūrtana* (or *paūruŋtana*), kalomdo pāgu sidare oal kaŋaōŋka. (2) syn. of *asadi*,

imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to give up what one has tried unsuccessfully : *banda tol pāṛrkeḍlea*, *api sirma samagele laganjana*.

pāṛru-n rflx. v., not to finish a work : *ne goṛa siṇrem pāṛrunredo landia mente okoe kae kajamea* ? Who will not call thee lazy, if thou do not finish to-day the ploughing of this high field ?

pāṛru-u p. v., (1) to be reduced to failure ; not to succeed : *daru haḍrena ṭakalaḥ, kiti* (or *kitirena, kititena*) *pāṛjana* ; *abu hature ne sir-mado māēte miḍbar dana* 'sobenkope namlātada, *pāṛruakanido ainge*, in our village you have all had a better crop than last year, only mine did not succeed ; *api sirmatāēte senderabu* (or *senderarebu*) *pāṛruṭtana*. (2) of a work, not to get finished : *ne goṛa siṇ pāṛṛjanredo*, *landia mente okoe kae kajamea* ? (3) syn. of *asadiḍ*, to be led by failure to give up an undertaking : *banda toltele pāṛrujana*.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, uge*, modifying *rika, rikan, rikaḡ, aḷakar*.

pāḍ-pēḍ, pāḍ-pōḍ, pōḍpōḍ (long nasals) frequentative jingles of *pōḍ*, the two first being used for the tooting of several motor horns, and the third of one only, I. sbst., the repeated tooting of one or several motor horns : *pāḍpēḍ aṭumṭana*.

II. adj, with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs., to toot the horns of motor cars : *moṭorkoko pāḍpēḍjada*.

VI. intrs., in the df. prst., of the horns of motor cars, to toot :

moṭorko pāḍpēḍtana (or *pāḍpēḍṭana*).

pāḍpēḍ-en rflx. v., same as the trs. : *moṭorkoko pāḍpēḍentana*.

pāḍpēḍ-ḡ p. v., of the horns of motor cars, to be tooted : *moṭorko pāḍpēḍtana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ḡge, tan, tanḡe* ; also *pēḍleka, pōḍleka* (of several), and *pēḍkenpēḍken, pōḍkenpōḍken* (of one), modifying *sari, rika, rikan, rikaḡ, aṭumṭ*.

pāē (1) enclitic, meaning, because one prefers it to the alternative (which is expressed by a clause in which the prd. means, to refuse) : *goḥjanae pāē ranu nū kaeṇtarjana*, he died because he preferred dying to taking his medicine ; *dal pāē sātiraḡada* (or *dale sātiraḡada pāē*) *iskulte kaṇṭana, he* gets thrashed because he does not go to school, but he prefers that to going. (2) Nag. (Sad. *pāē*) syn. of *honaṛ* in phrases denoting opposition.

pāē-pōē var. of *phāēphōē*.

pāērā, pāērā-soṭa Nag. (Sad. *paena*) syn. of *a'acidanda* Has.

pāērā Nag. syn. of *pāēt*.

pāēt, pāēte, pāt Has. Nag. (Sad. *phāet*) intrs., in the 'continuative prst., to start, or be on the point of starting, on a journey : *nādo kā baiṭoa, kupulṭena pāētea-kada*, impossible now, I am just starting (or going to start) to visit relatives.

pāēt-en rflx. v., same meaning : *kupulṭena pāētentana*, I am just going to start on a visit to relatives ;

mar, *pāštenpe*, jagardo tunduĵana, there is nothing more to be said; get ready for the journey and start; kupulotera *pāštenĵana*, I am starting on a visit.

pāšte-q p. v., imprsl., of the act of starting on a journey, to take place, or to be on the point of taking place: Raci (or Racite) *pāšteqtana*.

pāica (Sad. ; Or. *pāicā*) syn. of *kari* (like which it is constructed) in the meaning of a loan without interest, but *kari* is preferred for a loan of paddy, and *pāica* for a loan of money. A loan (of money or paddy) on interest is called *riři*. Of late people have begun to call *pāica*, fig., also such loans on interest as are considered far from onerous as the loans taken from co-operative banks.

pāica-udara, **pāica-udhar** (Sad. *pāica*, H. *udhar*, loan) syn. of *karikolod*, collective noun for loans without interest.

pāic var. of *pār*.

pāiři, pāiři-hora (Sad. *pāin*; Or. *pāiri*, channel, drain) I. sbst., the outlet of a bund or of a rice field: ne bandara *pāiři* sekejana, the outlet of this bund is too low. II. trs. or intrs., to fit with an outlet; to make an outlet: bandado kosatepe *pāiřiĵada*? kosatebu *pāiřiĵa*?

pāiři-n rflx. v., same meaning: bandado hakagepe *pāiřinjana*, you have made the outlet of the bund too high up.

pāiři-q p. v., (1) to be fitted with an outlet: banda kosate *pāiřioa*?

(2) imprsl., of an outlet, to be made: atri *pāiřioa*.

pāit, pāiti I. sbst., also *pāitimeređ*, a tube of sheet iron inserted between the handle and the head ring of a hunting axe. In the ring there is a groove wherein a gad (*tenekađ*) is driven wedging the axe-head to the handle; beneath the ring this gad is generally recurved so as to pass through the handle: ne kapira *pāitido* okoe baila? *pāitimeređ* kaita bagārađqtana.

II. trs., (1) to use a piece of sheet iron in making such a tube: ne tira *pāitime*. (2) to fit an axe with such a tube: ne kapido kacim *pāitiĵa*?

pāiti-n rflx. v., last meaning; enara-ātem *pāitintanreo* auri cim tearea? *pāiti-q* p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pāiři (Sad). **pāiři-botōlo** I. sbst., a quart bottle of green glass, in contrd. to *sisi*, a small bottle or phial; *botōlo*, any bottle, especially a half-pint bottle; and *enġa botōlo* a large glass jar. Both the *pāiři* and the *sisi* are also called *botōlohon*, *hon botōlo*: bar *pāiři* miđ *botōlo* hobaoa; miad *pāiři* ne sunum kă soaba.

II. trs., to blow glass making such a bottle: kăcedo cilkateko *botōloĵad* *pāiřiĵada*? misao kain lelakađkoa. *pāiři-q* p. v., corresp. meaning.

pāka long nasal (Sad. *pāk*; Or. *phāk*) syn. of *pānga*.

pāka-paturu (long nasal) Nag. var. of *pařkapaturu*.

pā-pō (long nasals) syn. of *pāpō*,

but connoting plurality.

pāṛā (first nasal long) Has. var. of *pahār* Nag.

pārkibājkitā Nag. (Sad.) the two dove snares, syn. of *putamjaromkitā* Has. the two eggs of a dove, a term used in the play at marbles. See under *gulinuṣ*. They use also the imprsl. p. v. *pārkiḃājjana*, *putamjaromjana*, this stage of the game has been reached.

pāru in jest, var. of *pandū*.

pāūti syn. of *idir* (not in the cpd. *moḃidir*).

pe affix and infix form of the prsl. prn. *ape*, 2nd, prs. pl., you. Constructed like *bu*.

pē, **pē** (with a vocal check) used by little children for *perē*, *perē*.

pē (with a vocal check) Ho, contraction of *perē*, *perē*.

peada (P. *piyāḃa*) I. sbst., (1) a peon, a court bailiff [who serves summonses, etc.; a man sent to claim money due, in entrd. to *darōān* a servant of the coolie depot, sent to find runaways : *peada* *hijuakana*. (2) also *peadukami*, *peadahuda*, the work or position of a peon : *eṭa nukuri kainā namkeḃci peadareṭa soabenjana*.

II. trs., (1) to make smb. a peon : *ne hoṛo babarcii taikena nāḃoko peadākia*. (2) to affect smb. with the sending of a peon : *amā monete sūd kam omeredole peadamea*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be a peon : *apute peadatana*.

peada-n rfx. v., (1) to accept the position of a peon : *peadanam oi kamā* ? (2) to do for once *peada's*

work : *jū, tisinaḃāri peadanme*.

peada-ḡ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pe-n-eada vrb. n., (1) the frequency with which a peon is sent to smb. : *peneadako peadākia, karcā omomtee lenjautarjana*. (2) the act of sending a peon : *misa peneadatege kae botonjana, oṛḡ misaibe*, he was not frightened by the first sending of the peon, send him once more.

IV. adv., also with the afxs. *ge, leka*, modifying *sen* to go as a peon : *gapa ape hatute peadaiṛa sena*.

peada-karca syn. of *talbana*, sbst., a compensation claimed from the one to whom a peon is sent.

*A peon is generally a bully who forces people to pay him more than his due. When sent to claim debts, he attaches hīmsēlf like a leech to the debtor living on the latter's rice and fowls until at least part of the money is paid up. Whosoever uses a peon in this manner is liable to prosecution.

peaj, **peaju** Has. *piāj*, *piaju* Nag. (P. *piyāz*; H. *peaj*, *peāj*) I. sbst., *Allium Cepa*, Linn.; *Liliaceae*—the Onion with pungent odour, a bulbous herb, with narrow fistular leaves and rather small flowers in dense umbels on a scape.

II. trs., to mix a relish with onions : *ne utu ciā kape peajukeda* ?

III. intrs., in a past ts., to have bought, or got a crop of, many or few onions, *isupe peajukeda ne sir-mado*.

peaj-ḡ, peaju-ḡ p. v., (1) prsl., of a relish to be mixed with onions :

peaj-aŕa

pea ngu

utu *peajuakana*. (2) imprsl., of an onion crop to be small or plentiful: isu *peajuakana* ne sirmado.

pe-n-eaj vrb. n., the great quantity of onions acquired: *peneajuko* *peajutada*, goŕa jargireo kãjãko jomeabara.

peaj-aŕa and vars., sbst., onion leaves when used as a potherb.

peaj-utu and vars., sbst., a relish of onions or onion leaves.

peali (II. *piyãla*) sbst., a drinking vessel, generally of metal and having the form of a tumbler.

peali (Sad. *pheli*) I. (1) abs. n., cunning in harming people: ne hoŕore *peali* purage menã. (2) sbst., the act of exerting one's cunning to harm people: nã *pealipe* lella ei? (3) fig., the maleficence of a witch or wizard: najomburiakoã *pealite* rög hatuãte kã senqana.

II. adj., (1) with *hoŕo*, a cunning cheat: nãdo *peali* hoŕo, sojeae mente alope bedana. Also used as adj. noun: miaŕ *peali* namkedlea, maraã noksãrele tojãna. (2) with *kaji* or *kami*, a cunning speech or action, intending to harm people: nekan *peali* kajikote kam bedadariaña; *peali* kami nãre purasa lelakana.

III. trs., (1) thus to harm people: ne hoŕo apisae *pealikedlea*. (2) to teach smb. this kind of cunning: soben honko aŕlekagee *pealikedkoa*.

IV. intrs., to exert harmful cunning: idurqe *pealitanaja*, alope biñãsia.

peali-n rflx. v., (1) same meaning; thus to try and harm people: alem *pealintana*, mendo idurq! Thou triest to harm us cunningly, but

m: be th u wilt not succeed. (2) to take this habit; to learn this kind of cunning: aŕãkaŕikoloŕ jamabara-jamabaratee *pea'anjana*.

pe-p-eali repr. v., to try and cheat each other cunningly: aŕãkaŕilekita *pepealikena*, aŕãkaŕige kabujana, nekado ng enana lelakana, he cheated the coolie-catcher who tried to cheat him, such a thing was never seen before.

peali-o p. v., (1) thus to be harmed or cheated: takalõbo ad aŕãkaŕikoa kajitee *pea'ijana*, Asãm kã senleka-gee taikena. (2) to become a cunning cheat: aputelekagee *pealijana*; kajirige menã: kulahoã kulage, tuiuhon tuiuge, he has become a cunning cheat like his father; the proverb says: the offspring of the tiger is a tiger, the offspring of a jackal is a jackal.

pe-n-eali vrb. n., (1) the amount of cunning: *penealiã* *pealikedkoa*, jetae kae mundikã. (2) the extent of cheating: *penealiã* *pealikia* kã senq hoŕo Asãme tebatada. (3) the act: nekan *peneali* ciulaõ kã lellena.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, modifying *kãñ*, *kami*, *rika*, *rikau*, *rikuq*, *hoŕoq*, *sérãq*.

peangu Has. syn. of *piritharangu* and, in poetry, *otepeangu*, sbst., Chrysanthellum indicum, D.C.; Compositae,—an annual glabrous herb with numerous procumbent stems a few inches long; twice pinatifid leaves; and small yellow rayed flowers. The leaves are eaten fasting, as a charm against spells. The leaves are bruised and rubbed

peca

on aching heads; their juice is sniffed against headache. A piece of root is inserted into the hollow of a tooth to kill the maggot (*riagud*) which is believed to live there and cause toothaches.

***peca**, **goḡ-peca**, **kokor-peca** Nag. syn. of *kokor*, *goḡkokor* Has. (Sk. *pecā*; Or. *pechā*) sbst., the Spotted Owlet *Athene brama*. Its call takes various forms: *pécepécepéce*, *peḏcepeḏce*, *peḏce*, *goḡgoḡgoḡ*, *gorgoḡgorgoḡgorgoḡ*, *kāiṭukāiṭukāiṭu*, *kecōrkecōrkecōr*. The Hindus like none of these calls; the Mundas do not like the call *goḡgoḡgoḡ* because they think it an omen of death. The *burupeca* Nag. *ruṇṇukokor* Has. is the Jungle Owlet, *Glauucidium radiatum*. Its call is interpreted by the Mundas as *kurrkurrkurrkū!* *kurrkū!*. The *diripeca* Nag. *dirinṇokor* Has. is the Scops Owl, *Scops giu*. Its call is *ūmp*. These three owlets are little bigger than a sparrow.

pecaṇa (Sad.) cfr. *pandil*, I. trs. caus., (1) to make wood, stone or bone, fly in chips: *māṇte samame*, *janem pecanṇajada*, chop the bones quietly, thou makest them fly in chips. (2) fig., to make people leave a place by supplanting them: *duraṇa reperele pecanṇakedkor*.

II. intrs., to fly in chips: *koṇamjaḍ diri pecanṇatana*, *parkanpepe togoa*; *majaḍ dipili daru purage pecanṇakena*. *pecanṇen* rflx. v., syn. of *pecanṇrikan*, to leave a place, submitting to supplantation: *ape gelbarhoṇoa*, *iral hoṇokolo duraṇa reperepe pecanṇenjana*, you are twelve and you have let yourselves be supplanted at the dance by a group of eight!

pečka

pecanṇa p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *majaredana daru pecanṇoa*; *dikuko hijujanci isu hituāto Mundako pecanṇajana*; *duraṇa repetanre Siṭiko darijana*, *Loadiko pecanṇajana*.

pe-n-ecanṇa vrb. n., the force with which chips are sent flying: *koṭejaḍ diri penecanṇa pecanṇajana*, *kote senṇajana kaina lelgōḍkeda*.

peceḡ, **pececeḡ**, **peceḡceḡ** (Sad.) the two last with long final *ḡ*, used by little children for *kaṭṭa* and *gum*.

pececeḡ, **peceḡceḡ** with long final *ḡ*, onomatope, I. sbst., the sound of winnowing: *gumakidḡeao ci kā?* *peceḡceḡ kā aṭumṇatana*.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. intrs., to make this sound: *pececeḡjadae*.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *goge*, modifying *sari*, *aṭumṇa*.

pečka (Sad.; H. *pacūkā*) I. sbst., (1) a syringe: *pečkate ḍako teruṇea*. (2) the liquid spirted with a syringe: *pečkateṇa ṭolena*, enamente liṇa arajana; *no liṇaṇa pečka sabunte capṭime*.

II. trs., (1) to make into a syringe: *pāguhulanamente ne seṭemaḍbu pečkaka*. (2) to spirt smth. with a syringe: *iniṇa luturre ranu pečkaame*. (3) to syringe, to cover or fill smth. with the liquid of a syringe: *potōkatanae*, *pečkaipe*; *lutur pečkaipe*; *iniṇa lutur pečkaka*. (4) to bespatter: *aina japare koṇga alom koṭeam pečkajṇina*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) imprsl., of a syringe, to spirt: *jōṛge pečkatana* (or *pečkaṇatana*) *ci kā?* (2) prsl., of blood, to spirt from a

wound : hudumalen diritea tôlea maëom *pecêkatana*.

pecêka-n rlx. v., (1) syn. of *pe-êkariban*, to let a syringe be used on one : lutur *pecêkanme*. (2) same as the trs. : saharre sidamando pâgure jâgeko *pecêkantan* taikena, nâdo Kristânko ađ Turükuko kako *pecêkakoa*, formerly in town at the *Holi*, they spirted red stuff on people indiscriminately, now they do no more spirt it on Christians and Mahomedans.

pe-p-ecêka (1) repr. v., to syringe each other : pâgure kûhko *pe-pecêkakana*. (2) sbst., the custom of syringing each other (on the *Holi* feast) : apere pâgu hulau *pepecêka* mena ci ?

pecêka-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pe-u-ecêka vrb. n., (1) the quantity spirted or the extent of syringing : miađ hořo pâguhulana *penecêkako* *pecêkakia*, gođa lija aracabajana. (2) the act of syringing : *penecêkape* huřiakia, *pecêkarûaipc*. (3) the liquid spirted : pâgura *penecêka* capikatejađreo kâ senqtana.

pecêka-ader trs., to squirt a fluid into smth. with a syringe.

pecêkaader-p p. v., corresp. meaning.

pecêka-urûa trs., to draw a fluid from smth. with a syringe.

pecêkaurûa-g p. v., corresp. meaning

pecer, *pecer-pecer* (Sad.) cfr. *pacarpecer*, I. adj., (1) with *lâđdul*, also adj. noun, (a) syn. of *peřekamci*, a frequent but scanty evacuation of soft matter, which, if not stopped, ends in dysentery. It is often

occasioned by eating hot *Bassia* flowers, by eating too much fruit of the *Ficus* *Gunia*, and, in somewhat delicate people, also by eating cakes of *Eleusine* *coracana*. (b) a kind of infantile diarrhoea, also with frequent but scanty loose stools : lolo madukam, kâre purâ âřř jomkere ađ sukiani hořoko kodelađko jomkere, *pecerpecer* namkoa, ađ honkodo đatatanreo namkoa. (2) with *hořo* or *hon*, a person or child with this ailment : oko *pecer* hořo neree ikeda ? II. trs., to cause this ailment : ne hořo lolo madukam *pecerkia*.

III. trs. or intrs., to evacuate as described : iđ *pecerpecerjada* ; ne hon barsia *pecerpecerkeda* (or *pecerpecerkena*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to suffer from such evacuations : lûi *pecerpecerjia*, *pecer-en* rlx. v., to cause oneself this ailment : nido âřřtee *pecerpecerenjana*.

pecer-g p. v., (1) to be thus evacuated : inia i *pecerpecerqtana*. (2) to get this ailment : âřřtecim *pecerakana* ?

IV. adv., *pecer* with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, *leka*, and *pecerpecer* with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pecerkenpecerken*, modifying *i*, *rika*, *rikaq*, *dulq*. *Pecerken* refers to a single stool.

N. B. In this ailment, as in the case of *higahagi*, divination is rarely resorted to.

pechařři Nag. (Sad.) var. of *picuri* Iias.

pecki Nag. (Sad.) var. of *piciki* Iias. Nag.

peŋce

peŋce 1^o syn. of *cirir*. 2^o I. sbst., the sound of spittle gushed out : *peŋceŋ aiumla*.

II. adj, with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs., to hit at a distance with spittle gushed out : *kaŋare alom peŋceŋna* ; *paŋi alom peŋceŋa*.

IV. trs or intrs., to gush out spittle to a distance : *beŋado alom peŋceŋ* ; *tamakui jomkeŋei paŋiree peŋceŋeda*. *peŋce-n* rflx. v., same meaning : *ceŋamente paŋirem peŋceŋjana* ?

peŋce-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. : *kaŋareŋa peŋceŋjana* ; *aŋiŋa kaŋa peŋceŋjana* ; *beŋa peŋceŋjana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *ken*, modifying *be*, *rika*, *aŋumq* : *jaromakan kaphijō lindre jara peŋceŋken uŋuŋaŋa*.

peŋce-baŋel trs., syn. of (1) *peŋceken i*. (2) *peŋceken be*.

peŋce-peŋce jingle of *peŋce* denoting frequency ; the form *paŋce-peŋce* denotes plurality. As adv. it may take also the afxs. *tan*, *tange* and the forms *peŋceleka*, *peŋceken-peŋceken*.

peŋce-peŋce onomatop., I. sbst., one of the calls of the spotted owlet (*peca*, *kokor*) : *kokor kain lelliŋ, peŋcepeŋce bāriŋa aiumla*. The form *paŋcepeŋce* connotes plurality of owlets.

II. adj, with *sari*, *ra*, same meaning.

III. intrs., of the spotted owlet, to call thus : *baŋidarure kokor peŋce-peŋcekedu* (or *peŋcepeŋcekena*).

peŋcepeŋce-n rflx. v., same meaning : *kokor peŋcepeŋcentana*.

peŋcepeŋce-q p. v., imprsl., of this call, to be uttered : *ceŋaŋate en*

peŋ-peŋ

darure peŋcepeŋceŋana, *kosaren kokor hijuakana* ?

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *peŋceleka* and *peŋceken-peŋceken*, modifying *ra*, *kakula*, *sari*, *rika*, *rikan*, *aŋumq*.

peder-peder Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *kondorokondoro*.

peder-peder, led-er-peder Nag. (Sad) syn., of *ketedketed* (of boiling water).

peŋken adv., corresp. to *paŋpeŋ* and referring to a single fall : *beŋa peŋkene uŋulu*.

peŋlai, peŋlai, peŋlana, peŋlana, peŋlai, peŋlana, peŋlai-peŋlai (Sad. *peŋlana*) I. adj., with *lija*, a badly, loosely woven cloth : *peŋlaŋ lijaŋe api takam omŋida* ! Also used as adj. noun : *ne peŋlaŋe ciŋan kirina-kela* ?

II. trs., to weave loosely : *en pēŋaŋe-doŋlija purage peŋlaŋkeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be a loosely woven cloth : *en pēŋaŋe lijaŋo purage peŋlaitana* (or *peŋlaŋgea*).

peŋlaŋ-n rflx. v., to weave loosely : *nidoŋe t-ŋaituntana ci* ? *lijaŋo janaŋ nekagee peŋlaŋna*.

peŋlaŋ-q p. v., to get loosely woven : *cirgalm*, *lija aloka peŋlaŋq*.

IV. adv., also with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *tena*, *bi*.

peŋ-peŋ (Sad. *peŋpeŋe*) I. adj., with *baba*, *guraŋlu*, etc., any kind of crop, undergrown, without reference to its colour, in entrld. to *peŋdepeŋde*, undergrown with an unhealthy look : *ne peŋpeŋ baba kaŋaŋtape*, *enreŋŋ tutudoa*, give this undergrown paddy

a superficial ploughing, then it will perhaps grow properly. Also used as adj. noun.

pedped-q p. v., of the same, to become undergrown : ne gorara gurūlale herla, *pedpedjina*, iro kale irkeda, on this high field we sowed Panicum miliare, it grew too little, we did not even reap it.

II. adv., also with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *karaq*, *rikaq*, *lelo*.

ped-ped 1^o onomatopoe, I. sbst., the hollow sound of a stomach distended by wind, when slapped : putiakanam ei? lāim tabīrintana, do *pedped* aiūnotana.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning : *pedped* sari aiūnotana.

III. trs., thus to make sound the stomach : lāi *pedpedjida*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of the stomach, thus to sound : lāim tabīrijada, do *pedpedtana* (or *pedpedqtana*).

pedped-en rlx. v., same as the trs. : lāi *pedpedentana* ; putiakanam cimae *pedpedentana*.

pedped-q p. v., of the stomach, thus to sound or be made to sound.

V. adv., also with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *tabiri* *sari*, *aiūnoq*.

2^o I. sbst., a feeling of flatulence : nidaina putilena, nido *pedped* senqjana, I had an indigestion last night now the feeling of flatulence has disappeared.

II. adj., with *lāi*, a flatulent abdomen : *pedped* lāire alom jomladia, enkate hāsua.

III. trs. caus., to cause flatulence : inia lāi golasaagati *pedpedkeda* ; golasaagate lāi *pedpedkeda*.

IV. intrs. (1) in the df. prst., of the abdomen, to be flatulent : tisirado aīia lāi *pedpedtana* (or *pedpedgea*).

(2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel flatulence : *pedpedjaīia* (or lāi *pedpedjaīia*), mandī kaīia.

pedped-en rlx. v., to cause flatulence in on-self : ne urido karoate lāi *pedpedenjana*, buluada anuīpe.

pedped-q p. v., to become, or be rendered, flatulent : urikodo karoateko *pedpedoa*.

V. adv., also with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *jom*, *putiq*, *rikaq*, *rikaq*.

pedte, *seta-pedte* I. sbst., the Dog-flea, Pulex canis. The Pulex irritans (flea of man) seems never to be found or, at least, to be very rare, in the country of the Mundas and they have never taken notice of the fleas of cats. Perhaps they know that it is one and the same kind of flea which is a parasite on both cats and dogs. At any rate they give the name of dog-flea to any kind of flea. They say that the flea of dogs is hatched and develops in the fresh straw of the watch-sheds on the threshing floors : n. guīare *pedteko* menakaia.

II. idmly., tis, of fleas, to gather on a dog : ne seta purageko *pedtelgta*, guīare alope bolorikaia.

pedte, *pedte-bagel*, *pedte-pedte* diminutives of *padta*, *padtabagel*, *padtpadta*, but only as referring to scourging.

pedq

pedq Nag. var. of *peŋq* Siripati, but it may be used also, of paddy only, in the intrs. df. prst. and in the p. v., in the meaning of *iarometŋ*, to begin to ripen.

pela (from *peali*?) parallel of *badi*, *daka*, in sacrificial formulas.

pelait, **pelaiŋi** vars. of *pileŋ*.

pelca Nag. (Sad.) adv., slightly, a little; occurs in the phrases: *pelca hende*, somewhat blackish, *pelca ara*, rosy, pinkish. It rarely modifies a prd.: *pelcagee sahkija*, he caught him, but not with a good hold.

pelca (Sad.) **kuŋi-pelca** ofr. *dinaŋ*, I. sbst., ringworm, Herpes miliaris, herpetic eruptions covering a round surface the size of a pice. As a remedy for this skin disease the Mundas apply the latex of the *kuŋi* shrub, *Croton oblongifolius*: *ama hoŋmore pelca taikena*, *kuŋisuraŋa sosoŋtem bugijana oi*?

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to have ringworm: *pelcatunae*, *kuŋisosoŋ lagaŋtaipe*.

pelca-gq p. v., to get ringworm: *pelcakanae*, he has ringworm.

pel-pel syn. of *pedlaŋ*. As adv., it may take also the afxs. *tan* and *tunge*.

penaŋ childish for *peŋaŋ*, *pēŋaŋ*.

pencorq, **pencorŋ** I. sbst., the art or act of throwing a spell back on the sender: *pencoroŋiŋ ituana*.

II. adj., (1) with *hora*, a path or road taking one or several sharp turns, retraced at acute angles, as a road on a ravined hill-side, in cntrd. to *kanar hora*, a way turning slowly: *suŋi horatebua*, *pencoro* horado cimin-

pencoro

bu otonabiura, let us take the cross-cut, the road meanders too much. (2) with *bān*, a spell falling back on the sender: *pencoro bānte calaŋkeni ŋogoa kure aŋa oŋare jāeŋe*.

III. trs., (1) to make a road with a sharp turn: *Ŧokadāte aŋarsado Cakarāhora hantānatako pencoroakada*. (2) to throw back a spell: *bāne pencoroŋa, calaŋkeniŋee ŋorūrajana*; *bānko pencoroŋaia, calaŋkenlekeŋee aŋakarjada*, they threw back the spell on him, he realizes having sent it (i.e., he is served quite right).

IV. trs. caus., to drive back, straight or at a sharp angle: *tera! kulaŋdo amsaŋera pencoroŋaia*, look out! I have driven back the hare in thy direction. (2) to send a man back directly: *ciŋi aukeniŋdo Gomke pencoroŋka*.

V. intrs., in the d.f. prst., of a road, to make a sharp turn or turns: *huŋia aŋarre hora pencoroŋana* (or *pencoroŋea*).

pencoro-n rflx. v., (1) to turn and go or come back, straight or at a sharp angle: *kulaŋ niraujaŋ taikena, huranadaromliŋciŋ pencoroŋjana*, the hare came running towards us we threw sticks at it and it ran back at a sharp angle. (2) to go or come back directly: *ciŋi aukeniŋ pencoroŋjana*.

pencoro-q, *pencoro-gq* p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. and the trs. caus.

VI. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, *ggge* modifying *hora*, *horaq*, *biur*, *biuren*, *biurq*, *rika*, *rikan*,

penda

rikaq.

penda (II. *pendā*, bottom) I. sbst., bottom, base, ground-floor, foot of a hill: ne poţomră *penda* ciminara cakara? umunkenaiă ikirră *penda* kăiə tobaŭa, I dived and did not reach the bottom of the pool; mundula baragila sarimareko tapiia, *pendadoko* durmusuia, they beat the concrete of the terraced roof on a bungalow with wooden mallets, and that of the ground-floor with an iron stamper; *burupendare* dă urunatana.

II. trs., to fit smth. with a bottom of a certain description: ne poţom maraŭgepe *pendakeda*.

penda-q p. v., to be thus fitted.

pendelai, **pendelaŭ**, **pendel-pendel**, **pendlai**, **pendiaŭ** vars. of *pedlaŭ*, but as adv. *pendelpendel* may take also the afxs. *tan*, *taŭge*, or the form *pendel/leka*.

pendri var. of *pindəri*, syn. of *penda*.

penđe, **penđe-penđe** (same root as *paŭdu*, *pundi*), cfr. *pedped*, I. abs. n, (1) a pale, unhealthy colour of undergrown grain or pulse plants: alea apia gorara babare *pendependel* lelqtana. (2) fig., the tender greenness of seedlings.

II. adj., (1) of grain or pulse plants, undergrown and not very green: ne *pendependel* kodedo okoəŭ? Also used as adj. noun: ne *pendependedo* cia kape karaə-jada? (2) fig., with *gaci*, seedlings of a tender green colour: ne kan-tara *pendependegea*
penđe-q p. v., to become as de-

pengeđ

scribed: soroəšoroə loəonaro damed-rele horjeŭela, baba *pendependelena*, karačŭa huŭialeka bairuŭajana, we sowed rice at the approach of the rainy season in a field where there is always water, it grew badly, but was somewhat bettered by loosening the soil.

III. adv., *penđe* with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*; *pendependel* also with the afxs. *tan*, *tange*, modifying *haraq*, *rikaq*, *lelq*.

penđe-penđe (Sad.) in jest or displeasure, syn. of *paŭgela*, of the colour of the skin only.

penđo (Sad.) in jest or displeasure, syn. of *paŭgela*, of the colour of the skin only.

penđo syn. of *tuŭu*, to sting, used by children or in jest.

***penŭor** syn. of *ăŭŭaŭ*, *həeŭ*. These three words may also be used of a special way of shampooing the arms and legs, resorted to in fever or in great fatigue: the palm of the shampooing hand presses and glides around the limb instead of the thumbs moving along it.

pengeđ I. sbst., a short gleam, a flash of light: jŭđ dirikiŭa nubare kopotŭelere *pengeđ* leloa, if two pieces of flint be struck against each other in the dark, a spark of light will be seen.

II. adj., with *jul*, same meaning: *pengeđ* jul lellena.

III. trs., (1) to cause the production of a short gleam or of a flash: jŭđ dirikiŭe *pengeđkeda*. (2) to light a match: mar, diasalaŭ *pengeđlem*.

peŋged-en rlx. v., of a fire-fly, to emit a short gleam: *ipiripina nidae peŋgedena*.

peŋged-q p. v., (1) to be caused to emit a short gleam: *jid dirikina peŋgedlena*; *hicir peŋgedlena*. (2) of a match, to be lighted: *diasalai peŋgedoka*.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, ken, qge*, modifying *jul, rikaq, lelq*. *Peŋgedken* may take the copula *a* and be used as intrs. prd., past ts., to have emitted a short gleam or a flash: *diasalai peŋgedkenena*; *hicir peŋgedkenena*.

peŋged-peŋged frequentative jingle of *peŋged*, referring to successive short gleams of the same source of light: *enado curina peŋgedpeŋged ci laltinra*? That light appearing and disappearing, is it a will-of-the-wisp or a lantern? *soben ipilko birinabirinātana tamarako peŋgedpeŋgedena*, all stars shine, some twinkle. It may be used intrsly., to emit successive short gleams: *sengel peŋgedpeŋgedtana*, the fire burns with small, fitful flames. As adv., it may take the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, and the forms *peŋgedleka, peŋgedkenpeŋgedken*. The plural jingle *peŋgedpeŋged* refers to several sources of light.

peŋgōd-peŋgōd used occasionally, syn. of *ōōdōōd*.

peŋgoro syn. of *pīzhī*.

peŋkaō (Sad. *penkack*; II. *phenkdena*, to throw away) syn. of *caluŋgaō*.

peŋagad, perŋagad, petŋagad
1^o i. adj., with *hasa, etc, piri,*

simān, a light, sandy, reddish kind of soil which yields hardly anything without much manure. It is different from *paŋgela hasa*. Places where this soil is prevalent are often qualified as *arqarq* (*arqara di, arqara sokora, etc*): *peŋgagil hasare begar saratel jetana kā hōbī*. Also used as adj. noun: *miaq peŋgagle sitana nimirdo*.

II. intrs., in the df. 1st., to consist of such soil: *apea simān purage peŋgagiltana* (or *peŋagadga*), there is much red soil within the boundaries of your village.

peŋgagil-q p. v., in the contin. prst., same meaning: *apea simān purado peŋgagilakana*.

III. adv., with the afx. *ange, ge, qge*, modifying *lelq*.

2^o fig., syn. of *peŋged*.

3^o fig., in jest or scorn, syn. of *paŋgela*, only as referring to the skin.

4^o fig., used by children to describe the redness of a macaque's bottom.

pepe-hesa *fiac* flames, syn. of *puŋkaljaru*.

pepesq-maq sbst., *Bambusa Tulda*, Roxb; Gramineae,—a bamboo 20-70' high, 2-4" diam., with internodes 1-2' long and walls $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. Cfr. *barlaŋga maq*.

pera-piri, perara-piri, parara-puru cfr. *piripiril*, I. sbst., the act of shedding tears, of weeping gently: *en hōra perapiri lelkedto bilkakedlea*, we were moved to pity on seeing his tears.

II. trs. caus., to make smb. shed tears: *eranteko perapirikia*; *inia meddako perapirikeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) to shed tears : meddāc *perapiritana* (or *perapirintana*, *perapiriqtana*). (2) of tears, to flow : inia meddā *perapiritana* (or *perapiriqtana*).

perapiri-n rlx. v., to shed tears : *huria eranteo perapirina* ; meddāc *perapirintana*.

perapiri-q p. v., (1) to be in tears or be made to weep. (2) of tears, to flow or be caused to flow.

IV. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *rikan*, *riktaq*, *lelq*, *meddā uruqo*. (2) with the afx. *qge*, modifying *erata*, *rika*.

pēr-bepār (Sad. *pher-bepār*) syn. of *pērpār* 1^o and 2^o.

perē Has. *perej* Nag. 1^o contrary of empty, I. adj. full : *perē* caṭure dā cenamentem duṭjada ?

II. trs., to fill ; to put in a recipient so as to fill it ; to fill or inflate : ne caṭu dā (or dāte) *perētam* ; hoṭo (or hoṭoto) *perētam* ; gōṭā *perētam*, fill up the pit that has been formed in the cowshed ; Asamāte ṭakae auleḍei uriko gōṭae *perētaḍ-koa*, having brought back money earned in Assam, he filled his cowshed with cattle ; caḍlido bargandārone ṭeḍako *perēea*, for two annas they fill this measure with rice, i.e., the market rate of rice is this measure full for two annas.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst. (a) to be in charge of filling the vessels : babarcido kae babarciakana dāc *perētana*. (b) to get full : en caṭu *perētana* (or *peregōtana*), orq bar cipilekage dā dulepe. (c) of a river,

to be, or get, in flood : tisiado gara *perētana* (or *peregōtana*, *peregea*) gapa senome. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn, to have a feeling of fullness : lāi kā *perējāṇā*, orqge maṇḍi omainape.

perē-n rlx. v., (1) to enter a place so as to fill it : ne orare ili nū hoṭoko *perējana*, people, come to drink beer, filled this house. (2) same as the trs. : enanātem *perētanreo* soben caṭukere dā aṭi n perēa !

pere-q, *pere-q* (H s. Nag.) *perej-q* Nag. p. v., (1) to get full or get filled. (2) to be put in a recipient so as to fill it. (3) of a river, to get in flood.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *dul*, *liṭari*, *gama*, *au*, *idi*, etc., : ṭuaki *perēge* aṭime.

2^o contrary of incomplete, I. trs., to complete a sum of money : orq miḍ ganda narajanre ṭakaina *perēea*, one anna more and I shall have a rupee ; ne keṭaṭa gonora aṭitaka (or aṭi ṭakate) ka ṭa *perējada*, gapaina omana, I pay thee to-day 3 Rs. less than the price of the buffalo, I shall give thee them to-morrow ; gel-ṭakate ne urī kaina omia, orq miḍ ṭaka *perēeme*, I will not give this bullock for 10 Rs., make it eleven.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to reach a full sum : miḍ gandate ṭaka kā *perētana* (or *peregōtana*), there is one anna less than a rupee ; urīṭa gonora miḍ ṭakate kā *perētana* (or *peregōtana*), thou givest (or I have) one rupee less than the price of this bullock.

perę-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: oŕo musia kaminalakŕe ʔakaina *peręna*, one day more working for daily wages and I shall have earned a whole rupee; *kerąa gonora api ʔaka kaina peręntana*, gapaina omama; ama kajilekado bar ʔaka kaina *peręntana*, ne urim omaĩĩ ci? I offer thee 2 Rs. less than thy price, wilt thou give me the bullock?

pere-ę etc., p. v., of a sum of money, to be complete.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ęge, tan, tange*, modifying *om, hal, leka*.

3^o I. trs., to fit tightly into, ltly., to fill the space into which one, or it, has to fit: ne hakedo (or ne hake undodo) ɖandom purage kae *peręjada*, ɖagare tusinepe, the handle is much too thin for this axe head, put the latter on another handle; ne sonodo kam peręea huriānoa kiriaeme, thou wilt not fill this piece of clothing (it will be too large for thee), buy one that is pretty small; ne hon berado mārĩtee *peręjaɖa*, little by little this boy grows so that his wrist fills his bracelet.

II. trs. caus., to make fit tightly into: hakere ɖandom kam *perękeda*; oko darji baikena? sonę kae *perękeɖmea*, what tailor has made thee a cloth too large for thee?

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., (a) to fit tightly into: ne ɖandom purage kã *perętana*, moɖoa namepe. (b) to get filled tightly with smth. that fits into: ne hake kã *perętana* (or *pereętana*), moɖo ɖandom namepe; ne sonę aĩĩa hoŕõmore kã

perętana (or *pereętana*). (2) im-prsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel loosely clad in a tailor-made cloth: ne sonę kã *perękĩĩa*.

perę-n rflx. v., (1) to make smth. fit tightly into: hake ɖandomdo kam *peręnjana*. (2) of the body or a limb, to fill tightly what is put on it: aĩĩa tido mārĩmārĩte ne berae *peręntana*.

pere-ę, etc., p. v., (1) to get filled tightly by smth. that fits into. (2) to be made to fit tightly into.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *auge, ge, ęge, tan, tange*, modifying *ɖandom, tusiĩ, rika, rikaq*.

4^o I. trs., to pay up a fine, without connotation of completeness: gopoękenra mōŕe ʔakae *perękeda*; najomre sabjanra dāręe *perękeda*, he defrayed the sacrifice needēd, when the cause of a spirit's harmfulness was traced to him; acũkateĩ tergoɖtaia, en meroma gonotia *peręapea*, when throwing the stone I did not intend to kill the goat, I shall compensate you (to the amount decided by a third party).

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of a fine, to be paid up: gopoęra kane-kane ne ʔolare ɖande (or ʔaka) *perętana* (or *pereętana*).

perę-n rflx. v., to pay up a fine: eperataraĩte kane *peręntana*.

pere-ę, etc., p. v., of a fine, to be paid up.

5^o syn. of *pura*, to give evidence, without connotation of completeness. Constructed as under 4^o.

6^o adverbial afx. to prds., in full, all over, so as to fill.

perę-arāgu trs., of water, to flow, filling the bed of a river lower and lower down, or filling one field or one pool after another.

peręarāgu-u p. v., corresp. meaning : ne maiaŋa date soben loëŋa *perę-arāgujona*.

perę-petoŋa cfr. *perenperen*, of children, (1) syn. of *keređbered*, irritability, pugnaciousness. (2) acting angrily and weeping at the same time. Constructed like *keređbered*.

peren-peren cfr. *perępetoŋa*, of children, to weep angrily or moping-ly and refuse to obey. Constructed like *keređbered*.

peręaged, petęged, jeręged, 1^o syn of *joroŋjoroŋ*, I. adj., with *jō*, *uli* etc., a yellow, red or scarlet fruit : *sinduriuli peręagedgea*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of fruit, to be or become yellow, red or scarlet : *sinduriuli peręagedtana* ; ne *uli peręagedtana*.

peręaged-g p. v., of fruit, to become yellow, red or scarlet.

III. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *lelę*, *jaromę*, *rikaę*, *taŋ* : *sinduriuli peręagedge taŋa*.

2^o fig., in jest, syn. of *paŋgela*.

3^o fig., in jest, syn. of *peŋgađ*.

4^o fig., used by children to describe the redness of a macaque's bottom.

perę-rakađ I. trs., of water, to raise the level of a bund, well, spring, etc. : *bāri bandae peręrakahkeda*.

peręrakab-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

pererere poetical syn. of *pépé* :

Soben saři bugin, jetae aloje nōe (2).

Hambal kuŋuŋ, rabal kuŋuŋ rŋlere rededede sařia.

Tunturabā orolere *pererere* saři.

Soben saři bugin, jetae alope nōe (2).

Hasa dumaŋa māmāŋa, pital kartal cŋŋacāŋa (2).

Meřęd nagęra rŋlere rededede sařia.

Sob n saři bugin, jetae alope nōe (2).

All music is nice, do not say that any is bad. The *nagęra* drum which weighs on the shoulder and the *đaka* which is light, sound *rededede*, and when you blow through a *datura* flower, it sounds *pererere*. All music is nice, do not say the contrary. The earthen *dumaŋa* drum sounds *māmāŋa* and cymbals sound *cāŋcāŋa*; the iron *nagęra* sounds *rededede*. All music is nice, do not deny it.

peręed Ho. **peręed, peręed** subst., a trumpet used by Gasis. It is about 18 " long, has a brass mouthpiece, a tapering, straight wooden body bearing the note holes, and a bell made of a palmyra palm leaf.

peroai (Sad. *pherwai*, corresp. noun of agency) cfr. *pađkār* and *bāŋri*, constructed like *bepār*, but referring to the small trade of those who buy in one market what they carry to sell at another.

peręgađ var. of *peŋgađ*.

perpār (Sad. ; T. *wiyāparam*) cfr. *perbepār*, 1^o syn. of *pađkār*. 2^o syn. of *peroai*. 3^o I. trs., with *đanđi* as d. o., in weighing a commodity, to alternate the side in which one puts the weights : *đanđi perpāreme, pasangaakana*.

perpār-en rfix. v., same meaning :

dandi *pērpārenne*.

pērpār-q p. v. corresp. meaning : dandi *pērpārqa*.

II. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *tula, rika*.

per-per, peje-peje (Sad.) I. sbst., a sound, similar to that of tearing paper, produced by wind escaping in diarrhoea : *itan horodo kaia lellia, perper bāriia aūmla*.

II. adj., with *sari* same meaning. *perper-q* p. v., with *hozo, landi* or *sari* as sbj., to sound thus.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *sari, aūang, rikag, gasi*.

pertol cfr. *utul, utul*, I. sbst., the lower piece in a door case; the threshold : *perto'do n baikeda ci*?

II. trs., to use a piece of wood in making the bottom of a door case : *ne darubu pertolia*.

pertol-q p. v., corresp. meaning : *ne daru pertoloka*.

pertol sbst., *Combretum nanum*, Ham.; *Combretaceae*,—a virgate spreading undershrub, 1-2' high, with broad-ovate, very shortly acuminate leaves, opposite in 7 pairs or more, or the upper alternate; white flowers in racemes; and pink or red, 4-winged fruit. The root is used against fever.

peṛa Nag. syn. of *kupul* IIas.

peṛāē and derivatives. vars. of *pēṛāē* and derivatives.

perę (Sk. and T. *palam*) I. sbst., (1) strength : *nīa horōmore perę mena*. (2) power : *dōṛākoredo najomkoāte purage perę mena*, witch-finders have

much more power than witches. (3) authority : *enkan hukum ommonte perę kaia namakida*; *inī eruaṛa perę aiare banoa*. (4) ability : *enkan cij pacaōmente amre perę banoa*. (5) effort : *cekaṛtanam? tisiado calure amā perę miado kā lelōtana*. (6) a good hold or footing : *tegare perę kaia namkeda*.

Note the phrases : (1) *perę ated*, to do manual work for others and thus gain one's livelihood : *perę atedlerō kotare kā āsula*? (2) *perę (sbj) lō*, in such scornful sentences as : *en urī hargirimente amā perę lōtana ci*? Is thy strength burning, i.e., art thou losing thy strength, that thou canst not render other people the little service of driving off that bullock (which is grazing a crop)? *okore amā perę lōtana?* *neam duruātana*, what kind of work makes thee lose thy strength so that thou art unable to do this? i.e., canst thou not make some exertions? (3) *perę lōro*, to live in idleness on the work of others : *nā lom darijana, kamime, enaga apukina peręm lorotana, ena kā baioa*. (4) *perę re*, (a) to deprive smb. of his strength : *sūl isu perę rēkīna*, dysentery has much weakened me. (b) to wear one's parents' strength whilst being brought up : *nādo perępe rēcabakīna, apeage asāraētana*, you have lived on my exertions till I am worn out, now all hope rests on you only, you must work in your turn. (5) *perę sasāta*, to make one's strength cheap, i.e., to do useless work or to work for others without wages or for small wages :

bar gandamente siagibura kaina kamia, aminaa pere kā sasitajaina, I will not work a full day for two annas, I do not deem my strength so cheap. (6) *perē udub*, to take the law in one's own hands and resort to violence: *perē alom udub aia lelme*, *perē udub horoko purasiko dandea* kareko jelo. (7) *perē uka*, to be lazy: *perē ukulere cikate jom namoi*? (8) *perē urub*, to make an effort: *perē urubere ne kani nagebu cebica*, nekan legegorededoe kaia.

II. adj. (1) with *horo*, physically strong: *nido perē horoge*, *gelturui gaudi musiare sukutee senca*. (2) with *kaji*, a strong point in one's favour in a lawsuit: *perē kajido miado kaina leljada*, *rajinpe*, *kape rajiurelope jeloaji*.

III. trs. caus., to make strong; to make able to do smth.: *tol simkodo cauli kare kodeteko perēka*; *rumtanrebo boaga ei enka perēka*? Is it a spirit who gives such strength to those who are in a trance?

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., (a) to be strong, to be able: *eko jatiko pura perētana*? In what tribe have the people the greatest physical strength? (b) to get strong: *api canduifhasulena nimirdoe perētana* (or *perēgtana*) (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel strong: *laidulrate tisina kāperējaina*.

perē-n rlx. v. (1) to render oneself strong or able: *saēohkodo uritoate ei enkako perēna*? Is it by drinking cow's milk that Europeans become so strong? (2) to make

efforts, to work with a will: *perēme*, *kupi pīti kan cilujada*, exert thy strength, a woman would be better than thou doest.

perē-gg p.v., (1) to be rendered, or become, strong, powerful or able: *jilute purako perējoa ei lute*? (2) imprsl., of efforts, to be made; of strength, to be exerted: *manji kaina juma ena nente kāperēgtana*. V. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, modifying *horog*, *rikto*, and *kumi*, *rikan*, *calu*, etc.

perēan adj., with *horo*, strong, powerful, invested with great authority.

perē *perē-med* vars. of *perēged* and *perēgedmed*.

perē-dari jingle of *perē*, of strength only.

perēged, *perē* I. adj., with *med*, thick eyes; eyes bulging at least slightly.

perēged-g p.v., in the contin. prst., of the eyes, to bulge: *inia med perēgedakana*.

II. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *gge*, (1) modifying *medo*, *lelo*, *rikog*: *perēgedgee medakana*, *inia med perēgedange lelōtana* (or *rikakana*). (2) fig., in the sentence: *ne kode perēgedange jama-kana* (or *perēgedgira-kana*), this Eleusine Coracana millet has thick, well-filled seeds.

perēged-med, *perē-med* I. adj., with *horo*, a person with bulging eyes. Also used as adj. noun: *he perēgedmed*, *kotemtana*?

II. intrs., to go somewhere having bulging eyes: *Managirado okotee perēgedmedkeda*?

peře-peře

perēgedmed-en rfx. v., same meaning : baba irle aculja, do pititee *perēgedmedenjana*.

perēgedmed-q p v., to get, to be born with, bulging eyes : en hařama honkora miađni *perēgedmedjana*, miađniđoe hatimedjana (or unđu-medjana), bar hořoki pusimedjana, aputea jetae kae aukeda, of that man's children one has bulging eyes, another has small, deep-set eyes, two have pale eyes, none has eyes like those of their father.

III. a.lv., with the afx. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *lelq, rikap* : *perēgedmedangee lelqtana* (or rikaakana).

peře-peře same as *otqeperepeře*.

perēsna, peršana used of women as *pasūru* is used of men, but not as adj. nor as adj. noun.

peře-saraēla see under *saraēla*.

**periki, piřiki, perki, periki-bān*, etc., I. sbst., a spell cast by a witch or wizard, which gives a kind of heat stroke causing a person to sink down suddenly, utterly exhausted, the chest oppressed and the body generally covered with perspiration, especially after dancing or running, after strong exertions or on a journey. To prevent such a spell taking effect those who learn the sword dance turn once on their heels and then put a little earth on their forehead whilst pronouncing an incantation. Those who go to a fair or to an ordinary dance stick a *stirkadba* (flowering spikes of the *Archyanthes aspera*) in their chignon or on their ear or waist; but this is a charm against other

pesena

spells also : *piřikiřa* handunum munditada oi? Hō, ena bārigedo kā, pencorooina ituana ; *piřikibān* alokaina togo mente hořoko burukote piřikote senore sitirkadko bāca.

II. trs., to cause smb. thus to sink down : *tisina* Hasaburure barhořoko *piřikileđkiřa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to sink down : ne hature kanekaneko *piřikibāntana* (or *piřikibānqtana*), enamente purapura susunkaram borogea, ađ bandunu kā munditadido ne hature paikige alokaekka. *periki-q*, etc., p.v., thus to sink down or be caused to sink down : Soma susuntanee *piřikilenae* tāsandan-lena.

permořaq, permořoř Nag. [(Sad.) syn. of *gandemořaq*.

pēs, pēse (Sad. *pēs karek*; P. *psk*). (1) trs., to file (present) a document in court : *kagajina pēskeda*. (2) fig., to bring a case before the panchayat : ne kaji poncoro *pēseme*. (3) fig., in jest, to put a child to school : *iskulre honkoina pēstuhadkka*.

pēs-q p.v., corresp. meanings.

pēsā Nag. var. of *peso* Has. Nag.

pesena, pesena-pesena (Sad.) syn. of *hejel, hejelhejel*, in the 2nd and 3rd meanings of this word; but under *hejel* this 3rd meaning is unduly restricted to water oozing out slowly on a declivity : the term applies also to the water oozing out in low fields when it is insufficient for sowing in mud, and to the water in a well where the supply gets renewed slowly.

pesę-pesę

pesę-pesę var. of *pasępasę*.

peskar (Sad.; P. *pesk kār*) sbst., the official who lays petitions and other documents before the magistrate. Constructed like *hakim*.

peso Has. Nag. **pesaū** Nag. (Sad. *pevo* : T. *pīsam*, testicle ; P. *pehāb*, urine) syn. of *bijura*. In some parts of Nag. *peso* is used also in the meaning of to be salted enough : ne utu kā *pesoakana* (or ne uture buluā kā *sabakana*, Nag. ; uture buluā kā *usurakana*, Has.).

petęaged var. of *peręaged*.

petę petę (Sad. *pet-pede*, *pet-peche* ; T. *pera*, to procreate) ; I. adj., used of thick-sown plants or crowded weeds, crowded skin eruptions, and of numerous young of a small animal, except fish, in entrđ. to *putuputu* useł of a crowd of men or animals large or small, all, or nearly all, in motion ; and *puām-puām*, *geongeon* used of a shoal of small fry : ne *petępetę* gurūludo pedped a tap-. Also used as adj. noun : *petępetęko* kuđlamte garigiritam, scrape off with thy hoe all this dense growth of small weeds.

II. trs., (1) to sow thickly plants or a field : gurūludo neka okoe *petępetękeda* ? gurūluī herkena, apia gorae *petępetękeda*. (2) to give birth to a crowd of young : ne unđuren ora honkoe *petępetętađkoa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to grow thickly : *tasađ* *petępetętelana*.

petępetę-n rflx. v., in jest, of crowded weeds (personified), to cover a field : *tasađdo* goťa gorae *petępetętenjana*, kājābu heręđđaria.

petę

petępetę-q p.v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

IV. adv., with or without the afks. *anęę, ge, gęę, tan, tange*, modifying *her, omon, rika, lasađq, poq, lapuđq, pusūriq*.

petęnagađ var. of *peonagađ*.

peļa (Sad.) **peļa-karākom** sbst., a species of crabs, convex-backed, always pale coloured, and smaller than the *asarakarākom* which in its turn is smaller than the *diri-karākom* (called *ora* when full-grown). The *peļakarākom* is found mostly on high ground in the planting season ; it digs very small holes. People say : kae đāgoī, not because it does not pinch, but because it is not strong enough to hurt when pinching. The *diri-karākom* is much stronger and can cause great pain.

peļa-q p. v., of this species of crabs, to be procreated in a certain place : piđidisumrē kūbko *peļakarākomakana*.

peļārā Has. ofr. *damkom*, syn. of *osar* Has. Nag.

petę 1^o trs., (1) to break off a twig or small branch, etc., with one hand or with both hands joined, in entrđ. to *siđ*, to pinch off ; *gođ*, to pluck fruit or flowers without their stalks ; *hę*, to pluck leaves : rāpitale honko *peļękeda* ; gapalo lumamkobu *peļękoa*, to-morrow we shall detach the silk cocoons from their stalks ; bāko *peļęeme*, break off twigs with flowers. (2) sometimes, to break a loaf of bread in the middle : lade *peļękeda*.

petɛ

petɛ-n rflx. v., same meanings: ne gorarɔ rari janað honko *petɛna*.

petego p. v., corresp. meanings.

pe-n-ete vib. n, (1) the extent to which twigs are broken off: rariɔ *penetɛko* *petɛkeda*, gorarɔ atomatonte buɔa hãri sarakana, they have broken off so many branches of the pigeon-peas that, along the border of the field, only the stems are left. (2) the act: musia *penetɛte* lumamko kae cabakɛkɔa. (3) the thing broken off: nea okoeɔ *penetɛ*? Who has broken this off.

2^o trs., (1) of a man, to twist his foot or leg so as to get a sprain, especially by stepping into a hole. A twist of the foot which makes the sole face inwards is expressed by *petɛ* as well as by *patedɛ*. (2) of a bullock, to twist a leg and sprain a knee by putting a foot into a hole; to twist the neck with danger of breaking it, when laying itself down or falling under the yoke. Further constructed like *patedɛ*. N. B. In certain contexts, *kata petɛ*, *holɔ petɛ*, may mean to break one's leg, one's neck.

3^o trs., (1) to make the joints of the fingers crack. Teli women generally do this in their anger when they quarrel: eperantane tiliburiako tiko (or gandako) *peteeɔ*. (2) with ind. o., the same, in smb.'s face: midɛunagea kajila, cimin eraɔ-keɛmeleka tɛm *petɛaɛɛɛtana*?

petɛ-n rflx. v., same meaning: en tiliburiado ti enaɔɔtɛe *petɛntana*, purage kisi namakɛia,

petɛ

petɛ-gɔ p. v., corresp. meaning: ne tiliburiɔa tido eperana etɛjaloge *petɛburaɔa*.

petɛ I. adj., (1) with *dana*, *kode*, *jua*, empty paddy or Eleusine grains, in entr. to *colo* (*benɛ*, *gɔɔɔlu*); *cipil* (*raura*, *hore*, *riri*, *iriri*); *lana* (*hore*) and *soko* (*rari*, *jiri*): *petɛ* *danɔ* *atu te girioa*. (2) with *baba*, paddy from which the empty grains have not been removed: *petɛ* *babam* *kiriatada*. The adj. noun *petɛto* is used (a) of half full grains: *petɛko* *berlere* *bɛge omonoa*. (b) fig., of daughters: *ciminɔa* *honkotam* *manakoa*? *Janadoko* *apihoroa*, *petɛ* (or *petɛnɛ*) *miadɛa*, how many children hast thou? I have three sons and a daughter.

II. trs. caus., 'to cause grains to grow empty: ne *sirna* *gorababa* *caɛako* *petɛkeda*, *mãdo* *hoɛo*, this year it is the green bugs that have caused empty grains in the upland paddy, last year it was the weather.

III. intrs., (1) to obtain a certain quantity of empty grains in the winnowing: musia *dãurirege* *ci* *naminape* *petɛkeda*? Did you get all these empty grains from the paddy threshed in one day? (What is threshed in the morning is always winnowed during the day). (2) in the df. prst., of paddy, to have a certain amount of empty grains: ne *baba* *purage* *petɛtana* (or *petɛgea*).

petɛ-n rflx. v., in jest, of paddy personified, to get empty grains: ne *babado* *cekate* *naminape* *petɛnjana*?

petɛ-agu

evɛakodo purɔ kako namlɔ.

petɛ-gɔ p. v., of paddy or Eleusine, to grow, or be caused to grow, empty grains: babado caɛakote aɔ gele-taure tikiindipilira date *petɛgoa*.

petɛ-agu, petɛ-au trs., to break off twigs or small branches and bring them: hatana patɔra *petɛ-auime* meromkomente.

petɛagu-u p. v., corresp. meaning.

petɛ-capud, petɛ-cɪpɪd collective noun, syn. of *petɛ dana*, empty paddy grains. See under *capul*.

peted efr. *berberɔ* and *keredbered*, I. sbst., the habit of taking amiss things said without guile, and of thus starting quarrels: ne hoɔore *peted* menɔ.

II. adj., (1) with *sɛrɔ*, this kind of touchiness: amtare puratedo *peted* sɛrɔ menɔ. (2) with *horo*, a person with this habit: ne hature *peted* hoɔoko apihoɔoa. Also used as adj. noun: nilekan *peted* jetac kam namia. (3) with *jagar, kaji*, the angry words spoken by one who has taken smth. amiss: *peted* kajite pancɛt bagɔraɔjana. Also used as adj. noun: *peted* alom urunaɛa.

III. trs., (1) to take amiss smb.'s guileless words: bugileka kapajitan kapajitanteo *petedkedlea* (or *kajii petedkedlea, kajii petedkela*). (2) fig., with *rɔ* as d. o., of a child, to be naughty and thus cause the punishment and the crying that will follow: ne hondo rɔ *petedtana*, alom hijua metaitanreoe otoatangea.

IV. intrs., to take smth. amiss: ene! nɔdom *petedtana*, alɛɔ jagarge

petɛ-kuca

aloma.

peted-en rflx. v., meanings of the trs.: enka alom *petedena*, jɛɛjɔ dandɔ-bosatamge; ne hon rɔe *petedentana*.

peted-p p. v., corresp. meanings: kaji (or *kajile*) *petedjana*; Madi-raɛte holale *petedjana*; lelepo nɔdo rɔ *petedotana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ɔnge, ge, oge*, modifying *kaji, rika, sɛrɔ*.

pe-n-eted vrb. n., (1) the extent to which smth. is taken amiss: *pene-tede* *petedkedlea*, alɛɔ kukurura (i.e., kuramre) kɔ sɔɔbjana, he took so much amiss that we could not put up with it. (2) the act: misa-barsa *peneteddole* sɔtialja, mendoe kanekanekeɔlea, enamentele tupiaɔ-barakja; enkan *peneted* oɔɔdo eiulaɔ aloka hobaɔ.

petɛ-hula trs., to break a stick into two pieces by bending it with a hand on each side: sɔta alom *petɛ-hulɛa*.

petɛhula-gɔ p. v., corresp. meaning.

petɛkamci (Sk. *pet*, belly; H. *petokhɔ*, diarrhoea) sbst, syn. of *pecer lɔɔɔɔl*.

petɛ-kuca 1^o I. trs, to cramp a liv. bg. into a recipient where it can neither stir nor move: Gondo miad sim sabkɛi buguliree *petɛkucakja*.

II. intrs, in the df. prst., to fall into a pit and be caught and compressed between the sides: ne huaɔ-re purasa uriko *petɛkucutana*.

petɛkuca-n rflx. v., same meaning, jumping or falling: miad uritale huaɔree *petɛkucanjana*, goɔta sɔnjo

kale cirgalkjæc goḡuterjuna.

petelkuca-ḡ p. v., to get compressed into a narrow space on purpose or by accident: Gondoa bugulire miad sim *petelkucaakana*; miad uri huanaree *petelkucalena*.

2^o fig., I. sbst., an onerous and galling undertaking written and signed, as a bond to submit to specified forced labour, the bond imposed in court to keep the peace: Angāraji Sarkār bluññāri paṭi hoḡoko taramara *petelkucaālee* ocḡkaḡkoa, the English Government has delivered the Mundas living under landlords of many bonds to forced labour (by committing them).

II. trs. caus., to trick smb. into signing, or force him to sign such a bond: nīdo isu peali dikuge, cirgalpe kāree *petelkucapca*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to sign such a bond: dondo Munda ad peali diku menako hature nāoko *petelkucatana*, even now they sign such bonds in villages where the Mundas are stupid and the Hindus cunning.

petelkucu-n rflx. v., to sign such a bond: dondotepe *petelkucantana*, sêṛa hoḡokoāte bujañpe.

petelkuca ḡ p. v., to be tricked into signing, or forced to sign, such a bond: Rakhal paēmās dipili isu hoḡoko *petelkucaiana*.

petel, petel-petel cfr. *bedelbedel, tepelhesa*. N. B. In the past ts. and in the adv. *petelken*, the simple form denotes a single movement. 1^o (Sad) syn. of *tepeltepel*, I. sbst., a slow wagging of the ears or tail of

cattle, horses, goats, etc.: luturra *petelpetel* lelto mundijana, en merom jidḡea.

II. trs., of cows, etc., to turn the ears forwards and backwards; to swing the tail slowly: rokoko hamente uriḡo caḡlomko *petelpetelea*. *petel-en* rflx. v., same meaning: en baṭiakan keṛa kae goḡakana lelīpe, luture *petelpetelentana*.

petel-ḡ p. v., corresp. meaning: caḡlom *petelpetelḡtana*.

III. adv., *petel* with the afxs. *ange, ge, ḡge, ken, leka*; and *petel-petel* with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ḡge, tan, tange*, also *petel-kenpetelken*, modifying *rika, rikan, cḡḡla*.

2^o I. sbst., in men, the contractions of the hands before death; of animals, syn. of *padapada*, the kicking before death; the flapping of the tail of dying fishes: *petelpetel* lelto mundijana ne meroma jī senḡtana.

II. trs., with *tī* or *kata* as d. o., or intrs., to contract the hands or kick before dying: ne sim kaṭae *petelpeteljaṭa*, kae jīdoḡ; haiṇa tabaḡa, kae *petelkeda*; ṭerte goḡṭanko kako *petelea*.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., same meaning: *petelpetellanae*. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meaning: nāḡe *petelpeteljaia*. *petel-en* rflx. v., same meaning: sobenige goḡṭanreko *petelpetelena*. *petel-ḡ* p. v., (1) same meaning: *petelpetelḡtanae*. (2) meaning corresp. to the trs.: iniḡ tī *petelpetelḡtana*.

IV. adv. as above.

pe'e-pe'e (1) intensive of both meanings of *petelpetel*, denoting a fast motion as the wagging of a dog's tail (also called *leo'eo*) or the vigorous shaking of its ears when bitten by mosquitoes. (2) syn. of *ruku*, *ko'a*, the vigorous shaking of a dog's body, v. g., after a ducking. (3) diminutive of *pata-pata*, which is used of fowls shaking their body after wallowing in the dust, while *petepe'e* is used of chickens. (4) intensive of *gurturi*, denoting a fast turning of the feather in the ear. (5) var. of *tepetepe*, to shake about a fire-brand, looking for smth. on the ground. (6) var. of *perper*. (7) var. of *po'opofo*. (8) fig., syn. of *gatagam*, *jaruru*.

pete-pe'e occurs in the Asur legend, in the sentence: *pati pete-petete'koa*, the Asurs have little rice, Itly., they have a measure of rice or, on account of the parallelism with *mima' miumiute'koa*, they have each a measure of rice, *pati* standing for the distributive *pati-pati*.

pete-sia sbst., *Ixora parviflora*, Vahl. ; Rubiaceae,—the Torch-tree, a small ever-green tree with coriaceous, oblong, sub-sessile leaves and scented white flowers in compact panicles.

peto,per Has. Siripati, Ho, *pedo* Nag. of unripe fruit. Constructed like *jarom*. N. B. As sbst. it is used in the Siripati and in Singbhum (1) instead of *bili*, testicles.

(2) instead of *jarom* Has. to denote an egg, but only in the epds. *simpeto biapeto*, etc., except when the meaning is clear from the context. As intrs. prd., instead of *jarom* Has., it means to lay an egg: *ma'no bariae petobadu*; *ro-kage petoakana*. See the note under *bilikaq*.

pê,ipê (long ê), **pêd-pêd** (long ê) and **pê-pê** onomatopoes of the sound of the trumpet called *perê-rêl*, and of the buzzing of mosquitoes (*sikêrê*), wasps (*tumbuli*), solitary bees (*repêdêl*) and carpenter bees (*bhâôra*). *Pê* is used in jest only, instead of *pêpê*, which denotes the ordinary, full protracted sound. *Pêl* denotes a momentary sound and *pêlpêl*, a repeated momentary sound. Constructed like *ro'ro'ro* and *kurududu*.

pêc,pêc long nasal (H. *penc*, *pêc*)
1^o I. sbst., a screw: *pêc kasa'eme*, drive in the screw.

II. trs., (1) to make into a screw; to tap a screw: *sacateko p'êceca ci kalte*? Do they make screws in a mould or with a machine? *Keo-rare miad baræ menaia, jân mered-gee p'êceca*. (2) syn. of *pêcemaraô*, to screw smth. on: *ne kabäja duare p'êcetam*, screw these hinges to the door.

pêc-o, p'êce-o p. v., corresp. meaning.

2^o I. sbst., practice acquired in wrestling: *ne ho'oro p'êcee namakada, opotare kam dariaia*.

II. adj., with *ho'oro*, a practised, trained wrestler: *nîdo p'êc ho'orge*,

opotare kam daŕiaia.

III. trs., in wrestling, to fight smb. with the practice one has acquired : puragedo kae perçakana mendo opotaree *pêçkoa*.

pe-p-êc repr. v., thus to wrestle both : opotare pâloanko *pepêcea*.

pêc-ø p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs. : *pêcejanaia*, kâre nilø ci opota kaina daŕia ;

IV. adv., (1) with the afx. *ange*, modifying *opota*. (2) with the afx. *te*, modifying *daŕi*.

3^o I. sbst., cunning, craftiness : ne kajire *pêc* mena, ðondo horokomentedo niralge atâkaratana, there is cunning in these words, though they seem nice to stupid people ; inia monre *pêc* kûh mena, he is very cunning ; *pêce-tee* pereakanao bedadariakogea, he is full of cunning, he will be able to cheat them.

II. adj., (1) with *horo*, a cunning person : nilekan *pêc* horoko orðo kaina lelkeðkoa. (2) with *kaji*, a cunning speech : nea soben *pêce* kajikogo, mundikedaina, aiao éa burure mara ðakenige, all these are crafty words, I see through them, I too am clever, (i.e., I am not a fool).

III. trs., cunningly to persuade smb. to do smth : *pêceliaia*, kaealen kami sukutee rikakeda.

pêc-ø p.v., corresp. meaning.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *te*, modifying *kaji*, *rika*.

4^o I. sbst., distress, trouble : aña salhaleka kapeajana, nâdo apere *pêc* boloakana (or *pêcepe* namakada, *pêcerepe* tçakana).

II. trs., to inflict trouble upon smb. : daroga hijulena, isui *pêcekeçlea*.

pêc-ø p.v., to get into trouble : daroga hijulena, gotahatukole *pêcejana*.

pêc-marað, *pêce-marað* long nasal, also *pêce* (or *pêc*) *marað*, (1) syn. of the 2nd trs. meaning of *pêc* 1^o, with corresp. p.v. (2) syn. of *pêc* 3^o and 4^o in all constructions.

pêce-pêce, *pêc-pêc* in jest, syn. of *pêc* 4^o.

pêð and *pêð-pêð* long nasals. See under *pê*.

pê-pê see under *pê*.

pêrâê, *perâê* (Sad. *pârî*) sbst., an aboriginal weaver, in entr. to *tanti*, a Hindu weaver and *jolha*, a Mahomedan weaver. Constructed like *baraç*. Note the saying : cokero caðlom, *pêrâere* kaçu, one has tried and failed. (The ltl. meaning is probably : when the frogs are tadpoles, i.e., during the heavy part of the rainy season the weaver can do whatever is done with a knife, but he cannot weave since he weaves always in the open).

Aboriginal weavers are found in Munda villages only here and there ; they are far from equalling the number of the aboriginal blacksmiths. Like the latter they have the same religious beliefs, witchcraft and superstitions as the Mundas in the midst of whom they live. They do, of course, not join in the public sacrifices of the village, they would not be allowed to do so. Nevertheless they observe the flower,

mage and cattle feasts. At the flower feast they sacrifice to their ancestors a fowl or as a substitute, a little green mango which they bring home imitating the cheep (*cih*) of a chicken along the way. The *mage* and *sōraë* they feast only in a banquet, except such as possess cattle and fields, who perform privately the sacrifices relating to agriculture. Their birth purification (*ca'i*) is similar to that of the Mundas, but in their marriage and burial ceremonies they show themselves half-hinduized. Moreover they never eat cow's flesh. They eat readily food prepared by the Mundas, but these do not touch theirs. The Mundas consider them and call them *doglas*, and think that all of them were formerly Mundas who lost their status in the tribe by marriage or other contamination with Hindu weavers or with the people outcasted for the same reason, or because they had sized yarn by means of rice-water. A Munda may indeed weave cloth without becoming an outcast, provided he uses any other stuff to size the yarn.

The *pêrâës* somehow have the name of being very stupid, especially in questions of agriculture, as appears from the term *pêrâëlonḍo* and from the following popular tales :

(1) Miad Hoṛohon aḍ pêrâë baba aḍ sanagakia sajalā. Saṅa dājanci Hoṛo menkeda : " Mar, kajīme ! bitarem aua ei cetan ? " Ente pêrâë menkeda : " Aiādo cetangeṇa aua " Entedo pêrâë nāṛīkoe namkeda aḍ

Hoṛo dāko. Ente pêrâë aṅaṅree menkeda : " Purigeṇa bēdajana ; auri ! baba jaromkōka, bitargeṇa aua ". Baba jaromjanci Hoṛohon menkeda : " Mar ! nesēkando bitarem aua ei cetan ? " pêrâë menkeda : " Nesēkando bitargeṇa aua, honder isuiṇa bēdajana ". Ente baba Hoṛo irkela, aḍ pêrâë urkeda, do jetana kae namkeda. A Munda cultivated rice and sweet-potatoes on a weaver's field under agreement that each would get half of the crop. When the tubers of the sweet-potatoes were formed the Munda said to the weaver : " What part will thou take, that which is underground or that which is above ? " The weaver answered : " I choose what is above ground. " So the weaver got the branches and the Munda the tubers. The weaver said to himself : " I have been nicely done this time ; but wait a bit ! When the rice is ripe I will choose the underground part ! " When the rice got ripe and the Munda asked him : " What wilt thou take this time, the part under the ground or the part above ? " he answered : " This time I take the underground part, last time I was greatly disappointed. " Then the Munda reaped the rice and the weaver followed digging ; of course he found nothing.

(2) Miad pêrâë karāribabae herlā. Jaromjanci lele senkena, anado hendege jaromkana. Ente inḍi bicār-keda : " Soben jaṇa jomcabakēḍte babare rokoko dubakana, niku nā-doina atargoḡkoa ". Tobedoe atar-

keda, soben baba lôjana ad puruko hupinlekac halanakeda orô idikedci kupitanjî metaitana : "Alana baba-do rokoko jomebakeda, sobenina atargoşkedkoa, ne ! inku jarom hupinlekaina auakada." Entekin jomlekalâ : kûb sibilkedkina ad orô hâlanatekinajana. A weaver had sown *karârî* (black-seeded) rice. When it was ripe he went to look at it and lo ! it had become black in ripening. He thought that flies after eating the grains were now sitting on the ears and he decided to burn them alive. He put fire to the field ; all the grains were scorched and picking up a few of the grains that had swollen and burst in the fire, he took them home and told his wife : "Flies have eaten all our rice, but I put fire to the field and burnt them all. Here, take, I have brought some of their eggs." Then they tasted them to see whether they were eatable and finding them very good they went to pick up more.

(3) Musina miad pêrâê gaji akirinamente sengdipili pûihora japare miad darure dobôdobôjad tetenagae lelnamkia ad aagree menkeda : "Ne tetenagado cenamentee dobôdobôinatana ? Japakoten kulilia." Japanjancii metaitana : "He tetenaga, aia cim dobôdobôtana ?" Ente tetenaga orô dobôdobokeda. Pêrâê menkeda : "Gaji cim namtana ?" Tetenaga dobôdobokeda. Pêrâê menkeda : "Aia jom cim monejada ?" Tetenaga dobôdobokeda, pêrâêdp : "Gajiom aia orô

aia cim jomina ?" mentee kajila. Tetenaga orôgee dobôdobokeda. Tobedo orô cena ? Pêrâê boro namkia ad soben gajiiko huratutakadeci nirjana. Orô kupi metaitana : "Cia ! namin idanarem rûratana ? gajiiko horarege ei akirinajana ?" Pêrâê menjada : "Amdana cenam menjada ! goşjan horoin rûraakana, enage lugin !" Kupi metaitana : "Cilkate ?" Pêrâê metaitana : "Horare miad tetenagina namlia anidoe dobôdoboinatana. Senhoporkiten kulikja : "Aia cim dobôdobôtana ? Gaji cim namtana ? Aia cim jomina orô gajiio cim aia ?" Ne soben kajikorce dobôdobokedci soben gajiikoia huratutadeci aia jûna bancaşjana". Ne kaji aiumkedci kupi menkeda : "Bêskedam. Tetenaga jomkedmeredo okorena namma hona ? Ji tainre gajidom baişea". A weaver one day was taking little girl cloths to the market when on a wayside tree he saw a bloodsucker nodding and nodding. He said to himself : "Why does this bloodsucker nod at me ? Let me go closer and ask it". Coming near it he asked : "Is it at me thou noddest ?" The bloodsucker nodded again. The weaver asked : "Dost thou want one of these cloths ?" The bloodsucker nodded. The weaver said : "Dost thou intend devouring me ?" The bloodsucker nodded and the weaver said : "Dost thou not only want these cloths but also to devour me ?" The bloodsucker nodded still more. What happened then ? Well, the

weaver got frightened and throwing the cloths ran away. On his reaching home his wife asked him : "What? Already back? Were the cloths sold on the way?" The weaver said : "Let the cloths be! Happily, I escaped with my life!" His wife asked : "How is that?" and he answered : "On the way I saw a bloodsucker nodding at me. Approaching it I asked : "Is it at me thou noddest? Dost thou want a cloth? Dost thou intend devouring me? Dost thou not only want these cloths but also to devour me?" Seeing it nod at all these questions, I threw down the cloths and saved my life." Hearing this she said : "Thou hast done well. If the bloodsucker had devoured thee, wherever could I still have found thee? Never mind the cloths. Since thou art still alive thou canst make other ones."

pêrâê-baraêko coll. noun, syn. of *pañuiki*.

***pêrâê-baraê-nata** sbst., close acquaintanceship with people of other clans, tribes or castes, arising especially from social intercourse with neighbours. Out of friendliness some term of fancied relationship is always used in addressing such acquaintances : inĩlo aĩnã *pêrâê-baraê ajanata* menã, I call him grand-father (or grand-uncle) out of friendliness though he is not more my relation than if he were a weaver or blacksmith.

pêrâê-dondo I. sbst., ignorance of agricultural matters, in a cultiva-

tor or in one who pretends to know all about it : *pêrâê-dondo ei namjãd-mea?* tisiagapa herjetem monejãda! Art thou getting ignorant as regards cultivation? Thou speakest of making summer-sowings at this time of the year!

II. adj., with *horo*, a person thus ignorant : *pêrâê-dondo horo kiti-kena*, ne loõwãre miĩ-irmao kãe hoba-lã. Also used as adj. noun : *lelipo pêrâê-dondo*, tisiagapa guĩlulũ her-tana.

III. trs. to advise smb., showing such ignorance : *pêrâê-dondokẽtleac*, kalejãna.

pêrâê-dondo-n rlf. v., (1) to show in practice such ignorance : *ocãm pêrâê-dondontana*, damedre soroõ loõwã herjetem monejãda. (2) in the prst. ts. only, to give such advice : *ocã*, alem *pêrâê-dondontana*.

pêrâê-dondo-g p.v., (1) to be led astray by such ignorant advice : *janaõ neka kale herea*, inĩa kajĩtele *pêrâê-dondojana*. (2) to become, or grow up, thus ignorant : *nĩdoe pêrâê-dondojana* (or *pêrâê-dondogã*) ; *amã hondo neka hurĩwãte puradin saharre taĩtaĩtee* *pêrâê-dondooa*.

IV. adv., with or without the *afxs.* *ange ge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *kamĩ*, *rika*, *her*, *kaji*.

pêrâê-goali I. sbst., occurs in the adverbial phrase *pêrâê-goalĩ namanleka*, syn. of the adv. Probably the phrase was originally : *pêrâê goalĩ namanleka*, like a weaver who has smb. ploughing his fields (a weaver having reputedly no sense of tho

work a team can furnish without too much fatigue).

II. trs., to make people, on a given occasion, do too much heavy work without alternating it with lighter : enka alom *pêrâêgoalilea*. N. B. When one habitually treats thus his servants, the phrase *tîlîurîieka kamirika* is used.

pêrâêgoalî-n rflx. v., thus to work oneself : *pêrâêgoalîn* alomâ, isu din menâ, gapagedo kam herea.

pêrâêgoalî-q p.v., to be made to work thus : *tisinadole pêrâêgoalîlena*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *kumi*, *rika*, *rikan*, *kamirika*, *acu*. With *rikan* it may, according to circumstances, have either the rflx. or the trs. meaning.

pêrâê-katu-hai sbst., a species of fish, said to live in rivers with sandy bed, to be about 7" long and very thin, and to have a curved back.

pêrâê-taran I. adj., (1) with *horo*, a man with tender shoulders not yet or no more accustomed to the chafing of the carrying pole. Also used as adj. noun : *miađ pêrâêtaranlo* darulîa gôkena, kanekane dôcalanæ menea, I and a man unaccustomed to the work, we carried a piece of timber on our shoulders, again and again he said : "Let us put it down (and rest)." (2) with *urî*, *kepa*, a bullock or buffalo not yet or no more accustomed to the yoke.

II. trs. caus., to let a man or cattle become thus unaccustomed : *ne urîdope pêrâêlarankîa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be, or

become, thus unaccustomed : *niku soben pêrâêtaranlaana*.

pêrâêtaran-en rflx. v., to let oneself become unaccustomed to the carrying pole : *gôdapi hooogee taikena*, *babareikamitee pêrâêtaranenjana*.

pêrâêtaran-q p.v., to become thus unaccustomed.

IV. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *aîakar*, *rikaq*. (2) with the afx. *oge*, modifying *rikaq*, *aragiri* : *ne urî pêrâêlaranogepe aragirikîa*.

pêrôad (Sad. *peroad karek*) cfr. *âîtaô*, *pentor*, I. trs., (1) to twist smth. (v.g., a screw or a gimlet) by a turning motion in, into or out of a hole or vessel, or so as to make a hole, hence also syn. of *gunturi* : *pêc pêrôadlam*, drive in (or take out) the screw ; *aîatunagire carîko pêrôadea* ; *ne carîro lasa hupîagem pêrôadkeda*, thou hast twisted out the split bamboo stick from the bamboo case with little birdlime sticking to it ; *unduren kokorhonko sute kako tebagoredo*, *atacarîte pêrôadltope*, if thou canst not reach with the hand the young owlets in the hole of the tree, pull them out by twisting a limed stick ; *aleq arido dorabîa cimade pêrôadlla*, a *Bungarus fasciatus* snake must have, with its tail, bored a hole in the embankment of our rice field ; *iniq luturre simîl pêrôadleme* ; *simîlte lutur pêrôadime* ; twist a feather in his ear ; *simîlte iquađ pêrôadime*, take out the earwax (considered a liv. bg.) by twisting a feather in the ear. (2) fig., to twist smb.'s ear :

pêrôaq-ader

phaël

lutur *pêrôadime* ; iniã lutur *pêrôadime*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to stick to smth. that is twisted and, at the same time, pulled out : purã sunumakana, enamente lasa kã *pêrôaqũtana*, (or *pêrôadotana*), the birdlime is mixed with too much oil, it does not come out on the bamboo sticks. *pêrôad-en* rflx. v., (1) of the Bungarus fasciatus snake, to bore a hole with its tail (as the Mundas believe) : apĩ byumente derabia *pêrôadenoãko* menea. (2) syn. of *gunturĩn* : simĩlte lutur *pêrôadenme*. *pêrôad-q* p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pêrôaq-ader trs., to twist smth. into, by a turning motion.

pêrôaqader-en rflx. v., to twist oneself into, by a turning motion.

pêrôaqader-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

pêrôaq-urũtã trs., to twist smth. out with a turning motion ; to take smth. out sticking to what is twisted out.

pêrôaqarurũ-en rflx. v., to twist oneself out with a turning motion.

pêrôaqarurũ-q p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

phadarsĩã, *paĩarsĩã* syn. of *lali*.

phadeĩ, *phadiĩ* Nag. (Sad) *padil* Has. I. sbst., contrary of *setekoĩte*, ample room in a house to sit comfortably : ne orãre *padil* banoa.

II. adj., (1) with *orã*, a house with such room : ili nũko *padil* orãreko duĩka, orã kã *padilredo* racarekoka, racaodana orãge, let those who drink beer sit in the house if there is room, if there is no room let

them sit in the courtyard, since the courtyard too is counted as the house. (2) with *piĩri*, syn. of *paël* *iri*, open ground.

III. trs., (1) to range things in a house so as to make ample room in it : orã *padilepe*, sobensa eĩjkope dõbaratada. (2) syn. of *paël*, to clear the ground of shrubs : ne piĩri juĩjuludge taĩkena, mamatele *padil-keda*.

IV. trs. caus., to let smb. get ample room : paragepe rumjuluĩĩã, *padiliĩãpe* ; orãĩm hisaõkeredo racam *padillea*, if thou put thy house a little aside, thou wilt let us have a roomy courtyard.

V. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., of a house, to be as described : inkuã orã *padillana* (or *padilgea*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to judge that, if built in a certain place, a house will not be cramped : netãre orã baido kã *padiljãĩĩã*.

phadiĩ-en rflx. v., same as the trs. : mãmangeceale *setekoĩelena*, nãdo orãlo *padilenjãĩã*.

phadiĩ-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus. : orãtale *padilakana* ; orãle *padilakana*.

V. adv., with or without the 'afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *aĩãkar*, *rika*.

phadu sbst., a species of aquatic bird, a little larger than a sparrow, not identified.

phaẽda, *phaẽdari* Nag. *paĩda*, *paĩdari* Has. (II. *phaeda*) syn. of *napha*.

phaël Nag. (II. *phaelna*) var. of *paël* Has. Nag.

phačlað Nag. (II. *phaelāna*) syn. of *pasrað*.

Phagua sbst., a man's proper name, meaning: born in the month of *phagūn*.

phagua, **phagua-bođe**, **phagua-ma** and **phagua-saagar** Nag. vars. of *pāgu*, *pāguili*, *pāgum*, *pāgusendera* Has.

phagunā! sbst., a dance of Hindus with sticks, in the month of *phagūn*. It has been adopted by some Nag. Mundas, and some corresponding Mundari songs have been composed.

phagūn-candū Nag. var. of *pāgu-candū* Has.

Phaguni sbst., a woman's proper name, meaning: born in the month of *phagūn*.

phajaīt, **phajet**, **phajiat**, **phajit** Nag. (Sad.) **pajet**, **pajait**, **pajit** Has. syn. of *andoro*. N. B. As adv., with or without the prefix *be* and (or) the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, it is used in the meaning of: very.

phaki, **phaki-marað**, **paki**, **paki-marað** (Sad.; II. *phāk mārṇā*, to throw into the mouth) I. sbst., (1) the habit of deceiving people knowingly by bad advice: ne hoꝛo *paki* puragea; nekan *paki* okorem itula? (2) the harm consequent on wilful bad advice: mara *pakirele* tɔlena. II. adj., (1) with *hoꝛo*, a person with this habit. Also used as adj. noun. (2) with *kaji*, wilful bad advice. Also used as adj. noun.

III. trs., thus to try or deceive: en peali hoꝛo *pakikede*ko.

IV. intrs. (1) to give wilful bad

advice: idurɔe *pakitanajā*. (2) in the df. prst., thus to be deceived: kanekanepe *pakitana* (or *pakiɔtana*), enkan pealikoa salhaleka oꝛoðo alepea.

phaki-n rflx. v., to give wilful bad advice: alem *pakintana*, kam daɔia-lea, thou givest bad advice, thou wilt not deceive us.

paki-q p. v., thus to be advised; to receive such advice.

phakir (A. *fakir*) sbst., a fakir, a Hindu ascetic or begging monk; also used by the Mundas instead of *jugi*, a Hindu hermit living in the jungles.

phalna Nag. (II.) and derivatives, vars. of *palna* and derivatives.

phaltu Nag. (II.) var. of *paltn*.

phanda Nag. (II.) var. of *panda* Has.

phandað Nag. **pandað** Has. (II. *phandnā*; Sad. *phandek*) cfr. *tundiað*, I. sbst., the fastening described below: en *pandað* raritam.

II. trs., to tie the shaft of the plough, levelling plank, clod crusher or cart, to the yoke; to put the horses to. *Načul*, *bagi* and *goāɔ* may also stand as d. o.

phandað-n rflx. v., of bullocks, to let themselves be yoked; of a horse, to let itself be put to: ne sadom *bagi* kae *phandaðntana*.

phandað-q p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

pha-n-andað vrb. n., (1) the tightness of the fastening: *panandaðe* (or *pandaðe*) *pandaðkeda*, rararuar *kair*, *daritana*. (2) the act: *panandað* kam *taukakeda*. (3) the fastening:

pharak

panandaō raṛatam.

pharak, **pharka** Nag. (II.) vars. of *parāka*.

pharci var. of *parci*.

pharia Nag. (II.) syn. of *teta* Has. Nag.

pharijaō Nag. (1) syn. of the verb *teta*. (2) var. of *pariaō*.

pharmaō, **pharmās**, **pharmase**, **pharmasi** Nag. **parmaō**, etc. Has. syn. of *kkanjaō*.

pharpharaō Nag. var. of *parpar* Has.

pharsi (Sad. *pharsī*; II. *pharsī*; T. *parasu*) sbst., the hunting or battle axe represented on Pl. IV, fig. 1. The iron wedge, near its lower spiral end, may be tied with silk cocoon strip, as in this fig., or it may be fixed with iron rings, as in the *kupi* (preceding fig.).

phasaō Nag. **pasaō** Has. (II. *phāsna*) used only fig., I. sbst., entanglement, implication: *pāpra pasaōāle* uruṇaṇme; en daragradaṇa-grikiṇare *pasaō mena*; gopoṣṭankiṇa hardyte *pasaōe* namana; rīṭṭa *pasaōāle* uruṇaṇaṇa daru hadiṇa senq-tana.

II. trs., to ensnare, entangle or implicate smb.: *pīṭ senqia monela mendo ilizeko* • *pasaōkiṇa*; aiado *kā togonj honaṇa*, mendo *hosōro goāko pasaōtaṇa*.

III. trs. caus., to cause to get entangled: *pāpre edkan gatiko pasaōkiṇa*.

IV. intr., in the df. prst., to get entangled or ensnared: *Kalikatare edkan kuṛiko menakoṇa*, *isu hoṛoko*

phāḥ-phōḥ

pasaōtana (or *pasaōṛtana*).

phasaō-n rslx. v., to entangle oneself; to let oneself be ensnared.

phasaō-q p. v., to get entangled, ensnared or implicated.

pha-n-asaō vrb., n., the extent to which one is entangled, ensnared, or implicated: *iliredo panasaōko pasaōjana setaēte aiuhjaked jetanaṇa kaka kamiana*.

• **phase**, **phasi** Nag. **pase**, **pasi** Has.

1° also *phāsi* Nag. syn. of *hakagoṛ*.

2° to strangle with a cloth or rope or in a net. Constructed like *hakagoṛ* but not used as a noun.

3° syn. of *bale*.

4° fig., syn. of *phasaō*.

phaūd Nag. **paūd**, **paūdu** Has. (A.

fauj; Or. *phaud*) (1) syn. of *phauj*.

(2) fig., syn. of *gadāl*.

phaūdari Nag. var. of *paūdari* Has.

phaūj Nag. **paūj**, **paūju** Has. (A.

fauj; Or. *phaudar*) I. collective-

noun for soldiers: *sarkār paūjuho okoreko puragea*?

II. trs., to get, or enlist, soldiers: *ne sarkār puragee paūjtaḥka*.

phaūj-q, *paūju-v* p. v., corresp. meaning: *ne disunre purageko paūjuakana*, there are many soldiers in this country.

phāḥ-phōḥ, **pāḥ-pōḥ** frequentative of *phōḥ*, *pōḥ*, syn. of *khāḥkhōḥ*, onomatopoe of the whizzing (1) of arrows shot with a bow. (2) of spears, arrows, sticks thrown straight as if shot, in entrd. to *harrhurr*, the whizzing of stones or sticks thrown sideways. *Khāḥkhōḥ* is often preferred in the first meaning and *phāḥ-phōḥ* in the 2nd. Constructed like

phāk

harrhurr. Also used in the meaning of *khâṣṣkhôṣ* without connotation of sound.

phāk, phôk, phāka Nag. (II.) syn. of *pāṇga*. (2) syn. of *poraka*.

phetaga-maēna (Sad. *phengha maena*) sbst., a bird of the jungles, not identified, probably of the myna kind. The cock is said to have a black head, a grey belly and a pied tail. The hen is said to be uniformly grey.

phidīraṁ, phidraṁ, miḍ-phidīraṁ, miḍ-phidraṁ, also without *h*, in scorn, adv., a wee little bit, utterly little, less than *iticoḷe* which is already less than *miḍicoḷe*. Same constructions as *iticoḷe*, like which it is used only of quantity, not of size, time or degree.

phi-gīri Has. (Sad. *phī karek*) in jest or scorn, trs., (1) to deny having a debt to the person who stands as d. o.: *môṛē ṭakae pāicalīṇa, asirupaṅkenaina*, sobene *phīgīrikīṇa*, he got a loan of 5 Rs. from me, I asked them back, he denied that he owed them to me. (2) to deny a debt: *môṛē taka pāīcae phīgīrikēda*.

phīgīri-g p. v., corresp. meaning: *pāīcaia* (or *ṭakaina*) *phīgīrijana*, *aīṇa ṭaka phīgīrijana*.

phika (H.) **pika** sbst., a home-made cigarette of a little tobacco rolled in a sal leaf or half a sal leaf.

phirkal (Sad.) **pirkal** cfr. *phirlī* and *phirphir*, in jest or scorn, 1° I. sbst., fig., pirouettes of a nautch girl: *dolabu khildīa phirkalbu lēlla*. II. trs., (1) of the wind, to flap

phirlī

clothes or paper: *pacīrire hakaakan kilendar hoṣo phirkaljadu*. (2) rarely, to spread and flap or shake a wet cloth in order to make it dry quicker: *lum lija misamisā rōromen-teko phirkalea*. (3) fig., of nautch-girls, to whirl their clothes in pirouetting: *susuntanre lija khildiko phirkalea*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to flap in the wind: *hoṣojadae, sobenkaḷ kamīj phirkaltana* (or *phirkalṭana*), there is a strong wind, the shirts of all flap. (In India shirts are worn as an outer garment).

phirkal-en rflx. v., (1) of the wind, personified, to flap clothes or paper: *ne hoṣodo lijakoe phirkalentana*. (2) fig., of nautch-girls, to whirl their clothes in pirouetting: *khildiko burureko* (or *'burure lijako*) *phir-ka'entan taikēna*.

phirkal-g p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

phirkaloge adv., modifying *hoṣo, rika*.

2° fig., syn. of *lārpār, malkaḍ*.

phirlī, pirlī (Sad. *phiril-phiril*) 1° syn. of *hoṣophirlī*, of the wind, to flap a cloth, paper, thatch, etc., so as to open it out or show what is underneath. Hence it covers also the first meaning of *phirkal*, even as referring to nautch-girls, but not as referring to a wet cloth. It is constructed like *phirkal*, except that it is not used as a noun.

2° syn. of *oṇphirlī*, trs., to send fire flying in sparks by blowing on it: *saṇḡel ontee phirlīkēda*.

phirlī-g, phirlī-gg p. v., corresp.

phir-phir

meaning : da dallere pasiroa, sena-geldo onlere *phirligoo*.

phirligge, *phirligge* adv., modifying on, *rika*.

phir-phir, pir-pir (Sad. *phiril-phiril*) I. trs., to make flutter in the wind : isäkulhonko gudiko *phirphir-jada*, the schoolboys make their paper kites flutter in the wind ; hoöore lija *phirphirlem*, rokage haë-adoa, make the cloth flutter in the wind, it will dry quickly.

II. intrs., to flutter in the wind : hoöoree nirbarajada, bedra bondol *phirphirtana* (or *phirphirtana*); nirbarajadre bedlonḍol *phirphir-kena*.

phirphir-o p. v., to be made to flutter in the wind ; to flutter in the wind : hoöote bedbondol *phirphir-o-tana*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ege*, *tan*, *tange*, also *phir-leka* and *phirkenphirken*, modifying *rika*, *ofaa*, *lelo*, *ekëla*, etc.; *phir-phir* sadom cetanree hijülena, he came on horseback with waving clothes.

phirken adv., (1) with a sudden motion that makes the clothes sway : *phirkene* biridjana ; aïumkedlloge *phirkene* senqjana. (2) of birds, syn. of *punken* : cêrê *phirkene* apir-jana.

phiriki, phirki vars. of *piriki*.

phis, phisi var. of *pis*.

phita, pita (A. *fitā* ; T. *pantam* ; Or.) I. sbst., tape, a ribbon.

II. trs., (1) to tie the hair with a ribbon : naca kae supide *phitaea*. (2) to tie a little girl's hair with a

phôê

ribbon : ne hon *phitataipe*, kae ituana.

phita-u rlx. v., to tie one's hair with a ribbon : *phitanam* cim naca-na ?

phita-o p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. : en hondo aragatee *phitaoka*, let the little girl's hair be tied with a red ribbon.

phi-u-ita vrb. n., the showiness of the ribbon that ties the hair : *phinitae* phitanjana, edelbi bātadlekæ lelq-tana.

piṭkuri Nag. (II.) **piṭkuri, piṭkuri** Has. sbst, alun : ealykatanre *piṭkurateko* hutumena

phoca (Sad.) **poca** Nag. syn. of *lofoh* Has. sbst., the Redstart, *Ruticilla rufiventris*. Its call is interpreted as *phoe-phoe* in Nag. and *podcopodeo* in Has.

phoc-phoc Nag. syn. of *podcopodeo* Has.

phoda and deriv., vars. of *poda* and deriv.

phokōca, phokōco Nag. (Sad. *phoka, phokcha* ; Or. *phokā, phokuā*) syn. of *luṭu* Has. a blister ; to blister.

phoksa Nag. (Sad.) cfr. *poksa* Has. syn. of *borkod*, lungs.

photao var. of *potao*.

phôê, pôê and **phôê-bagel, pôê-bagel** syn. of *khôê* and *khôêbagel*, but used also, like *sôr*, in the meaning of to shove or let glide downwards, on a slope, a long object, v.g., a piece of timber, the motion being in the direction of the axis, in cntd., to *koso*, to shove any object, or let it glide, down a slope. In this meaning *khôêbagel* and *khôê-*

ken arāgu, but not the other constructions of *khōš*, are also used, and so are the frequentatives *phāšphōš* and *khāškhōš*.

phucūpucia Nag. syn. of *lambaž-lumbuž*. As adj. with *hoṛo* and adj. noun, also *phucūku* and *phucūpucu*.

phudna, phudāna, pudna, pudūna (Sad.; Or.; H. *phundnā*) I. sbst., (1) a tassel made of dyed cotton, wool or silk: *pudūna rangaakan sutamte jumpageko baiia*. The tassels worn by Mundas, as described under *bāēkar*, are globular and without fringe, but when they see a fringed tassel they call it by the same name. (2) the tassel-like female flower of maize.

II. adj., with *bāēkar* or *jonra*, tasselled: *jonra pudūnagea, pudūna bāēkar kirinaitame*.

III. trs., to fit with a tassel or tassels: *bāēkarko pudūnatada*.

IV. intrs., of maize, to tassel: *jonra pudūnatana*.

phudna-2 p. v., (1) to get fitted with a tassel or tassels: *taramara bāēkar kā pudūnaakana*. (2) of maize, to tassel: *jonra pudūnaqtana*.

phudpudia-tasaq Nag. (Sad.) sbst., an annual tufted grass, 1' high, with cylindric spikes, 2" long; probably a form of *Panicum indicum*, Linn., var. *gracile*.

phuhi Kera. (H. *phūhī*; Sad. *phohī*) syn. of *pusupusu dā*.

phulaī, pulai; (Sad.; Or.) cfr. *cīcī, mamarana, ukara*, I. abs. n., vanity, vainglory; seeking after esteem; squeamishness in public about the kinds of food or work, in the hope

that this will increase the esteem of others: *latar disum hoṛokore pulai purage mena, urijilu jōjomkoā dā raṭi kakoā*; nire *phulaī purage mena, enamente ne lija, kaē sukuatana*.

II. adj., corresp. meanings: *phulaī jagar*, boasting; conceited talk; *phulaī lija*, a cloth used to show off; *phulaī kuṛiko honjuṭa kakoā*; nido kenteḍ *pulai hoṛo*, moḍ apukotatakoāte urijilui jōmhartada, *tisnagapae bejada*. Also used as adj. noun: he *pulai, aminara alom cīcina*.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be vain, vainglorious, etc.: *purage ne hoṛo pulaitana*. (2) imprsl., with inserted 'prsl. prn., to feel vain, vainglorious, etc.: *purage ci pulaijaḍma?*

phulaī-n rflx. v., to speak or act vainly, vaingloriously, conceitedly or with the squeamishness described: *enka alom phulaīna*.

phulaī-2 p. v., (1) to become vain, etc.: *en hoṛo kenteḍe pulaijana*. (2) to speak or act vainly, etc.: *gurumukhure bololan hoṛoko purageko phulaīna, eṭa hagakoā jomnū kakoā*.

phu-n-ulai vrb. n., the degree of vanity, vainglory etc.: *Sinahoṛokodo phunulaiko phulaīa, eṭa jatiko burakeḍ ḍarira dā raṭi begar arēte kakoā, enamente pēṛāēbaraēkoā ḍari judage taīna*, the Hos are so fastidious that when a person of another tribe has drawn water from their spring, they bale out all the water and clean the spring before again using its water, therefore there is always a separate

phuli

spring for the use of the weavers and blacksmiths and the like.

IV. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *kaji, rikan*.

pbuli (Sad.; Or.) **puli** adj., with *arki*, very strong country grog. Also used as adj. noun: *tala botolo phulutee* thaarragaujana, having drunk half a bottle of very strong grog, he could no more stand on his legs.

phulige adv., modifying *tearo, harado*, so as to resemble strong country grog: *ne ilido phulige* teara-kana.

phur, pur onomatope, 1^o I. sbst., the acts corresp. to the trs.

II. adj., with *sapi*, the noise produced by these acts. Also used as adj. noun: *sadomkoa phur* kacim aiamakada?

III. trs., (1) cfr. *hata, lolo, bo*, of people, to spit out smth., or to spit on smb., with a noise of the lips: *tamakurasiko begigina, tamakudo sabajanteko purgigina*; *tamakui purtqina* nubare. (2) cfr. *acy*, of horses, goats or sheep to expel smth. from the nose by sneezing; to sneeze on smb.: *mandatan mindi suluhi phurjada*; *tolakan minditaten* dubakan taikenae *phurtqina* (or 'suluhi *phurtqina*) (3) of a bear, to blow from its nose earth that has got into it whilst digging, v. g., a white-ants' nest: *harlu emah gotatanre mura durako bui phurea*. (4) of an angry bear, with d. o., to spit on people it attacks; with ind. o., to spit at such people without reaching them:

phur

burido aina medmuarre ulidae phurla, enara babata menagea, ranu kaina mundidapitana; *en horo hola bui phurkia*; *bui phuraitanlogca* nirjana.

phur-en rflx. v., (1) same meanings: *tamakui phurenjana* ci eekana? *mindiko phurentanre* kacim aium-akaakoa? *bui phurentanre* ciminana *saginrem* taikena? (2) also *phur-rikan*, to let oneself be subjected to such acts.

phur-q p. v., corresp. meanings.

phu-n-ur vrb. n., the extent or loudness of these acts: *miad candila burido phunure phurkina*, *gota medmuar ad kuramia lumcabalena*, *enqe kopaina menelekare mod hakebo soporrena omia ente enae hokataina*, a white-fronted (huge) bear covered me with so much spittle that I was wet all over the face and chest; at the very moment it was going to scratch me, I hit it on the mouth with the blunt of my axe; it stopped only then; *mindido phunure phurla*, *durumakan hon congirijana*, the sheep sneezed so loud that it awoke the sleeping child.

2^o fig., (Sad. *phurkutia admi*) cfr. *dorea, porpor*, I. adj., (1) with *kaji, jagar*, a news related with fanciful additions in order to astonish people or make them laugh: *nekan phur kajikote kaina bedaoa*. Also used as adj. noun: *inia phur* aium *hokape*. (2) with *horo*, a person addicted to thus fudging news: *nilekan phur horoko gota hature orodo banakoa*. Also

phur

used as adj. noun: nilekan *phur* orqdo kam namia, you will not find another humbug like him.

II. trs., thus to humbug people: hola betekane *phurkedlea*.

III. intrs., thus to humbug; thus to fudge news; to draw the long bow: idūrōm *phurtaulekai'q* aṭakar-jada, ena cilkate hobadaria? jan.ō nekagem *phurea*, enamente kako patiamēa; taramara kaji sategea, puratedoe *phurjada*, this is partly true, the greater part of it is humbug.

phur-en rflx. v., also *phurrikan*, to let oneself be thus humbugged.

phur-q p. v., (1) prsl, thus to be humbugged. (2) imprsl., of such humbug, to be related.

phu-n-ur vrb. n., the extent of such humbugging: *phunure* phurjaukoa, aūmtanko soben dubakaute birid kā anagaōjaukoa.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, modifying *jagar*, *uduḥ*, *rika*, *rikan*.

3^o fig., trs., to exceed others in the quantity of talk: sutigeae enamente moca kā uriaōjaia, mod cipi ili omlire sobene *phurbua*, he is sober and is shy of speaking, but give him a bowl of beer and he will talk more than any of us.

phur-en rflx. v., same meaning.

phur-q p. v., thus to be exceeded.

4^o fig., trs., to bully people in a discussion or scolding, refusing to admit and overruling their advice or their defense or excuse.

phur-en rflx. v., same meaning.

phur-q p. v., thus to be bullied:

phur-phur

midcokoḥlekan simtaeia terkaelja, enarageta *phurjana*, I killed unwittingly a small fowl of his with a stone, he scolded me, refusing to admit my excuse.

5^o fig., trs., to get the better of the panches or judge by cunning lies; to hoax people: taakagebu ituana, inj sajaḥlekae gunakeda, mendo puragee pancāla, abu bāiredoe *phurbua*, orq apihoroleka sêrā ad mocān poncoko namkekoati bu bicāria. *phur-en* rflx. v., also *phurrikan*, to let oneself be hoaxed thus.

phur-q p. v., thus to be hoaxed or got the better of: Parañ bicārie senkena, mendole *phurjana*.

N.B. *Phurlum* and *bctope* are used in the same fig. meanings.

phurhaō Nag. syn. of *oapiri'i*.

phur-lum, *pur-lum* trs., (1) to make wet as described under *phur*. (2) fig. meanings of *phur*.

phurlum-en rflx. v., (1) thus to let oneself be made wet. (2) fig. meanings of *phuren*.

phurlum-q p. v., corresp. to the trs.

phur-phur, **pur-pur** syn. of *phur*, in the fig. meanings only.

phur-phur, **pur-pur** (Sad.; H. *phur-phurānā*, *phaṣphaṣānā*, to shake) cfr. *puri*, I. sbst., the gushing out of boiling water from a covered vessel; the gushing up of water or dust into which red-hot iron is plunged; the gushing up of steam and ashes when water falls on fire; the spitting of fire from the breech of a defective gun: dārā *phurphur* kacim lēla-kada? N. B.—This term can be used to describe the eruption of a

phuslað

volcano to the Mundas.

II. adj., with *də, seŋgel, bardu*, the water, the steam and ashes, or the fire, thus gushing up or out : *phur-phur* dətee tɔlana ; *phurphur* hardute meḍmuāre lōlana. Also used as adj. noua : manḍi āṛṭan dipili *phur-phurte* tīrena tɔlana.

III. trs., of fire, to make water escape from under the lid ; of water boiling over, to make the fire throw forth steam and ashes : ladiakan *də seŋgel phurphurkeda*, ente jūlar, seŋgel *də phurphurkeda*.

IV. trs. caus., to let water boil over and escape from under the lid : caṭuraṭ dābīni oṭatam, alom *phur-phurea*.

V. intrs., of water in a closed vessel, to boil over ; of fire coming into contact with water, to throw forth steam and ashes ; of fire, to be spat from the breech of a gun : dābīni oṭatam, *də phurphurtana* ; parkanme, seŋgel *phurphurtana* ; toṭetanre bardu *phurphurkana*.

phurphur-en rfx. v., same meanings : leleme *də phurphurentana*.

phurphur-g p. v., same meanings : buruāte seŋgel *phurphurjana*, there has been an eruption of a volcano.

VI. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, oje, tan, tange*, modifying *rika, rikoq, lelq*.

phuslað, phusūlað, puslað, pusūlað (Sad. ; H. *phuslūnā*) ¹⁰ I. adj., 1) with *hoṛo*, a cajoler. (2) with *kaji*, cajolery, coaxing language. (3) with *sēṛā*, ability in cajoling : nīṭare *phuslað sēṛā kūh menā, kā ome hoṛoe omirikakoe*.

phuṭ-bōl

II. trs., to cajole, wheedle, coax, in-to doing smth. ; to obtain by coaxing : pāica kain ombaraeain menlā, mendo gel takan *phuslaðkīṭagea* ; takae *phuslaðkena*, mendo kae dāri-qiūa, he tried to wheedle money from me, but he did not succeed.

phuslað-n rfx. v., same meanings : inkuāte ilīi *phuslaontana*.

phuslað-g p. v., corr sp. meanings : sendēra kain monelā, mendo amā kajitē *phuslaðjana* ; pāica *phuslaðo phuslaðlena*, kain namdāri-jana.

phu-n-uslað vib n., the extent of success in cajoling : *phunuslaði phuslaðlā*, cimin takan darkarakana idiime menelḡ goṭa tālāc uṇuāqūa, I wheeled him so well that he handed me his purse, telling me to take whatever I needed.

²⁰ syn. of *burāð*, to entice, to coax away, especially to the tea plantations of Assam or Bhutan.

pbat, puṭa, phāṭu Nag. pāt, puṭa, pāṭu Has. (Sad. ; Or. ; H. *phāṭnā*, to be separated ; T. *poṭa*, to split) (1) syn. of *juda* in the meaning of separate, not in that of different. (2) syn. of *ganṇ*. (3) odd in number. (4) syn. of *gnpli* as referring to speech.

phuṭa-puṭa, puṭa-phuṭi jingle of *phuṭ* connoting plurality. As adv. it may take also the afxs. *tan* and *tange*.

phuṭ-bōl, phuṭu-bōl (from the Engl.) sbst., (1) a football. (2) the game of football : *phuṭbōlre* Bangaliko jōrea, podaredoko boroea ; *phuṭbōlko* inuatana.

phuṭṭa

phuṭṭa (Sad. ; Or.) syn. of *banjaḍ*, but as adj. and adj. noun it means only changed money.

phuṭṭiagge adv., modifying *banjaḍ*.

phuṭṭa-lana I. sbst., the game of football.

II. intrs., to play football : *phuṭṭi-nuṭṭanaḍo*.

phuṭṭu var. of *phuṭ*.

phuṭṭu-bōl var. of *phuṭbōl*.

pial, *piāḍ* (Sad. ; H. *piyānā*, to give to drink) I. sbst., (1) also *piāṭ puṣa*, drink-money : *gōnalare upun ṭakaina karcakeda, piāṭ iral ganḍa*, I spent 4 Rs. on the wages of the carriers and 8 annas on their drink-money. (2) also *piāṭ ili*, *piāṭ arki*, beer or grog bought in a shop and given as a gratuity.

II. trs., to give a drink as described, or drink-money : *iril ganḍaina piāṭ-pea*, I shall distribute amongst you 8 annas drink-money ; *iril ganḍaraina piutpea*, I shall buy grog or beer for 8 annas and distribute it amongst you ; *tisiṇḍo gōgōṭe puragele lagatana, piattaleṃ*, to-day the loads tire us very much, pay us a drink.

pi-piāḍ on'y, repr. v., to pay each other a drink : *sumdia piṭre napam-janeikina pipiāḍjana*.

piāṭ-p p. v., to receive a drink or drink-money ; of a drink, to be paid for smb. ; of drink-money, to be given.

piā-piā onomatopoe of the cries of half-grown chickens when they are caught. Constructed like *keṇkeṇ*, *keṇkeṇ*.

piāsa Has. (Sad. ; H. *piyā*, be-

pica

loved, *piyār*, love ; Sinh. *piya*, beloved) (1) syn. of *dulaṛ*, but as adj. it means only loving, and it is not used in the rflx. v. ; neither is it used of lawning dogs. (2) syn. of *ḍilkṛ*, but it is used sometimes in the rflx. v., in the meaning of to show mercy to smb. : Mongolko jeta hoṇore *piāsantan* kako lelakana.

• *pica* (Sad.) I. sbst., (1) the act of enquiring after or looking for : *Raciree taṭntana*, hature honkotae cilkatana, enarā *pica* banoa. (2) syn. of *siṇṇiḍ*, news, or a clue, about smb.'s whereabouts : *okoria ? en hoṇorā pica* kale namjada, where is that man ? We find no clue.

II. trs., (1) in the pret. or future ts., to try and find, to search for : *ne darḍāṇkodo Ṭsāmāte nirakanjiko picatana*, these peons of the coolie dépôt are after a runaway from the Assam tea plantations ; *ne meromdo hon kae picojgia*, this goat does not bother about its kid. In the past ts. the intrs. form *picakena* is used in this meaning : *aleā merom kumbāruken hoṇo apinālekale picakena*, kale namdarjana. (2) in the past ts., to have found, after enquiries : *pajomdo caṭṭiljaṇarele* (or *caṭṭiljaṇatele*) *picakja*, we found the witch by divination ; *aleā kanṭara godken kumbārule picakja*, alo mentege saḍ kaleṭana, samae gititana, we found out the one who stole our jack fruit from the tree, our conscience forbids us to catch him, he was driven by hunger (ltly., he goes to sleep on an empty stomach). (3) in any tense, merely to enquire after : *inḍo*

picā

isu edkan hoŋoge, honko purā dinatē kae *picajađkoa* (or *picakeđkoa*).

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be looked for; to be searched after: hoŋo goŋkeni tisiagapae *picatana* (or *picagtaua*).

picā-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: najom *pican* mentele sentana; kanŋara kumbūrukenile *piemjana*; honko purā dinatē kae *picantana* (or kae *picanjana*).

pi-pica repr. v., to search or enquire after each other: koŋi senqjana Asām, kuŋido Boŋān, kakia *pipicatana*.

picā-p p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: hoŋo goŋkeni *picagtana*; najom daenala, enamente kae *picatena*, eŋani sahlēna, mendo maran sokataredoe *picajungea*; honko kako *picagtana*.

pi-n-icā vrb. n., the amount of searching for, of finding out, or of enquiring after: meromko tae adcabalena, *pinicāe* picakeđkoa, mođ candure sobenko namruŋjina.

picā 1^o I. sbst., (1) syn. of *janum-picā*, nippers for extracting thorns: amŋare *picā* menāci? (2) in certain contexts, syn. of *jambura*, pincers for extracting nails.

II. trs., (1) to extract thorns with nippers or with the nails of the thumb and forefinger: janum *picame*; janum *picataime*, pull out his thorn. (2) to pull out nails with pincers: kanŋi jamburate *picame*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of a thorn or nail to come out when one tries to extract it: neate

pica-poco

janum kā *picatana* (or *picagotana*), eŋa *picā* omaitame.

picā-n rflx. v., to extract a thorn from one's flesh: mođ hiririhiri-jūna, kaŋara janum kaina lelnam-jadi, amge *picanne*, my eyes are dim, I do not find the thorn in thy foot, extract it thyself.

picā-gg p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: tite kā *picaggtanredo* janumpio asikeate en janum *picaggtaka*; ne kanŋi tite kā tuloa, jamburate *picagoa*.

pi-n-icā vrb. n., (1) the firmness of the hold in extracting a thorn or nail: *pinicā* pieme. saŋkate pceage alom pcece. (2) the art: *pinicā* kam saŋkajada: (3) the instrument used, nippers or pincers.

picatē instrumental noun, syn. of the sbst.

2^o fig., trs., of goats, to graze very short herbs. Cfr. *merompinicag*: herjeŋe baba miadmiad omonlena, meromko *picakēda*.

picā-gg p. v., corresp. meaning.

3^o fig., cfr. *siđ*, of people, to pluck very short herbs: adri haragtege maniaŋatale hoŋoko *picajada*.

picā-gg p. v., corresp. meaning.

picā-kāl sbst., a sea compass, a mariner's needle: miad *picakālila* lella, anado jāsate biurk reo by-kandur kaŋajamburtege cunduloa, I have seen a sea compass, whatever way one turns it, it points North and South.

picā-picā (1) jing'e of *picā* in the fig. meanings, connoting: here and there. (2) syn. of *racimracan*.

pica-poco, poco-poco (H *picākānā*,

pica-sakam

picurī

to squeeze) I. trs., to empty of a soft or pasty substance by compression; to press such a substance in the hand so that it comes out between the fingers, in entrd. to *pirapoco* which connotes that the soft or pasty substance is projected to a distance, and *piraporo*, *piraposo* which connotes that the substance is fluid and spirts to a distance: simpoṭae *picapocojada*, he empties the bowels of the fowl by drawing them between his fingers; *gurāe* (or *gurārā* sondoroe) *picapocojada*, he presses out the soft matter from the boil; *gurā* *picapocotaipē*, press his boil so as to expel the soft matter; *holonē* *picapocokēda*, he compressed dough so that it squirted through his fingers.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of such a substance, to come out as described: *gurāe* *linjada*, *picapocotana* (or *picapocotana*).

picapoco-n affx. v., thus to press the soft matter from one's boil or let it be pressed out; thus to press in the hand: *gurāakanredo* *gurā* *picapoconne*; *holonē* *picapocon'ana*. *picapoco-g* p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

III. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *lin*, *taūx*, *rika*, *nurā*, *lelō*.

pica-sakam sbst., the title of contents of a book.

pice, **picī** Nag. **picj**, **pic'icj** Has. syn. of *partēl* Nag. Has. *ganika* Nag. and *mutid*, but the latter is never affixed to verbs.

pichañri var. of **picurī**.

picikaṭ, **pickaṭ** Nag. (Sad. *picikṭ* *admi*, one who hates) syn. of *hilaṭ* Has. Nag. *hulurādulurā* Has., of people; syn. of *bisindj*, of animals.

piciki, **piciki**, **saru-piciki**, **picki-saru** Has. Nag. **pecki** Nag. sbst., two cultivated varieties of *Colocasia antiquorum*, Schott; Aroideae; viz., var. *typica* and var. *esculenta*, Schott,—a stout stemless herb with peltate, ovate-cordate leaves 1½' long, on stout petioles of the same length, from a tuberous rhizome. The tubers, petioles and leaves are eaten. It is not cultivated in trenches like the taro (*saru*), *Alocasia macrorrhiza*.

picicki-arg sbst., the leaves of the preceding when used as a potherb.

picu see under *hārū*. The Mundas believe that the large, winged, not flying, red ant finishes by becoming the kind of breeze-fly called *picu* in Has. and *hārū* in Nag.; hence the use of *picu* in the p. v.: *rañmko* *picuur*.

picu med Nag. (Sad. *picupicu dekhok*) syn. of *pipijipi med*, sbst., very small eyes.

picurī Has. **pichañri**, **pichañri** Has. Nag. (Sad.; Or. *pickrī*) I. sbst., also *picuriliṭa*, a shoulder cloth of men, consisting of two pieces sewn alongside each other. The pieces are 5-6 cubits long and 1½ cubits broad. They have no coloured lines or only narrow ones.

II. trs., to weave yarn into such a cloth: ne sutam *picurīme*.

III. intrs., in a past ts., to have acquired many or few such cloths: *isupe* *picurīakada*.

pidj-pidj

picuri-n rflx. v., to don such a cloth : ne hon tisiā maraā hofolekāe *picurinjana*

picuri-g p. v., of yarn, to be woven into such a cloth : ē tonh sutam baria *picuriḡka*, pokōtoge hobaoa, let seven hanks of yarn be woven into two *picuris*, seven will be quite enough.

pidj-pidj (Sad. *pidil-pidil*) cfr. *biḡbiḡ*, syn. of *koelkoel*, but restricted to children (boys or girls) who are always on the move for play or pleasure. As adv. it modifies *innabara*, *rika*, *rikan*, and the form *ḡiḡkenpidḡken* is also used.

pidiraā, pidraā, mid-pidiraā, mid-pidraā vars. of *phidiraā*.

pid-pid, pid-pid pid onomatope, I. sbst, the sound produced when the string of the cotton teasing bow (either *dhunaḡḡ* or *tisri*) strikes the cotton wool. When the *dhunaḡḡ* is used, the *pidpid* sound is preceded by a *ṭaṭṭaṭa* sound produced in hitting the string with the small dumb-bells; hence the cpd. *ṭaṭṭaṭa-pidpid* : monagarutēdo kaō pitidṭana, enamente ṭaṭṭaṭa kā aḡumṭana, mendo *pidpid* bāriḡe.

II. adj, with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs., to tease cotton, or to work the teaser, causing this sound : tulame *pidpidjada* ; pitidṭsare *pidpidjada*.

IV. intrs., (1) to cause this sound : monagarulḡ pitidṭtanre sidako ṭaṭṭaṭa, enteko *pidpidca*. (2) in the df. prst., impl., of this sound, to be produced : begar monagarutēe pitidṭana, enamente ṭaṭṭaṭa kā aḡ-

piḡḡrj

umṭana, mendo *pidpidṭana* (or *pidpidṭana*).

pidpid-en rflx. v., to cause this sound : huḡia ṭasarto pitidṭtanreko *pidpidena*.

pidpid-g p. v., (1) meaning corresp. to the trs. (2) second meaning of the intrs.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ege*, *tan*, *tange*, also *ḡiḡkenpidḡken*, modifying *sari*, *aḡumḡ*, *pitidḡ*, *rika*.

piḡad-pogoḡ (1) var. of *pagad-pogoḡ* in the 2nd and 3rd meanings. (2) fig., syn of *losoposo*.

piḡj, piḡi-piḡi cfr. *merṡmerṡ* and *picumedḡ*, I. adj, of very small size : *piḡipiji* undu ; *piḡipiji* medḡ ; *piḡi-piji* hisir gutu isu heragea, it takes a long time to string the beads of a necklace when they are very small.

II. trs., to make of very small size : kaṭemala haḡtanre alom *piḡipijiḡa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be of very small size : ne hisir *piḡipijitana* (or *piḡipijigea*), the beads of this necklace are very small.

piḡipiji-g p. v., to be made of very small size : maparaā mala baiḡme, purago *piḡipijitana*, cut the *kaṭe* for the necklace into larger bits.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ege*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *bai*, *rika*, *leḡ*.

piḡraā, piḡri vars. of *piḡi*, also in the repetitive forms.

piḡḡrj sbst., a very small bird so named from its call, said to be coloured like the Indian white-eye, but nearly as small as the *cicṡore*.

pika

pika, *phika* (S.d; Cr) syn. of *sakumcutagi*, I. sbst., a home-made cigarette of a little tobacco rolled in a sal leaf or half a sal leaf. Constructed like *cuzgi*.

pikoro Nag. (Or.) var. of *kinakoro* Has sbst., the Red-vented Bulbul, *Molpastes pallidus*.

pil pil-bagel (Sad. *pilpil*) I. trs., to startle, to rouse from sleep with a start, connoting a slight fear: *durumakanira taikena, rimbilsari pilpil-ña; corabai aña bafasi sakkecia rac pilpilja*, enate kae lele darijanci bakijara, a *cora* fish was biting, I started it by pulling the line suddenly and, as it could not spit the hook, it got hooked.

II. intrs., (1) prsl., in the df. prst., to start to get startled, to awake with a start: *alope kakalaca, ne hon borote kance pililana* (or *pililana*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meaning: *ter uilenci schenko pilkedkoa*.

pil-p p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs: *tertele pililana*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, also *pil* (not *pilbagel*) with the afxs *ken, kenge*, modifying *elëa, rika, rikag, cong, racq, udur, boro*. With the afx. *gge*, it may also modify *sari*. The forms *pilpiltan* and *pilkenpilken* connote repetition or frequency: *pilkenpilkenia conjana gota nida*.

IV. adverbial afx. in the cpds *con il, kakalail, racqil, udurpil*, to awake, shout, pull, push, so as to startle.

pil I. excl. mation used by a

pila

player at forfeit (*gacainu*), when he throws marbles towards the little pit. It means: *pilaodoka*, let them enter the little pit and remain there.

II. intrs., to use this exclamation, i.e., to throw marbles: *samagera pil-lq, ka pilaodjana*.

pil-en rfx. v., same meaning: *kane-kauem pileatana, misao kam pilaodari-tana*.

2^d var. of *pilcö*.

pila Has. *pilhi, pilil* Nag. (Sk. H. *pilahi*; Sad.) I. sbst., (1) the spleen: *kerakoa pilam lelakada ei?* (2) also *pilaoduku*, hypertrophy of the spleen. The spleen, and especially its hypertrophy, is very often personified: *ne honre pila cma menia, tombataipe; ne hona pila eekan ranut, pangkedai? isu dinatana ranutana, mendo ne hona pila kaina goğdarjatana*. Note the saying: *pila camkaö*, syn. of *boraga nir, boraga susun*, to punish, scold, thrash or fine: *ne hukum kape manatinjanredo gomke pilae camkaöpea* (or *apea pilae camkaöca, boragae nirpea, apea boragae nira*, or without *gomke, apea boraga nira*); *ne kaji gomke aiumkera apea pila ka camkaöjanredo kajige kaina*, if the master hears about this, you are sure to get into trouble. In the p. v. this phrase (not its syns.) may also mean to get very tired: *nekan bârom môrê gaüdim gglere pilam* (or *ama pila) camkaöca*.

II. adj., with *horo*, a person suffering from hypertrophy of the spleen: *pila honko cenattem ranukoa?*

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have hypertrophy of the spleen: *ne hon*

pilatana.

pila-q p. v., to get hypertrophy of the spleen: ne hondoo *piluakana* cimaq.

pilaŋ, pilaŋŋ, pileŋ, pilēŋ, pelaiŋi (from the Engl.) sbst., a plate (shallow vessel).

pilaō Has. Nag. *pil* Nag. a term restricted to the *gacainu*, I. sbst., the act of throwing marbles so that they enter the *konda* (little pit) and remain there: apisare misao *pilaō* kā hobajana.

II. trs., thus to throw marbles: ciminā gulim *pilaōkeda*?

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of marbles, to enter the little pit and remain there: taūka kam hudumajada, misa raŋi guli kā *pilaōtana* (or *pilaōqtana*).

pilaō-n, *pil-en* rflx. v., (1) meaning of the trs.: nido baria gulī *pilaōnjana*, amdo nājakeq miado kā. (2) meaning of the intrs.: nesēkando miaq guli *pilaōnjana*.

pilaō-q, p. v., meaning of the intrs.

pil-bagel syn. of *pil* (once only).

pileŋ, pilēŋ var. of *pilaŋ*.

pilhi, pili Nag. (1) syn. of *pila*. (2) the hip. N. B. The phrase *pilhi caŋkaō* properly means to luxate the hip: huanree uŋlana ne kea, *pilhi* caŋka ōakana. Fig., it is a syn. of *pila camkiō*, to punish.

pili piliŋ, piliq (Sad. *pil-pil*) I. sbst., (1) the glitter of a mirror, of mica, of arms: aēnara *piliq* kacim lelakāda? (2) also *pilihasa, piliŋilil, piliŋdiri, piliŋhasa*, etc., earth sand or, stone containing bits of mica: ne horare *piliq* mena. (3) also *piliŋdiri*,

etc., mica.

II. trs., to cover smth. or smth. with a flash of reflexed light by means of a mirror: paciri aēnatee *piliqŋ*; aēnate meqree *piliqŋ*.

III. trs. caus., (1) of light, to make smth. glitter: ne dirido siagimarsalge *piliqjada*. (2) to turn a mirror so that it reflexes light on smth.: inar, en aēna iniq meqree *piliq'em*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to glitter in the light: nā jeŋe mena, enamente ne gitil *piliqlana*.

pili-n rflx. v., (1) meaning of the trs. and 2nd. meaning of the trs. caus.: en hondo paciri aēnatee (or paciro aēnae) *pilidentana*. (2) to turn a mirror so that it reflexes light on oneself: ti aēnatee *pilidentana*.

pili-gg p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. caus.: paciri aēnate *piliqlena*; aēnate meqree *piliqlena*; siagi-marsalte ne diriko *piliqqtana*; aēna iniq meqree *piliqjana*. (2) of lightning, to flash: hicir hansare *piliqlena*.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, ken*, modifying *juŋ, juŋq, rika, lelq, rikaq*. With the afx. *ken* and the copula *a*, it may be used intrsly. of a momentary glitter or flash: hicir *piliqkena*.

piliŋ-piliŋ, piliq piliq, pili pili frequentative or continuative of the preceding. Same construction. As adv. it may take also the afxs. *tan* and *tange*, and the forms *piliŋleka* and *piliŋkenpiliŋken*. N. B. The plural form is *palapiliŋ, palapiliq, palapili*.

**pilni* (Sad.; Or.) cfr. *pilaō*, I.

pinc

sbst., a baggy triangular net used for catching small fry and made by the Mundas themselves of cotton yarn not knitted, but loosely interwoven (Pl. XII. 3). It is mounted on a forked bamboo handle 6'4" long. The fork is obtained by splitting the bamboo over a length of 3' and keeping the branches apart by means of a round piece of bamboo 1'10" long. It is pushed about in the muddy water of bands and pools.

II. trs., (1) to interweave yarn so as to make such a net: *ne sutam pilniṛne*. (2) to catch in such a net: *ciminā laikom pilnileḍkoa?* (3) to fish a bund or pond with such a net: *ne ḍobain pilniḷ, mod sakam haikoia goḷeḍkea*.

pilni-n flx. v, (1) also *pilnirikan*, of fish, to let themselves be caught in such a net: *aṛahaikodo kako pilniṛa*. (2) to fish with such a net: *setaṛte haikoia pilnintana, ḍunṭi huṛialeka aṛigeta percea*.

pilni-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pinc, pinci Has. Nag. (Sk. *picch*) syn. of *julia* Has. I. sbst., a peacock's tail quill with an eye-like marking: *marā pinci kacim lalakada?*

II. intrs, in the df. prst., to grow such quills: *ne marā nimirgee pincitana* (or *pinciotana*).

pinci-g p. v., same meaning.

pincul, pinsul (from the Engl.) sbst., a pencil.

pindiri, pindri, pendri Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *penda*.

pinda sbst., the lid at the bottom

piḷjira

of the *kumuni* fish trap.

pinḍa, pinḍi Nag. (Sad; Or.) var. of *pindḍgi*, but not used fig.

pirḍi poetical var. of *pindḍgi*, *piriṇgi*: *ḡokhripindḍie* keorabādo, on the border of the pool stands the pine-screw flower.

pindḍi 1^o I. intrs., (1) prsl., (a) of the chest, the back, the eyes, etc. to throb: *kuṛam pindḍitana*; *pindḍi hokajana*, it has ceased to throb.

(b) to have such a throbbing: *kuṛamina* (or *kuṛamreṇ*) *pindḍitena*; *pindḍiṛa* hokajana, I have ceased to have a throbbing. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel such a throbbing: *kuṛam pindḍijaiṇa*.

pindḍi-g p. v, same meanings: *meḍ* (*mediṛa*, *meḍreṇ*) *pindḍigotana*.

II. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *aḷḍkar, riḷag*.

2^o of males, syn. of *tiad*; of females, syn. of *laṛgaḷlaṛgaḷ* (sexu l commotion).

pindḍigi, pindḍi Nag. (Sad.) var. of *piriṇgi* Has.

pini, pini-tamaku Nag. (II.) syn. of *guraḷ, guraḷku, nū tamaku*.

***pirjira, pinjra** (Sad., II. *pinjarā*)

I. sbst., (1) a four-cornered bird cage with dome-like top. The interlaced sticks of sliced bamboo pass through a double set of pieces of bamboo tied into a square, one at the bottom and one 3-4" higher. It is a span broad and about a foot high. It differs from the *garoa* which has no corners or only two corners. (2) also *meṛeḍ pinjira, kulapinjira, buṛipinjira*, etc., a wild

pintar

beast cage made of iron bars. (3) also *tārpinjira*, *kaṭeapinjira*, *garoa*, *kaṭeagaroa*, any rat trap made of wire.

II. trs., (1) to make into such a cage or trap: ne bitikobu *pinjīraea*; kula dōmente alaciḍaṇḍa *impirata* moṭo merēḍkoko *pinjīraakada*; nana tūko *pinjīraakada*. (2) to put into, or keep in, such a cage; to catch in such a trap: salumaṇnoko *pinjīratgia*; Kalikata-re kulakoko *pinjīraakadkoa*; enata nida apia kaṭeakoina *pinjīraledkoa*.

III. intrs, in the df. prst., of rats, to get caught in a wire trap: ne *pinjira* oaljana cima, tisinagapa kaṭeako kabo *pinjīratana* (or *pinjīratana*).

pinjira-n rfx. v., of rats, to let themselves be caught in a wire trap: maṇaina lagaḍḍa, isu kaṭeako *pinjīranjana*.

pinjira-p p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pintar, **pinter** (Sinh. *petirenawā*, to spread) syn. of *pasūraḍ*, but restricted to the spreading of liv. bgs. or material visible objects.

pinṭul Nag. syn. of *cimṭul* Has. **pinṭūṭi** var. of *piṭṭi*.

plo Nag. syn. of *boq* Has.

piolio, **piolio-piolio** onomatope, I. slst., the sound of the *banam* violin: *piolio aṭumṭana*.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs. or intrs., to play the *banam* violin: okoe *piolijada*? *banamdo* okoe *piolijada*?

piolio-n rfx. v., to play the *banam* violin: *baname pioliontana*.

pira-poco

piolio-p p. v., of this violin, to be played; mar, nā *banam piolioḡka*.

V. adv., in the simple or repetitive form, with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *sari*, *raka*, *banam*.

pipa (II.) sbst., a barrel.

pipar (II. *pipal*) sbst., long pepper of the shops, i.e., the dried female catkins of *Piper longum*, Linn.; Piperaceae. The Mundas buy them and boil them in mustard oil which is then poured into ears with a sore. They also powder them and mix them with other ingredients for external use on rheumatic limbs.

piparment (II.) sbst., peppermint, which the Hindus chew with their betle.

pī pī (long vowels) used in jest for *sitaḥsiṭaḥ*, the chinks of toe rings.

pipini, **pipinī**, **pipni**, **pipnī** (Sad.; Or.) also with the prefix *meḍ*, sbst., eyelid, eyelash, the eyelids and lashes.

pipīpipīpipīpipī, **pipīpipīpipīpipī** onomatope of the song or note of the skylark: lipicêṛē rakabentanre *pipīpipīpipīpipī* menea. Constructed like *kuḍkuḍ*.

pipipōpō var. of *piṭṭipōpō*.

pipiri, **pipri** (Sad., H. *pipri*, the small red ant) occurs only in the Asur legend in the collective noun *cimṭipipiri*, the crawling insects.

pipirpura var. of *ipiripura*, sbst., *Sida rhombifolia*, Linn.; Malvaceae.

pira-poco see under *picapoco*, like which it is constructed.

pira-poro

pira-poro, pira-posi, pira-poso, pira-pusi, poro-poro, poro-posi, poro-poso, poro-pusi 1^o see under *picapoco*, like which it is constructed 2^o I. s. s. t., the condition of a sore that has become watery and running: *gaḍṛa pīraporo hokajana ci?*

II. adj., with *gaḍ*, such a sore. Also used as adj. noun: *pīraposore* begar capite ranu alom lagaḍea.

III. trs. caus., (1) to cause a sore^e to become such: *gaḍdo rambāṛautu jomtem pīraposokeda*; *gaḍlo rambāṛautu pīraposokeda*. (2) to make smb. get such a sore; *ne kondo rambāṛautute gaḍpe pīraposikḥa*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of a sore, to be or become such: *iniḡ gaḍ pīraposolana*.

pīraporo-n rflx. v., to cause one's sore to become such: *ramabāṛautute gaḍe pīraposonjana*.

pīraporo-q p. v., of a sore, to become such: *rambāṛautu, jojo, ankuriḡilu aḍ taram-ra hoṛokoḡ gaḍdo iliteo pīraposooa*, a sore becomes watery by eating *Phaseolus* pulse, tamarind or pork, and sometimes by drinking rice beer.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *gaḍḡ. rikaḡ* (of a person) or *rikaḡ, lelḡ* (of a sore).

***pīri** (Sad.; Or. *phiri*; Sinh. *paliha*) sbst., the only shield actually known to the Mundas, viz., the shield used in the *paṭṭi susun* or sword dance (Pl. XXX, 4). It is made of wrought iron. The specimen represented on the plate is 1 "6" in diam. and weighs about

pīri-pīri

10 lbs. Fig. A gives a section and fig. B shows the back. The studs along the border are alternately of brass and of iron, and about 1" broad and ¼" high. The four similar studs near the middle are larger and are all of brass. The rosette in the middle, 1" high and the central knob, 2¼" high and 3" broad, are both of iron. The spike below and the hook on top are unusual. Such elaborate shields are above the skill of the aboriginal blacksmiths. They are the work of Hindus. They are sometimes further adorned with tin-foil.

pīri-n rflx. v., to arm oneself with a shield; to protect oneself with a shield: *tuntapirinjanae* (Asur legend).

***pīria** (Sad.) sbst., an oblong piece of timber, generally shaped as seen on Pl. XXXII, 3, c, resting on the middle of a beam (*darna*) and nailed to it, to keep in position the foot of a king post (*mutulkunṭa*). It has a hole in the middle into which the post fits, and is intended to avoid cutting this hole in the beam and thus weakening the latter.

pīri-daru *fide* Haines, sbst., *Erythrina suberosa*, Roxb.; *Papilionaceae*,—a small very prickly tree with pinnately 3-foliate leaves; rhomboid leaflets covered with white-brown tomentum underneath; and scarlet flowers in sub-capitate racemes.

pīri-pīri (Sad.) syn. of *perapīri*, but connoting duration. As adv. it may take also the forms *pīriḡleka* and *pīrikenpīrilken*, and may mo-

piriti

dify also *ra*. The corresp. pl. form is *parulpiril*.

piriti, piritti, pirti (Sk. *priti*) syn. of *hiriti*, but without repr. form.

pirthi (Sk. *prithi*) I. abst., the world; the whole country: *lāi būginredo kāgea ei? haṣamdilare pirthiṣṭā dārājada*, it is bad to suffer hunger, in my old age I have to search the whole country to find a sustenance.

II. adv., also with the aff. *re*, in the world; all over the country: *kā gojōko pirthire bābua*, there is no one of us in the whole world who will not die; *nimirdo onḍokarā kaji pirthi aṣumṭana*, at present all over the country one hears about emissaries of human sacrificers; *ne candu pirthire dā kae gamajada*, this month there has been rain nowhere in the country.

piriṣṭa, piriṣṭa (Sad) I. sbst., transient sunshine, in contrd. to *riṣṭaṣṭa*, full clearance of the clouds: *piriṣṭa lelkedī sān autekotanlōge marara dā hijulena*, whilst, having seen the sunshine through the clouds, they went to fetch firewood, there came a heavy shower.

II. trs., same as the 2nd. intrs. construction: *misao kae piriṣṭajad-bua*.

III. intrs., (1) of the weather or the sun, to give sunshine through clouds: *apimāre misao kae piriṣṭakeda* (or *piriṣṭakena*); *apimāre siagi misao kae piriṣṭakeda* (or *piriṣṭakena*). (2) the same with a *dativus commodi*: *misao kae piriṣṭabulana*. (3) imprsl, of transient

piṣi

sunshine, to take place: *misao kā piriṣṭana*; *misao kā piriṣṭakena*.

(1) the same with a *dativus commodi*: *misao kā piriṣṭabulana*; *misao kā piriṣṭabukena*.

piriṣṭ-en rfx. v., first meaning of the intrs.: *tisiṣṭo misao kae piriṣṭientana*.

piriṣṭ-p p. v., (1) to get transient sunshine: *misao kabu piriṣṭana*.

(2) same as the 3d intrs. construction: *misao kā piriṣṭana*.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange, ge, ḡge*, modifying *rika, jeḡe*.

pirkal var. of *phirkal*.

pirken var. of *phirken*.

pi li var. of *phirli*.

pir-pir var. of *phirphir*.

piṣ, piṣi Singbhum, (1) syn. of *paṣi*, a group of villages under a manki. (2) syn. of *pargana*, a group of villages under a *ṭhakur*.

piṣamani sbst., *Brassica campestris*, Linn.; var. *Sarson*; *Cruciferae*,—the *Sarson* or *Indian Colza*, a winter crop with lower leaves up to 10" long, hairy, not amplexicaul; upper leaves up to 5", auricled and covered with a grey bloom; and yellow flowers.

piṣamani aṣa sbst., the leaves of *piṣamani* when used as a potherb.

piṣaḍ (H. *piṣṇā*; Sad. *piṣek*) syn. of *kutaḍ*, to drub, to strike violently or thrash soundly with a stick. Constructed like *dhamsaḍ*.

piṣhi Nag (H.) syn. of *tata* Has. Nag., a generation: *ne hatujante oār piṣhi* (or *upun tata*) *senḡyana*.

piṣi I. sbst., an upland: *ne hatuṣa simanre loḡona purḡjana*,

phuṭia

phuṭia (Sad. ; Or.) syn. of *banjaḍ*, but as adj. and adj. noun it means only changed money.

phuṭiagge adv., modifying *banjaḍ*.

phuṭ-ioua I. sbst., the game of football.

II. intrs., to play football : *phuṭi-nuṭtanaḱo*.

phuṭu var. of *phuṭ*.

phuṭu-bōl var. of *phuṭbōl*.

piā, piāḍ (Sad. ; H. *piyānā*, to give to drink) I. sbst., (1) also *piāṭ paḍsa*, drink-money : gōnalare upun ṭakaiṇ karcakeda, *piāṭ iral gaṇḍa*, I spent 4 Rs. on the wages of the carriers and 8 annas on their drink-money. (2) also *piāṭ ili*, *piāṭ arki*, beer or grog bought in a shop and given as a gratuity.

II. trs., to give a drink as described, or drink-money : iril gaṇḍaiṇ *piāṭ-pea*, I shall distribute amongst you 8 annas drink-money ; iril gaṇḍaraiṇ *piutpea*, I shall buy grog or beer for 8 annas and distribute it amongst you ; tisindo gōgōte puragele laga-tana, *piattalem*, to-day the loads tire us very much, pay us a drink. *pi-piāḍ* on'y, repr. v., to pay each other a drink : sumdia piṭre napam-jancikira *pipiāḍjana*.

piāṭ-q p. v., to receive a drink or drink-money ; of a drink, to be paid for smb. ; of drink-money, to be given.

piā-piā onomatopoe of the cries of half-grown chickens when they are caught. Constructed like *keṇkeṇ*, *kerṇkerṇ*.

piāa Has. (Sad. ; H. *piyā*, be-

pica

loved, *piyār*, love ; Sinh. *piya*, beloved) (1) syn. of *dulaṛ*, but as adj. it means only loving, and it is not used in the rflx. v. ; neither is it used of fawning dogs. (2) syn. of *bilkī*, but it is used sometimes in the rflx. v., in the meaning of to show mercy to smb. : Mongolko jeta hoṇore *piāsantan* kako lelakana.

¹ *pica* (Sad.) I. sbst., (1) the act of enquiring after or looking for : Raciree taṭtana, hature honkotae cilkatana, enarā *pica* banoa. (2) syn. of *siriṇṇ*, news, or a clue, about smb.'s whereabouts : okoria ? en hoṇorā *pica* kale namjada, where is that man ? We find no clue.

II. trs., (1) in the prst. or future ts., to try and find, to search for : ne darḍānkodo Asāmāte nirakaniko *picatana*, these peons of the coolie dépôt are after a runaway from the Assam tea plantations ; ne meromdo hon kae *picojgia*, this goat does not bother about its kid. In the past ts. the intrs. form *picakena* is used in this meaning : aleā merom kumbāruken hoṇo apimālekale *pica-kena*, kale namdarijana. (2) in the past ts., to have found, after enquiries : najomdo caḷlijanarele (or caḷlijanatele) *picakia*, we found the witch by divination ; aleā kaṇṭara goḍken kumbārule *picakia*, alo mentege saḅ kaleṭtana, samae gititana, we found out the one who stole our jack fruit from the tree, our conscience forbids us to catch him, he was driven by hunger (ltly., he goes to sleep on an empty stomach). (3) in any tense, merely to enquire after : inḍo

isu edkan horoge, honko purā dināte kae *picajadkōa* (or *picakedkōa*).

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be looked for; to be searched after: horo goḡkeni tisingapae *picatana* (or *picag'ana*).

pica-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: najom *pican* mentele sentana; kaṭara kumbūrukenile *picinjana*; honko purā dināte kae *picatana* (or kae *picanjana*).

pi-pica repr. v., to search or enquire after each other: koṭi senḡjana Asūm, kuṛido Boṭān, kakia *pipicatana*.

pica-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: horo goḡkeni *picagtana*; najom da'einalā, enamente kae *picatena*, eṭṭani saḡlena, mendo marana sokataredoe *picatungea*; honko kako *picagtana*.

pi-n-ica vrb. n., the amount of searching for, of finding out, or of enquiring after: meromko tae adca-balena, *pinicae* *picakedkōa*, moḡ candure sobenko namruṭijina.

picq ¹⁰ I. sbst., (1) syn. of *janum-picq*, nippers for extracting thorns: amtare *picq* menāci? (2) in certain contexts, syn. of *jambura*, pincers for extracting nails.

II. trs., (1) to extract thorns with nippers or with the nails of the thumb and forefinger: janum *picq-eme*; janum *picqtaime*, pull out his thorn. (2) to pull out nails with pincers: kaṇṭi jamburate *picq-cue*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of a thorn or nail to come out when one tries to extract it: neate

janum kā *picqtana* (or *picagqtana*); eṭṭa *picq* omainame.

picq-n rflx. v., to extract a thorn from one's flesh: moḡ hirihiriri-jjīnā, kaṭara janum kaina lelnam-jadī, amge *picqume*, my eyes are dim, I do not find the thorn in thy foot, extract it thyself.

pica-gg p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.: tite kā *picaggtanredo* janumpio, asikeate en janum *picaggt-ka*; ne kaṇṭi tite kā tuloa, jamburate *picagga*.

pi-n-ica vrb. n., (1) the firmness of the hold in extracting a thorn or nail: *pinica* *picame*, saḡkato pogoḡe alom pogoḡa. (2) the art: *pinicq* kam taḡkajada: (3) the instrument used, nippers or pincers.

picqtaq instrumental noun, syn. of the sbst.

²⁰ fig., trs., of goats, to graze very short herbs. Cfr. *merompini-cagg*: lerjeṭe baba miadmiad omonlena, meromko *picqteda*.

pica-gg p. v., corresp. meaning.

³⁰ fig., cfr. *siḡ*, of people, to pluck very short herbs: adri baraḡtege maniaḡatale horoko *picqjada*.

pica-gg p. v., corresp. meaning.

pica-kāl sbst., a sea compass, a mariner's needle: miad *picakālīq* lella, anado jāsate biurk-reo bḡ-kandur kaṭajamburtege cunduloa, I have seen a sea compass, whatever way one turns it, it points North and South.

pica-picq (1) jing'e of *picq* in the fig. meanings, connoting: here and there. (2) syn. of *racimracan*.

pica-poco, *poco-poco* (H *picāḡkānā*,

pica-sakam

picuŕi

to squeeze) I. trs., to empty of a soft or pasty substance by compression; to press such a substance in the hand so that it comes out between the fingers, in entr'd. to *pirapoco* which connotes that the soft or pasty substance is projected to a distance, and *piraporo*, *piraposo* which connotes that the substance is fluid and spirts to a distance: simpoŕae *picapocojada*, he empties the bowels of the fowl by drawing them between his fingers; *guŕae* (or *guŕarā* sondoroe) *picapocojada*, he presses out the soft matter from the boil; *guŕa picapocotaipe*, press his boil so as to expel the soft matter; *holonae picapocokeda*, he compressed dough so that it squirted through his fingers.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of such a substance, to come out as described: *guŕae linjada*, *picapocotana* (or *picapocotana*).

picapoco-n affx. v., thus to press the soft matter from one's boil or let it be pressed out; thus to press in the hand: *guŕaakanredo* *guŕa picapoconne*; *holonae picapocontana*. *picapoco-g* p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

III. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *lin*, *taüŕ*, *rika*, *ururā*, *lelq*.

pica-sakam sbst., the title of contents of a book.

pice, **pici** Nag. **picŕ**, **p'ciŕ** Has. syn. of *particŕ* Nag. Has. *ganika* Nag. and *mutiŕ*, but the latter is never affixed to verbs.

pichaŕi var. of **picuŕi**.

picikaŕ, **pickaŕ** Nag. (Sad. *picikat admi*, one who hates) syn. of *hilarā* Has. Nag. *hulurādulurā* Has., of people; syn. of *bisindŕ*, of animals.

piciki, **piciki**, **saru-piciki**, **picki-saru** Has. Nag. **pecki** Nag. sbst., two cultivated varieties of *Colocasia antiquorum*, Schott; Aroideae; viz., var. *typica* and var. *esculenta*, Schott,—a stout stemless herb with peltate, ovate-cordate leaves 1½' long, on stout petioles of the same length, from a tuberous rhizome. The tubers, petioles and leaves are eaten. It is not cultivated in trenches like the tiro (*saru*), *Alocasia macrorrhiza*.

picicki-ara sbst., the leaves of the preceding when used as a potherb.

picu see under *hārū*. The Mundas believe that the large, winged, not flying, red ant finishes by becoming the kind of breeze-fly called *picu* in Has. and *hārū* in Nag.; hence the use of *picu* in the p. v.: *raŕmko picuŕi*.

picu med Nag. (Sad. *picupicu de-khek*) syn. of *pijipiji med*, sbst., very small eyes.

picuŕi Has. **pichaŕi**, **pichaŕi** Has. Nag. (Sad.; Or. *pickŕi*) I. sbst., also *picuŕiliŕa*, a shoulder cloth of men, consisting of two pieces sewn alongside each other. The pieces are 5-6 cubits long and 1½ cubits broad. They have no coloured lines or only narrow ones.

II. trs., to weave yarn into such a cloth: ne sutam *picuŕiŕne*.

III. intrs., in a past ts., to have acquired many or few such cloths: *isupe picuŕiakada*.

pijī-pidī

picuri-n rflx. v., to don such a cloth : ne hon tisīa marāa hofolekae *picurinjana*

picuri-g p. v., of yarn, to be woven into such a cloth : ē toah sutam baria *picuriḡka*, pokōtoge hobaoa, let seven hanks of yarn be woven into two *picuris*, seven will be quite enough.

pidī-pidī (Sad. *pidil-pidil*) ofr. *biḡbiḡi*, syn. of *koelkoel*, but restricted to children (boys or girls) who are always on the move for play or pleasure. As adv. it modifies *inutbara*, *rika*, *rikan*, and the form *pidikenpidiken* is also used.

pidirāa, *pidrāa*, *mid-pidirāa*, *mid-pidrāa* vars. of *phidiḡāa*.

pid-pid, **pid-pid pid** onomatopoe, I. sbst, the sound produced when the string of the cotton trasing bow (either *dhunaiḡ* or *tisri*) strikes the cotton wool. When the *dhunaiḡ* is used, the *pidpid* sound is preceded by a *taḡtaḡ* sound produced in hitting the string with the small dumb-bells; hence the cpd. *taḡtaḡ-pidpid* : monagarutēdo kaḡ pitiḡtana, enamente *taḡtaḡ* kā aḡumḡtana, mendo *pidpid* bāriḡe.

II. adj, with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs., to tease cotton, or to work the teaser, causing this sound : tulame *pidpidjada* ; pitiḡsare *pidpidjada*.

IV. intrs., (1) to cause this sound : monagarulḡ pitiḡtanre sidako *taḡtaḡa*, enteko *pidpidea*. (2) in the df. prst., impsl., of this sound, to be produced : begar monagarutē pitiḡtana, enamente *taḡtaḡ* kā aḡ-

pijūri

umḡtana, mendo *pidpidḡtana* (or *pidpidḡtana*).

pidpid-en rflx. v., to cause this sound : huḡiḡa ḡsarte pitiḡtanreko *pidpidea*.

pidpid-g p. v., (1) meaning corresp. to the trs. (2) second meaning of the intrs.

V. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pidkenpidken*, modifying *sari*, *aḡumḡ*, *pitiḡ*, *rika*.

pigaḡ-pogoḡ (1) var. of *pagaḡ-pogoḡ* in the 2nd and 3rd meanings. (2) fig., syn. of *losoposo*.

piji, **piji-piji** cfr. *merēmerē* and *picumed*, I. adj, of very small size : *pijipiji* unḡu ; *pijipiji* meḡ ; *piji-piji* hisir gutu isu heragea, it takes a long time to string the beads of a necklace when they are very small.

II. trs., to make of very small size : kaḡemala haḡtanre alom *pijipijiḡa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be of very small size : ne hisir *pijipijitana* (or *pijipijigea*), the beads of this necklace are very small.

pijipiji-g p. v., to be made of very small size : maparaa mala baiḡme, purage *pijipijiḡtana*, cut the *kaḡe* for the necklace into larger bits.

IV. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange* *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *bai*, *rika*, *leḡ*.

pijraa, *pijri* vars. of *piji*, also in the repetitive forms.

pijūri sbst., a very small bird so named from its call, said to be coloured like the Indian white-eye, but nearly as small as the *cicjore*.

pika

pika, phika (S.d; Cr) syn. of *sakumcutagi*, I. sbst., a home-made cigarette of a little tobacco rolled in a al leaf or half a sal leaf. Constructed like *cutagi*.

pikoro Nag. (Or.) var. of *kinakoro*. Has sbst., the Red-vented Bulbul, *Molpastes pallidus*.

pil pil-bagel (Sad. *pīhīl*) I. trs., to startle, to rouse from sleep with a start, connoting a slight fear: *durumakanira taikena, rinbilsari pī/ki-ña; corahai aīña baāsaii sahkegeina rac-pīhīa*, enate kae lēg dari-janaii bakijara, a *cora* fish was biting, I st rled it by pulling the line suddenly and, as it could not spit the hook, it got hooked.

II. intrs., (1) prsl., in the df. prst., to start to get startled, to awake with a start: *ak pe kakālaca, ne hon borote kance pītana* (or *pilōtana*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meaning: *ter uīglenci sebenko pīlkeḍhoa*.

pīl-g p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs: *tertele pīl/ena*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, also *pīl* (not *pīlbagel*) with the afxs *ken, kenge*, modifying *elē'a, rika, rikag, cong, racg, udur, boro*. With the afx. *gge*, it may also modify *sari*. The forms *pīlpiltan* and *pīlkenpīlken* connote repetition or frequency: *pīlkenpīlkeniā con-jana goṭa nida*.

IV. adverbial afx. in the cpds *con il, kakū'a'il, racq'il, udur-pīl*, to awake, shout, pull, push, so as to startle.

pīl I. excl. mation used by a

pila

player at forfeit (*gacainuz*), when he throws marbles towards the little pit. It means: *pīlāḍḡka*, let them enter the little pit and remain there. II. intrs., to use this exclamation, i e., to throw marbles: *samagea pīl-lg, kâ pīlāḍjana*.

pīl-en rfx. v., same meaning: *kane-kanem pīlentana, misao kam pīlāḍari-tana*.

2^d var. of *pīlō*

pila Has. *pīhi, pīli* Nag. (Sk. H. *pīlahi*; Sad.) I. sbst., (1) the spleen: *kerakoā pīlam lelakada ei?* (2) also *pīlāḍuku*, hypertrophy of the spleen. The spleen, and especially its hypertrophy, is very often personified: *ne honre pīla c'mā menāia, tombataipe; ne honā pīla ekan ranut pe bangked i? isu dinātana ranutana, mendo ne honā pīla kaina goḡḡariātana*. Note the saying: *pīla camkaḍ*, syn. of *boraga nir, boraga susun*, to punish, scold, thrash or fine: *ne hukum kape manatiā janredo gomke pīlae camkaḍpea* (or *apeā pīlae camkaḍea, boragae nirpea, apeā boragae niria*, or without *gomke, apeā boraga nira*); *ne kaḡi gomke aiūmkere apeā pīla kâ camkaḍjanredo kaḡige kaina*, if the master hears about this, you are sure to get into trouble. In the p. v. this phrase (not its syns.) may also mean to get very tired: *nekan bârom mōfê gaūdim gḡlere pīlam* (or *ama pīla) camkaḍea*.

II. adj., with *horo*, a person suffering from hypertrophy of the spleen: *pīla honko cenātem ranukoā?*

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have hypertrophy of the splen: *ne hon*

pilatana.

pila-q p. v., to get hypertrophy of the spleen: ne hondoe *piluakana* cimaq.

pilaŋt, pilaŋtŋ, pileŋ, pileŋt, pelatŋi (from the Engl.) abst., a plate (shallow vessel).

pilaŋ Has. Nag. *pil* Nag. a term restricted to the *gacainuŋ*, I. abst., the act of throwing marbles so that they enter the *konda* (little pit) and remain there: apisare misao *pilaŋ* kã hobajana.

II. trs., thus to throw marbles: c'iminat gulim *pilaŋkeda*?

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of marbles, to enter the little pit and remain there: ŋaũka kam hudumajada, misa raŋi guli kã *pilaŋtana* (or *pilaŋqtana*).

piluŋ-n, pil-en rfx. v., (1) meaning of the trs.: nido baria guliŋ *pilaŋnjana*, amdo nãjakeq miado kã. (2) meaning of the intrs.: nesekando miad guli *pilaŋnjana*.

pilaŋ-q, p. v., meaning of the intrs.

pil-bagel syn. of *pil* (once only).

pileŋt, pileŋt var. of *pilaŋt*.

pilhi, pili Nag. (1) syn. of *pila*. (2) the hip. N. B. The phrase *pilhi caŋakad* properly means to luxate the hip: huaree uŋlena ne kea, *pilhi* ouŋak ŋakana. Fig., it is a syn. of *pila camkiŋ*, to punish.

pili pilih, piliq (Sad. *pil-pil*) I. abst., (1) the glitter of a mirror, of mica, of arms: aenara *piliq* kacim lelakada? (2) also *pilihasa, piliqisi, piliqdiri, piliqhasa*, etc., earth sand or stone containing bits of mica: ne horare *piliq* mena. (3) also *piliqdiri*,

etc., mica.

II. trs., to cover smb. or smth. with a flash of reflexed light by means of a mirror: paciri aenatee *piliqla*; aenatee meqree *piliqla*.

III. trs. caus., (1) of light, to make smth. glitter: ne dirido singimarsalge *piliqjada*. (2) to turn a mirror so that it reflexes light on smth.: inar, en aena inia meqree *piliq'em*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to glitter in the light: nã jete mena, enamente ne gitil *piliqtana*.

pili-n rfx. v., (1) meaning of the trs. and 2nd. meaning of the trs. caus.: en hondo paciri aenatee (or paciriro aenae) *pilidentana*. (2) to turn a mirror so that it reflexes light on oneself: ti aenatee *pilidentana*.

pili-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. caus.: paciri aenatee *piliqlena*; aenatee meqree *piliqlena*; singimarsalte ne diriko *piliqtana*; aena inia meqree *piliqjana*. (2) of lighting, to flash: hicir hansare *piliqlena*.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, ken*, modifying *jul, julq, rika, lelq, rikaq*. With the afx. *ken* and the copula *a*, it may be used intrsly. of a momentary glitter or flash: hicir *piliqkena*.

piliq-piliq, piliq piliq, pili pili frequentative or continuative of the preceding. Same construction. As adv. it may take also the afxs. *tan* and *tange*, and the forme *piliqeka* and *piliqenpiliqen*. N. B. The plural form is *palapiliq, palapiliq id, palapiliq*.

**pilni* (Sad.; Or.) cfr. *piluŋ*, I.

pine

sbst., a baggy triangular net used for catching small fry and made by the Mundas themselves of cotton yarn not knitted, but loosely interwoven (Pl. XII. 3). It is mounted on a forked bamboo handle 6'4" long. The fork is obtained by splitting the bamboo over a length of 2' and keeping the branches apart by means of a round piece of bamboo 1'10" long. It is pushed about in the muddy water of bunds and pools.

II. trs., (1) to interweave yarn so as to make such a net : ne sutam *pilniṛne*. (2) to catch in such a net : ciminara laikom *pilniledhka*? (3) to fish a bund or pond with such a net : ne dōhara *pilnila*, mod sakam haikoin *goḷedhka*.

pilni-n rflx. v., (1) also *pilnirika*, of fish, to let themselves be caught in such a net : aḡrahaikodo kako *pilnina*. (2) to fish with such a net : setḡete haikoin *pilnintana*, duntī hurāleka aṛrigera percea.

pilni-g p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pinc, pinci Has. Nag. (Sk. *picch*) syn. of *julia* Has. I. sbst., a peacock's tail quill with an eye-like marking : mara *pinci* kacim lēlakada?

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to grow such quills : ne mara nimirgee *pinci-tana* (or *pinciṭana*).

pinci-g p. v., same meaning.

pincul, pinsul (from the Engl.) sbst., a pencil.

pindiri, pindri, pendri Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *penda*.

pinda sbst., the lid at the bottom

pinjira

of the *kumuni* fish trap.

pinda, pindi Nag. (Sad; Or.) var. of *pindḡi*, but not used fig.

pirdi poetical var. of *pindḡi*, *piriṅgi* : *gokhrīpindine* keorabādo, on the border of the pool stands the pine-screw flower.

pindī 1^o I. intrs., (1) prsl., (a) of the chest, the back, the eyes, etc. to throb : kuṛam *pindītana* ; *pindḡi* hokajana, it has ceased to throb.

(b) to have such a throbbing : kuṛamina (or kuṛamren) *pindḡikena* ; *pindḡiṛ* hokajana, I have ceased to have a throbbing. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel such a throbbing : kuṛam *pindḡijaiṇa*.

pindi-g p. v., same meanings : med (media, medren) *pindḡiṭana*.

II. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *aṭakar, rikag*.

2^o of males, syn. of *tiad* ; of females, syn. of *luṅgaḡlaṅgaḡ* (sexual commotion).

pindḡi, pindgi Nag. (Sad.) var. of *piriṅgi* Has.

pini, pini-tamaku Nag. (II.) syn. of *guraḡ, guraḡku, nuṛ tamaku*.

***pirjira, pinjra** (Sad., II. *pinjarā*)

I. sbst., (1) a four-cornered bird cage with dome-like top. The interlaced sticks of sliced *bagloo* pass through a double set of pieces of bamboo tied into a square, one at the bottom and one 3-4" higher. It is a span broad and about a foot high. It differs from the *garoa* which has no corners or only two corners. (2) also *meṛed pinjira, kulapinjira, buripinjira*, etc., a wild

pira-poco see under *pica-poco*, like which it is constructed.

pira-poro

pira-poro, pira-posi, pira-poso, pira-pusi, poro-poro, poro-posi, poro-poso, poro pusi ¹⁰ see under *picapoco*, like which it is constructed ²⁰ I. s. i. s. t., the condition of a sore that has become watery and running: *gaðra pira-poro hokajana ci?*

II. adj., with *gað*, such a sore. Also used as adj. noun: *piraposo*re begar capite ranu alom lagaðea.

III. tra. caus., (1) to cause a sore to become such: *gaðdo rambārautu jomtem piraposokeda*; *gaðdo rambārautu piraposokeda*. (2) to make smb. get such a sore; *ne kondo rambārautute gaðpe pirapostika*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of a sore, to be or become such: *iniā gað piraposotana*.

piraporo-n rflx. v., to cause one's sore to become such: *ramabārautute gaðe piraposonjana*.

piraporo-p p. v., of a sore, to become such: *rambārautu, jojo, sukuri jilu aq taramara horokoā gaðdo iliteo piraposoā*, a sore becomes watery by eating *Phaseolus* pulse, tamarind or pork, and sometimes by drinking rice beer.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *gaðq rikaq* (of a person) or *rikaq, lclq* (of a sore).

***piri** (Sad.; Or. *phiri*; Sinh. *paliha*) sbst., the only shield actually known to the Mundas, viz., the shield used in the *pañti susun* or sword dance (Pl. XXX, 4). It is made of wrought iron. The specimen represented on the plate is 1 "6" in diam. and weighs about

piril-piril

10 lbs. Fig. A gives a section and fig. B shows the back. The studs long the border are alternately of brass and of iron, and about 1" broad and $\frac{1}{4}$ " high. The four similar studs near the middle are larger and are all of brass. The rosette in the middle, 1" high and the central knob, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " high and 3" broad, are both of iron. The spike below and the hook on top are unusual. Such elaborate shields are above the skill of the aboriginal blacksmiths. They are the work of Hindus. They are sometimes further adorned with tin-foil.

piri-n rflx. v., to arm oneself with a shield; to protect oneself with a shield: *tun!apirinjanae* (Asur legend).

***piria** (Sad.) sbst., an oblong piece of timber, generally shaped as seen on Pl. XXXII, 3, c, resting on the middle of a beam (*larna*) and nailed to it, to keep in position the foot of a king post (*mutulkanta*). It has a hole in the middle into which the post fits, and is intended to avoid cutting this hole in the beam and thus weakening the latter.

piri-daru *file* Haines, sbst., *Erythrina suberosa*, Roxb.; *Papilionaceae*,—a small very prickly tree with pinnately 3-foliate leaves; rhomboid leaflets covered with white-brown tomentum underneath; and scarlet flowers in sub-capitate racemes.

piril-piril (Sad.) syn. of *perapiri*, but connoting duration. As adv. it may take also the forms *pirilleka* and *pirukenpirilken*, and may mo-

piriṭ

dify also *ra*. The corresp. pl. form is *paralpīriṭ*.

piriṭ, piriṭi, pirti (Sk. *prīṭi*) syn. of *kīrīṭi*, but without repr. form.

pirṭhi (Sk. *prīṭhī*) I. sbst., the world; the whole country: *lāṭ bu-ginredo kāgea ei? haṛamdilare pīrṭhiṇṇa dāṛājada*, it is bad to suffer hunger, in my old age I have to search the whole country to find a sustenance.

II. adv., also with the aff. *re*, in the world; all over the country: *kā gojōko pīrṭhire bīrabua*, there is no one of us in the whole world who will not die; *nimiṇdo onḍokaraṇa kaji pīrṭhi aīumṇṭana*, at present all over the country one hears about emissaries of human sacrificers; *ne candu pīrṭhire ḍa kae gamajada*, this month there has been rain nowhere in the country.

piriṇṇa, piṇṇa (Sad) I. sbst., transient sunshine, in entrd. to *niṇṇaṇṇa*, full clearance of the clouds: *piriṇṇa lelkeḍei sān autekotanḷge maraṇa ḍa biṇṇ'ena*, whilst, having seen the sunshine through the clouds, they went to fetch firewood, there came a heavy shower.

II. trs., same as the 2nd. intrs. construction: *misao kae piriṇṇajal-bur*.

III. intrs., (1) of the weather or the sun, to give sunshine through clouds: *apimāre misao kae piriṇṇa-keda* (or *piriṇṇakena*); *apimāre siṇgi misao kae piriṇṇakeda* (or *piriṇṇakena*). (2) the same with a *dativus commodi*: *misao kae piriṇṇabutanā*. (3) imprsl., of transient

pīṛi

sunshine, to take place: *misao kā piriṇṇatana*; *misao kā piriṇṇakena*.

(1) the same with a *dativus commodi*: *misao kā piriṇṇabutanā*; *misao kā piriṇṇabukena*.

piriṇṇa-en rflx. v., first meaning of the intrs.: *tisiṇḍo misao kae piriṇṇientana*.

piriṇṇa-ḍ p. v., (1) to get transient sunshine: *misao kabu piriṇṇatana*.

(2) same as the 3d intrs. construction: *misao kā piriṇṇatana*.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange, ge, ḍge*, molifying *rika, jeṭe*.

pirkal var. of *phirkal*.

pirken var. of *phirken*.

pi lī var. of *phirli*.

pir-pir var. of *phirphir*.

piṛ, pīṛi Singbhum, (1) syn. of *paṭi*, a group of villages under a *manki*. (2) syn. of *pargana*, a group of villages under a *ṭhakur*.

piṛa mani sbst., *Brassica campestris*, Linn.; var. *Sarson*; *Cruciferae*,—the *Sarson* or *Indian Colza*, a winter crop with lower leaves up to 10" long, hairy, not amplexicaul; upper leaves up to 5", auricled and covered with a grey bloom; and yellow flowers.

piṛamani aṛa sbst., the leaves of *piṛamani* when used as a potherb.

piṛaḍ (H. *pīṛnā*; Sad. *piṛek*) syn. of *kuṭaḍ*, to drub, to strike violently or thrash soundly with a stick. Constructed like *dhamṣaḍ*.

piṛhi Nag (H.) syn. of *tata* Has. Nag, a generation: *ne hatujante caṛ pīṛhi* (or *upun tata*) *senḡyana*.

pīṛi I. sbst., an upland: *ne haturaṇa simanre loḇṇa purajana*,

piřido huriagea.

N. B. It. occurs often with the locative afxs. *re*, *sq*, *âte*, etc. : ne *piřire* uriko gupikope, graze the cattle on this upland ; *piřișqtee* senxjana ; *piřișqtišana*, he went to the uplands ; ne *piřiâte* dă alea loșonare linagitana, the rain water flows from this upland into our rice field. Cfr. *piřișq*.

II. trs., of a sediment, mostly of sand, to fill a terraced field to the level of the embankment and thus change it into an upland : en burura hasa alea loșonare *piřikeda*.

III. trs. caus, also *piřirika*, to let a terraced field thus get filled : landiate ci ararâ dute ne loșonako *piřijada* ? Is it through laziness or because they have no bullocks that they let this rice field get filled with sand ?

IV. intrs, in the df. prst., of a terraced field, thus to get filled up : rurasirma kape karajada, ne loșonatape *piřilana* (or *piřiqtana*).

piři-q p. v., same meaning : ne loșona *piřijana*, ariřuratape.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, modifying *rika*, *rikaq*, *lelp*.

piři-barangu Nag. syn. of *pearagu* Has.

piři-basair syn. of *tuřibihir* sbst., *Justicia simplex*, Don. ; Acanthaceae, —a herb 8"-2' high, with hairy angular stems swollen above the nodes ; oblong leaves slightly tapering both ends ; and very small rose-coloured flowers in dense sessile hairy spikes more than 1" long.

piři-bbunim sbst., *Striga euphrasioides*, Kanth ; Scrophulariaceae, —a slender herb, 6"-2' high, with lower opposite and upper alternate linear leaves ; and white flowers in terminal spikes.

piři-buř sbst., *Desmodium polycarpum*, DC., var. *trichocaulon*, Schindler ; Papilionaceae, —an erect undershrub, with stems covered with spreading hairs ; 3-foliate leaves with elliptic-oblong leaflets ; and reddish flowers in lax elongated racemes.

piři-catomařa Has. Nag. syn. of *piřiçoara* Nag. *pusiganjura* Has. sbst, *Oxalis corniculata*, Linn. ; Geraniaceae, —a small herb with radical or alternate, ternately digitate leaves ; and yellow regular flowers on axillary one or more flowered peduncles. The leaves are acidulate and are eaten raw by children.

piři-căci Nag. *piři-sirač* Has. sbst., a species of pipit (titlark) so called, living on the ground and sleeping in the grass, found on trees only in the early morning when the grass is dewy ; probably *Anthus pratensis*, the Meadow Pipit.

piři-cuřu sbst., a field-mouse. See under *cuřu*.

piři-dă sbst., rain water flowing from the uplands into the rice fields : ne loșonare *piřidă* kă bolotana, this rice field gets no water directly from the uplands, (it is separated from them by other rice fields).

piři-epelom, *piři-ependom*, *piři-epen-đom* Has. syn. of *ořetirio* Nag.

pir l. eṭekə

phl-eteke, ete-eteke syn. of ete!ga-
?g.

piñ-garundlaga sbat., *Mollugo stricta*, Linn ; *Picoideae*,—a suberect herb with compound terminal cymes of small greenish 5-sepalled flowers without petals.

piri-golanci sbst; *Plumeria hypo-*
leuca, Gaspar; *Apocynaceae*,—a
small tree planted in gardens at
Ranchi.

pirig-pirig var. of *piripirî*.

piči gugūra syn. of *otesokoš*.

piṛi-heṇemḍi Has. syn. of *kutā-sazga*, *sūtātamaku* Nag. See under *heremḍā*.

piri-horo sbst., (1) a land tortoise, *Testudo elegans*, with radiating yellow streaks on a black ground. in entr'd. to *dq'horo*, a black river turtle, *Trionyx* sp. The shell of a tortoise or turtle is called *hormo* or *ora*. (2) sometimes used by children, of a large kind of snail (*dupillinduwa*) with a shell 1½" diam, round at the bottom, spirally tapering to the top.

piṛi-busiṛ syn. of *dubihusir*.

piri-jacu subst., (1) *Chlorophytum arundinaceum*, Baker; *Liliaceae*,—a herb with fleshy, cylindric root fibres, shooting from a hard root-stock; * with radical leaves; and white flowers racemed on a leafless simple or branched scape. (2) syn. of *serejodu*.

piri-jane (bst., a form of *Paspalum serobiculatum*, Linn; Gramineae,—a small, diffuse, prostrate grass with stems 3'-5" long. This form is said be the sole poisonous one.

piri-kutur!

piṛi-jimtu, piṛi-jintu sbst, three
kinds of sedge: (1) *Cyperus di-*
stans, Linn; Cyperaceae. (2) syn.
of *mothatusaq*, *Cyperus rotundus*,
Linn. (3) *Cyperus umbellatus*, Bth.

piŋi-ŋiŋi subst., (1) maraŋ piŋiŋiŋi, syn. of kuŋiŋi guŋuŋu. (2) kuŋiŋi piŋiŋiŋi, syn. of gaŋasokoŋ.

piri-jojoarq syn. of *piricatomarq*.

piṛi-kaṇṭara Has. syn. of muṛkoṇṭ
kaṇṭara.

piri-kantāra Nag. sbst., *Ionidium* suffruticosum, Ging.; *Violaceae*,—a small branching perennial, common in grassy places, with rose-coloured flowers, the lower petal of which is very large.

pi-ka-tsa Has. syn. of *sikuarhuni*
Nag. subst., a field-rat similar to the
house-rat, but paler.

piñi-kesari Has. syn. of *blenggaraj*, *Eclipta alba*, Hassk.; Compositae.

piṛiki, piṛiki-bān, piṛki, phiṛiki,
phiriki, etc. vars. of *periki*.

piri-kurti Nag. syn. of *birjughora*,
Atylosia scarabaeoides, Benth.; Papi-
lionaceae. Its beans are eaten.

piŕi-kuŕuŕi, *piŕi-kuŕi* I. collec-
tive noun, the uplands : *piŕikuŕuŕi*,
birkandar, gaŕađoŕa meneleka soben-
saŕe đârâkeda, mendo en merom kae
namjana, we searched all over the
uplands, the jungles, the valleys,
etc., but that goat could not be
found.

pirikuturū-n reflex. v., to go about all over the uplands: meromko dāṛa-
tanre apimāe *pirikuturūn*jana.

11. adv., with or without the affxs.
ange, ge, re, tan, tange, modifying

piṛi-ludūludia-tasaḡ

dārā, senbāra.

piṛi-ludūludia-tasaḡ, **ma-a-a-ludū-ludia** sbst., *Aristida redacta* Stapf.; Gramineae,—a tufted, very slender, annual grass, 6"-2' high, with filiform leaves and effuse panicles.

piṛi-madukam, **piṛi-mandukam** syn. of *cinibūa*.

piṛi-maga sbst., the stunted form, 2-3" high, of *Vernonia cinerea*, Less.; Compositae, as met in the dry season. Its flowerheads are less than ½" across, with narrowly campanulate involucre and light purple flowers, all tubular. In the rainy season it shoots up into an erect herb 3"-3' high, it is then called *toaraḡa* and its leaves are used as a potherb.

piṛi-mandukam var. of *piṛimadukam*.

piṛi-mani syn. of *baghiabā*. When the rope which keeps a bullock under the yoke is either too long or too short, the yoke frets its neck (*taran*) in an unusual place and causes a swelling. To prevent this from festering it is rubbed with *Bassia* oil or with a fresh *Laggera flava* plant, ground and mixed with earth taken from a white-ants' nest.

piṛi-mani-aḡa syn. of *kulaḡaraḡa*.

piṛi-masuria syn. of *otemasuria*.

piṛi-masuri-aḡa sbst., *Melilotus alba*, Lamk.; Papilionaceae,—a wild potherb, 1-2' high, with toothed, pinnately 3-foliolate leaves, and small white flowers in slender racemes, 3-4" long.

piṛi-masuri-aḡa sbst., *Cassia absus*, Linn.; Caesalpinieae,—an erect viscous-hairy wild potherb, 9-18" high,

piṛi-tagī

with pinnae of two pairs of leaflets, and racemes of small yellow or red flowers.

piṛi-meral syn. of *otemerat*.

piṛi-mo:oe syn. of *eṭṭaḡaraḡa*.

piṛi-mugi syn. of *bururambhā*.

piṛi-mugi syn. of *mugitasad*.

piṛi-nim sbst., *Bonnaya brachiata*, Link. and Otto; Scrophularineae,—a small, stiff, erect, but diffusely branched herb, with sessile, oblong, obtuse spinulose-serrate leaves, and white or pink flowers, ½" long, with lilac spots on the lip.

piṛi-tagī Has. **piṇḍigī**, **piṇḍigī** Nag. 1^o I. sbst., (1) a raised verandah; a flat bank of earth along the wall of a house. N. B. A raised verandah is generally interrupted in front of the door, and is there level with the courtyard. (2) also *jūlapiriṇṇigī*, a semi-circular flat bank of earth behind the hearth. (3) also *pukṛi-ripiṇṇigī*, *pokṛi-ripiṇḍigī*, the embankments surrounding a tank. These are never called *aṛi*. (4) also *bandapiṇḍigī*, the embankment of a bund. This is always called *bandaṇṇigī* in Has.

II. trs. or intrs., (1) to raise a verandah; to raise a flat bank of earth along a wall: *oarile* (or *qarilele*) *piṇṇigīakada*. (2) to raise any kind of *piṇḍigī* with a certain qualification: *oarido* (or *oariredo*) *salangi-gepe piṇṇigīakada*; *pukṛi* (or *pukṛi* genare) *cakargekḡ piṇṇigī-tada*.

piṇṇigī-g p. v., corresp. meanings: *oarī* (or *oarire*) *aṇṇi piṇṇigīoa*; *pukṛi* (or *pukṛi* genare) *cakarge*

pindŕiakiakana.

2^o fig., cfr. *piŕi*, I. sbst., an alluvial bank on a field : ne loõonara *piŕiŕigi* apimã karalerem sameaja, if thou use the levelling plank for three days on the earth deposited on this rice field, thou wilt probably be able to level it.

II. trs., (1) of water, to cover a field (i.e., part of a field) with a bank of alluvium : bãrido loõonatale puragee *piŕiŕigikeda*. (2) of the same, to deposit alluvial soil or sand, and form a bank on a field : holarã bãrido aleã loõonare gitile *piŕiŕigikeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p. v. : gitil arãgutã dãhora kesedtape, loõon (or gitil) puragee *piŕiŕigitana* (or *piŕiŕigiotana*).

piŕiŕigi-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

piŕi-ote sbst., a field on the uplands.

piŕi-pân syn. of *pãnsakam*.

piŕi-paŕki (Sad. *pãŕki pani*, dove water) collective term restricted to rain water flowing from the uplands on all sides, except that in the rflx. v. and as adv. it may be used also as a syn. of *piŕikutũŕi*, though not with the afx. *re*, I. adj., with *dã*, rain water thus flowing : nãdo dã *piŕi-paŕkigea*.

II. intrs., (1) of rain water, thus to flow : nãdo dã *piŕipaŕkijada* (or *piŕipaŕkitana*) ; dã tisãdoe *piŕipaŕkitada* (or *piŕipaŕkikena*). (2) the same with a *dativus com-modi* : dã tisãdoe *piŕipaŕkiadãua* (or *piŕipaŕkitadãua*).

piŕipaŕki-n rflx. v., (1) first meaning of the intrs. : apimã tanaãtee *piŕi-*

pankin jana, the rain water flowed from the uplands for three days without interruption. (2) syn. of *piŕikutũŕi*.

piŕipaŕki-q p. v., first meaning of the intrs. : holado dã *piŕipaŕkitilena*.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *leŕq, rika, gama, liŕigi* and, I ss of-ten, *dãŕi, senbara* : *piŕipaŕki dã liŕigijana*.

piŕi-peajuaŕã sbst., *Asphodelus tenuifolius*, Cav. ; Liliaceae,—an annual weed with slender root fibres ; radical, tuete and fistular leaves ; and a petaloid perianth, the six segments of which are white with a brown median mark. It is used as a potherb.

piŕi-piŕi I. adj., with *hora*, a path that remains everywhere on the uplands : hora *piŕipiŕigea*.

II. adv., also with the afx. *te* modifying *senq, hiju, honor*, walking everywhere on high ground : *piŕi-piŕi sanqme* ; *piŕipiŕitee* honorbaratana, he walks about on the uplands.

piŕi-piŕi, piŕig-piŕig I. sbst., reflected light on the surface of water : tãekare bandara dã *piŕipiŕi lelea*.

II. trs., of light (personified), to make the surface of water luminous by reflecting itself on it : tãq bandara dã *piŕipiŕijada*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of water, to shine with reflected light : tãq-tadae, enamente bandara dã *piŕipiŕitana* (or *piŕipiŕiotana*).

piŕipiri-q, *piŕipiri-gg* p. v., same meaning; meaning corresp. to the trs.: *tetete da piŕipiriŕiggtana*.

IV. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ŕŕe*, *ggŕe*, *tan*, *tange*, also *piŕileka*, modifying *leŕe*, *rika*, *rikaŕ*.

piŕi-paru Has. syn. of *lorŕisŕi*, *rocoŕtasaŕ*. The whole plant crushed to a pulp is applied on sprains.

piŕisŕ, *piŕsŕ* syn. of *baharsŕ*, a polite term replacing *i* in all the constructions of this word when there is question of men: *en honŕ* *liŕa piŕisŕ capigiritim*; *piŕisŕtia*, he has gone for a call of nature.

piŕi-saru sbst., an aroidea having a rhizome and leaves like those of *Colocasia antiquorum*, Schott., var. *rupicola*, Haines, but said to flower in July, and common on the ridges between rice fields, in the country adjoining the jungles. In October people go thither from other parts of the country to collect and dry the leaves and petioles for later use as a potherb. This potherb is called *saruarŕ* or *piŕisaruarŕ*.

piŕi-siraŕ syn. of *piŕicŕci*.

piŕi-sokoŕ syn. of *maranŕ gugura*.

piŕi-tiŕadirina syn. of *karigiri* (I).

piŕi-ŕoko, *ŕonara-ŕoko* Nag. *ŕoko* Has. cfr. *benŕara*, sbst., *Solanum Melongena*, L'nn., var. *insana*, Solanaceae,—the wild Brinjal, feral by reversion, stouter (up to 2' high) and hardier than the cultivated form and with smaller, though large, globose fruit. This is acrid and is rarely eaten.

piŕiuŕ 1^o sbst., a passerine bird

smaller than a sparrow. It is said to be speckled brown and grey, and to have its crop at the back of the head. It is granivorous. 2^o the note of this bird. Constructed like *kuŕkuŕ*.

piŕi-uŕ sbst., a white ed.ble mushroom growing from white-ants' nests (*harlu*, *buku*) on the uplands. It has seven successive crops in the rainy season. The *ŕiluluŕ*, *hoeuŕ*, *hoŕeuŕ*, *indiuŕ*, *lececeueŕ*, and *mucueŕ*, though growing on uplands are not called *piŕiuŕ*. The *indiuŕ* and the *bunumuŕ* also have their roots in white-ants' nests. The *piŕiuŕ* is smaller and thinner than the *indiuŕ*, but thicker and broader than the *bunumuŕ*. It has a shorter stem than both other kinds.

piŕiuŕ var. of *piŕiuŕ*.

piŕki, *piŕki-ban* vars. of *piŕiki*.

pis, *psi*, *phis*, *phisi* (from Engl. *fee*) I. sbst., also *piŕipaŕsa*, school fees; a doctor's fee: *iŕukulra piŕim omkeda ci aŕrige?* ne *iŕukulre mandipisi ciminara ad kŕlu-pisi ciminaraŕe omtana?* How much boarding fee and how much tuition fee do you pay in this school?

II. trs. and intrs., to make emb. pay a fee; to exact or establish a fee: ne *iŕukulre ciminaraŕo piŕi-taŕpea?* ne *iŕukulre cimin ŕakako piŕijada?* ne *iŕukulre cikako piŕi-tada?*

pis-en, *piŕi-n* rflx. v., to submit to a fee; to pay a fee: *namindo kaina piŕina*, eŕa *iŕukultiŕa*.

piŕ-g p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

pisikl

pisikl, **piskl** syn. of *peragoro*, cfr. *gose*, 1^o trs., to part slightly the sheath of a maize spike to see how far it is developed or ripe. Either *jonra* or *cokq* may stand as d. o.

pisiki-q, *pisiki-gq* p. v., corresp. meaning.

2^o trs., to part the vulva with the tips of the fingers. Either *kuri* or *ruji* may stand as d. o.

pisiki-n rflx. v., corresp. meaning: garmidukuakanree *pisikinjanteko* ranukja.

pisiki-q, *pisiki-gq* p. v., corresp. meaning.

pisir, **pisir-pisir** Has. Nag. **risi**, **risi-risi** Has. **sipir**, **sipir-sipir** Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *duluḥluluḥ*, cfr. *birq-birq*. Note that the constructions under *duluḥduluḥ* are incomplete. These terms may also be used as follows: (1) trs., to drizzle on people: *holado*, *pīthoraree* *pisir-keḍlea*, *māimāiḥe* *lijakotale* *lumcabajan*. (2) *pisir-eu* rflx. v., to drizzle: *dado* *setāḥe* *tikinjakade* *pisirenjuna*. (3) *pisir-q* meaning corresp. to the trs.: *pīthorarele* *pisirlenu*. (4) adv., in the simple form with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, *leka*, in the repetitive form, with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *gama*, *dq*, *rika*, *rikap*. . .

pistul (from the Engl.) I. sbst., a pistol or revolver: ne Gomkeq *pistul* *mena*, this saheb has a revolver. .

II. trs., to hit, shooting with a pistol or revolver: *miaḍ* *setae* *pistulkja*.

pjsu Nag. (H. *pissu*) syn. of

pitaḍ-goḥ

peḍte, a flea.

pīt, **pīti** (Sk. *pitta*; Sad. and Or. *pīt*; T. *pittu*) (1) syn. of *isiara*, gall. (2) syn. of *amalpīt*, a severe attack of bile. *Pīt* and *amalpīt* may also be used as adv. with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *ula*: *pītgee* *ulakeda*, he vomited bile.

pīta var. of *phita*.

pītal, **pītar** (Sad.; H. *pītal*; Sinh. *pittala*; Or. *pītalī*) sbst., the bronze or brass of which gongs and ornaments and, often, pitchers and bowls are made, in entrd. to *kasa*, the paler kind of brass used for eating-vessels: *Koṭa* *hature* *māḥāki* *hudara* *miaḍ* *pītalrea* *paṭa* *mena*, in the village of *Koṭa* there is a document engraved on a sheet of brass and recognizing the office of the *manki*.

pītaḍ Nag. (Sad. *pītaek*) syn. of *kaṭaḥgirio* Has. p. v., (1) to get a meal very late in the day, and thus be very hungry. (2) to starve. N. B. This term is connected with *pīt*, as very hungry or starving people often get bile: *Hoṛokore* *bistās* *mena*, *jā* *hoṛo* *purage* *reage* *kīre* *manḍi* *eman* *kae* *jomkeree* *pītioa*.

pītaḍ-goḥ Nag. syn. of *kaṭaḥgoḥ* Has. trs., to starve to death; to make die for want of food: *lumamkom* *pītaḍgoḥnaḍkoa*, *rokage* *cal-usurakom*.

pītaḍgoj-q p. v., to starve to death; to be made die of hunger: *uṛuntan* *ēṛēkole* *māḍḍkoa*, *kale* *caltaḥkeḍkoa*, *maakan* *koto* *goḥnanciko* *pītaḍgoḥ-nana*.

pitar

pitar Nāg. (Sad.) var. of *pītal*.

piti var. of *pīl*.

piti (Sad.) 1^o tra., to search; to look for searchingly; to examine closely; (the hands in any case parting or unfolding the object searched): *bōko* (or *ūbko*) *piti-jāia*; *bōren sikukoko piti-jadkōa*, they search his head for lice; *sikuko menakōa lija pītilem*, there are lice on the cloth, search it; *li-jaren sikuko pītikom*; *li-jado pīlikeate kiria lagatīna*, one must examine a cloth carefully before buying it; *mandi* (or *mandira rugudko*, *mandire rugudko mena*) *pīlikeate* *jomjada*, before putting the cooked rice into my mouth, I turn it about in my hand looking for any gravel that may be in it.

piti-n rflx. v., to search one's cloth or one's body: *li-jae pīlintana*; *sikukoe pīlintana*.

pi-piti repr. v., rare syn. of *d. pon*.

piti-2 p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

pi-niti vrb. n., (1) the extent of the search: *en hondo pīnitik*, *pītikja*, *miad raji siku bōre kae sarejana*. (2) the act: *misa pīnitite* *en li-jara bū kaina namla*, *mendo ogo misa pītitanren lelkeda*.

2^o poetical parallel of *sala*, to choose. See under *pītijom*. In a *gena* song occurs the cpd. *salan-pīlin*, in the meaning of *piti*:

Busu ci, maīm kōtakēnem
sūlantān pītāntan?

Haūko ci, maīm kōtakēnem
haūrentan godarēntan?

Hast thou, girl, been shaking straw,

pitid

that thou art searching thy hair for the bits? Hast thou, girl, been shaking a nest of red ants, that thou art rubbing and scratching thyself to get rid of them?

piti-carj poetical parallel of *salasakam* in the following *mage* song:

Gara-japajāpate.

Noko sakam bugīnam salasakamā!

Naiima naiinnātinte.

Cimaē carj napāēam pīticariā!

Gara-japajāpate.

Toa sakam bugīnam salasakamā!

Naiima naiinnātinte.

Salga carj napāēam pīticariā!

Along the border of the stream, thou lookest for a good leaf (to make a leaf cup)! Along the side of the river, thou searchest for a good wooden pin! Thou thinkest (wrongly) that among the bushes on the river side the *Holarrhena* furnishes good leaves and the *Boswellia* furnishes good pins! (The meaning of this metaphor is: when the match-maker proposes a future wife for thee, thou takest no notice of her good conduct, but only lookest for beauty).

pitid 1^o I. slst., the work of teasing and opening cotton wool with a bow (*dunīad* or *lisri*): *tisina-do pītide namakada*, *pītte kaej*, he has to tease cotton-wool to-day, he will not go to the market.

II. trs., to tease and open cotton-wool with the vibrations of a bow-string: *Soma tulame pītidjada*.

III. intrs., same meaning: *monaga-rutce pītidtana*.

pitiḍ

piti-nam

pitid-p p. v., corresp. meaning: ne tulam tisira *pitidḍka*.

pi-n-itiḍ vrb. n., (1) the extent or quickness in teasing raw cotton: *pinitid* pitideme, ne tulam moḍ sūnjerege cabaḍka. (2) the act: *pinitid* kā ṭaḱkajana. (3) the cotton teased: nea okoea *pinitid*? Who has teased this cotton?

2^o trs., to make ripe and gaping cotton capsules shed their wool: kaḍ-somgoṛare bolojanci soben kaḍsom honko *pitidḱeda*.

pitid-p p. v., corresp. meaning: gagar dārā honko bolokena, soben kaḍsom *pitidḱjana*.

pi-n-itiḍ vrb. n., the act; its extent; its result.

3^o trs. or intrs., at the moment of shooting an arrow, to let its groove slip from the string: silih tuiatanre säre (or asare) *pitidḱeda*; jokado ṭaḱkage silibina jokaliḱa, mendoina *pitidḱeda*.

pitid-p p. v., corresp. meaning.

4^o I. trs., in shooting with a bow, to hit the forearm with the string: putam totetanre, tīna *pitidḱa*, sunumūr poṭagiriḱana.

II. intrs., imprsl., in the indef. ts., of this act, to take place: pated asarte purasa *pitidḱa*, in shooting with a crooked bow, the bow-string often strikes the forearm.

pitid-en rflx. v., same as the trs.: asardo hēsgea, cilkate tīm *pitidenjana*? *

pitid-p p. v., corresp. meaning.

pi-n-itiḍ vrb. n., the strength with which the arm is thus hit: *pinitide* pitidlena, tīra sunumūr poṭagiriḱana.

5^o fig., *pitid-en* rflx. v., to disperse, to go away in various directions, from where they are wanted: ē hoṛo honkotae ṭaḱkena, sobenko *pitideniana*, he had seven children, they have all left him.

pitid-asar Has. sbst., the bow used in teasing cotton, viz., both what is called *dhunḱid* and what is called *tisri* in Nag.

pitid-monagaru Haz. sbst., the little dumb-bells used to impart vibrations to the string of the *dhunḱid*.

pitid-nala sbst., wages for teasing raw cotton.

piti-jom poetical parallel of *sala-jom*, to choose for oneself:

Kerkeṭā dutamo kaññā,
Diacua dararaḱo kaññā.
Naiagega salajoma,
Naiagega *pitijoma*.
Dugtinugu caḱḱalo kaññā,
Gajabaja bajuññao kaññā.
Naiagega salajoma,
Naiagega *pitijoma*. (*Jadur*)

I will not have any one making a match for me. O my parents, I will choose a wife myself. I will not have a sedan chair and music at my marriage. O my parents, I will choose a wife myself (and simply bring her home without marriage ceremonies).

piti-nam 1^o trs., to discover or find by the search described under *piti*: liḱare apia irakoina *pitinamḱedḱo*.
pitinam-p p. v., corresp. meaning.

2^o poetical parallel of *salanam*, to get by choosing; to pick out.

3^o occurs in the cpd. *salanampitina*, to find out by divination.

pit-rua Has. **pit-urui** Nag. sbst., bilious fever. Further constructed like *rua*.

piṭ, piṭi (Or. *pīṭh, pēṭh*; Sad. *ek piṭ*, once) 1^o I. sbst., a market: *pīṭteṭa senkena*.

II. intrs., (1) prsl., (a) to establish a market: *ne hatureo nādoko pīṭikeda*.

(b) to hold a market: *ne hature somārḥulaṭako pīṭiia* (c) to go to the

market: *ne canḍu bitarre apimāina pīṭkeda* (or *pīṭikena*). (2) imprsl., in the df. prst., of a market, to take place: *apeṭ batu japākore ciminara pīṭtana* (or *pīṭiṭtana*)?

pīṭ-en, pīṭi-n rflx. v., to go to the market: *tisiṇem pīṭ na ci*?

pīṭ-ḡ, pīṭi-ḡ p. v., imprsl., (1) of a market, to be held: *tisiṇa nere pīṭioa*.

(2) of the going to the market, to take place: *tisiṇado kājā pīṭioa, oṛare isu kamitaina mena*.

pi-n-iṭi vrb. n., (1) the frequency of going to the market: *māliko ēṛēdin-do piniṭiko pīṭina, musina raṭi oṛare kako kamia*. (2) the act of establishing a market: *piniṭi kako ṭaṭkak da tanaḥte apiṭare ṭāḍṭāḍjana*, they have not established the markets well, there are three in villages close to each other, on consecutive days.

2^o always preceded or prefixed by a nl. in the short form, I. sbst., a week *Paku goṣjante moḍ pīṭ senḡjana*.

II. adj., also *pīṭra*, a week's: *moḍ pīṭ* (or *moḍ pīṭira*) *karcia aintare mena*

III trs., to do smth. during a said number of weeks: *baka irle barpīṭikeda*.

IV. intrs., imprsl., (1) in the df. prst.,

to be a said number of weeks since a certain event: *Racireṇa hijuakante apipīṭitana*. (2) with inserted prsl.

prn., to feel smth. during a said number of weeks: *lāḥasu apipīṭikīṇa*.

pīṭ-en, pīṭi-n rflx. v., (1) same as the trs.: *ne kami alopeḥbarpīṭina, ḡel māre cabaḡka*, do not take two weeks over this work, finish it in ten days.

(2) to remain somewhere a said number of weeks: *Raciree apipīṭinjana, isiṇadōe ruarṭana*.

pīṭ-ḡ, pīṭi-ḡ p. v., to be somewhere since a said number of weeks: *Racireṇa moḍpīṭiḡtana, mukuṇṭagiriḡiṇa*, it is now a whole week that I am at Ranchi, I am home-sick. (2) prsl. or imprsl., of a work or action, to last a said number of weeks: *apeḷka din daraḍ jetae baḡkoa, moḍ pīṭira kami barpīṭiḡtana*, there is nobody working as slowly as you, a week's work takes two weeks with you; *oṛa bai-ruarṭe moḍpīṭioaḡā*, a whole week perhaps will pass in repairing the house. V. adv., also with the afxs. *ge, re*, during a said number of weeks: *hajiri kamido ciminpīṭipe kamikeda*?

piṭa Kera. (Sad.; Sinh. *pittu*, a small cake) syn. of *laḍ* Has. *holoṭa* Nag. bread, cake or pancake.

***piṭi** (Sad.; Or. *pīṭi, pīṭi*) I. sbst., a rectangular, box-like, basket with a lid, up to a cubit long, made of bamboo about ½" broad, used strips especially by native doctors (*buidi*) as a medicine chest, and sometimes by pupils in boarding schools to keep their books and other things. N. B.

Native doctors gather and renew their stock of medicinal roots every year on the eve of the cattle feast and store them in a *piŋi*.

II. trs., to plait into such a basket : ne bitî *piŋime*.

piŋi-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

piŋi and derivatives, vars. of *piŋ* and derivatives.

piŋi-kakāru sbst., a form of *Cucurbita pepo*, D C.; Cucurbitaceae, with mottled, depressed, ribbed, not very large fruit.

piŋikuri, *piŋikuri* var. of *piŋikuri*.

piŋ-bagaŋca, *piŋi-bagaŋca* sbst., a mango grove in which a market is held.

piŋ-hora, *piŋi-hora* sbst., the way or path to the market.

piŋ-horo, *piŋi-horo* sbst., a person going to, or coming from, the market.

**piŋ-kisān*, *piŋi-kisān* sbst., the owner of the ground on which a market is held. He levies a tax, called *jagati*, on the sellers.

piŋ-palan, *piŋ-palon* Has. *piŋ-palo* Nag. *piŋi-palan*, etc., (Sad. *piŋ-palo*) collective noun, the markets (not necessarily all): *tisinaŋapa piŋpalanre* (or *piŋkoro*) *onŋōkarā kaji aiŋmōtana*.

II. adj., with *horo*, a habitual trader in the markets.

III. intrs., to trade habitually in the markets: *piŋpalantanae*; ne *sirmae piŋpala nkenā*.

piŋpalan-en rflx. v., to frequent the markets; to go habitually to the markets: Māl k, êrēsundireko *piŋpalanena*, the Mahalimundas in the

lac season frequent the markets.

piŋ-parŋed, *piŋi-parŋed* adv., also with the afxs. *ge* and *re*, (1) at each weekly market (or at each market held in a said place). (2) every week. Constructed as *prd.* like *piŋ* 1^o and 2^o.

piŋ-piri, *piŋi-piri* sbst., an upland on which a market is held.

piŋ-piŋ, *piŋi-piŋ* syn. of *piŋparteŋ*.

piŋa 1^o of ears, syn. of *miŋu*, but not in the fig. meaning. 2^o of leaves, syn. or *ripu*, *riŋu*. To this meaning corresponds the jingle *riŋupitū* which connotes plurality.

piŋunŋ, *piŋu-piŋu* diminutive of *piŋu* as referring to ears.

piŋusiŋ sbst., name of two plants:

(1) *hurisŋ piŋusiŋ*, *Cissampelos Pareira*, Linn.; Menispermaceae. (2) *marasŋ piŋusiŋ*, *Stephania hernandifolia*, Walp.; Menispermaceae.

piŋa poetical syn. of *bocŋ* Has. *pio* Nag.

piûrî, *piûrî* (Sad. *piuri*; Or. *piûrî*) 1^o I. sbst., a small roll of carded cotton wool. When the cotton (*tulam*) has been teased with the *dhunaŋŋ* or the *tisri*, it is made into these rolls for feeding the spinning wheel. Some of it is spread out and rolled with the palm of the hand around the axis of a *gaxgax* panicle, which is pulled out at once. The rolls are 6-7" long and about $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick: *piûrî omairapera takuilekă cilkaoa*, give me a roll of this cotton, I shall spin it to see the result.

II. adj., with *tulam*, cotton ginned, carded and made into small rolls: *piûrî tulamdo takuicabajana*.

III. trs., thus to roll cotton wool: tulam pitidō pitiđjana aarile piurita.

piur-i-p p. v., corresp. meaning: tulam cehamente kã piuritotana?

2^o poetical parallel of *dera*.

3^o adj., with *gai*, cow, occurs only in the Hasur legend, with uncertain meaning. It refers probably to horns resembling a roll of cotton.

pipipōpō, **pipipōpō** also in the repetitive form, onomatopoe of a band playing, I. sbst., (1) the sound of a band playing: *pipipōpōm* (or *pipipōpō-pipipōpōm*) alumiā ci? (2) the musical instruments of a band.

II. adj., with *sari* and *baja*, same meanings.

III. trs. and intrs., of a band, to play its instruments; *baja palťanko pipipōpōjada*; *palťanko pipipōpō-jada*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of these instruments, to sound, i.e., to be played: *etq! baja pipipōpōtana* (or *pipipōpōtana*).

pipipōpō-n rfx. v., same as the trs.: *nimirdo janāō palťanko pipipōpōn-tana*.

pipipōpō-p p. v., corresp. meaning.

V. adv., with or without the affs. *āngc*, *ge*, *gge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *baja*, *brōz*, *sari*, *vika*, *oimō*.

pipipōpō-au and **pipipōpō-idi** and variants, of a band, to come, or go away, playing. Constructed, as prd. only, like *pipipōpō*.

pipō, **pipipōpō** onomatopoe of the sound of a harmonium. Constructed like *pipipōpō* but as adv., it may not modify *oroq*.

pōa (Sad. *poa chauwa*, of young animals) cfr. *biārd* and *gaci*, 1^o trs., to sow in a nursery any plants except paddy and *kōde*; to sow trees, the seeds of which are scattered, not planted: *netare benagūn* (or *benagūra jara*) *poalam*.

poa-p p. v., corresp. meaning: *kubijara tisina poaqka*.

2^o intrs., in the df. prst., of caterpillars, to come out of the eggs: *lutamko poātana ci aūrige?*

poa-n rfx. v., same meaning: *lutamko poanjanā*.

poa-p p. v., same meaning.

3^o poetical parallel of *roa*, to plant. See the song under *parawagaleka*.

pōa 1^o I. adj., cracked or broken in large pieces: *međ okorem dōla ađ poa catum kirintada?* Where were thy eyes? • Thou hast bought a cracked pitcher. Also used as adj. noun: *catu kirintale kullita, do miad poqe antada*.

II. trs., to crack or break to large pieces: *ne dirido martulte poqepe*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to crack or break in large pieces: *ne diri marimarite poātana*; *dōakan catli alijana, catu poātana*.

pou-gg p. v., (1) same meaning: *ne diri poagglana*. (2) thus to get broken or cracked: *ne diri poaqka*.

2^o syn. of *kōzga*, *rutur*, *urur* Has. *tozga*, *ođor* *rutur* Nag. *pozga* Has. Nag. trs., of a hen, after hatching, to free the chickling by chipping the egg: *aleq sim getae poadeškov*, *bariado kati tilakdikina*, our hen had ten chicklings, the crow carried off two of them in its beak.

poa-n rflx. v., of little quails and partridges, as the Mundas believe, to come out of the egg; by themselves, by causing them to roll about until they knock against smth. and break: *dur, gerea orō cītiri hōnko akoḡe poānako mēnea.*

poa-dōl (II. *dhol*, a *nagēra* drum, i.e., a kettle-drum) I. sbst., (1) with *lāi*, a large stomach that takes a lot of food. Also used as adj. noun: *nī poaḡdōl* (or *poaḡdōl lāi*) *nīmīnava māṇḍite kā pereḡo.* (2) also *poaḡdōl-lāi*, with *horo*, a person with such a stomach. Also used as adj. noun: *miad poaḡdōl* (or *poaḡdōl horo*, *poaḡdōllāi*, *poaḡdōllāi horo*) *bar cipi māṇḍi jomkedei tala cipi ilī nūkeda.* N. B. A kettle-drum has a little hole at the bottom through which it is inflated, the hole being tightly stoppered afterwards with a rag. When the drum is cracked or broken it can no more be inflated, hence the Mundari metaphorical meaning.

II. trs., to call smb. a *poaḡdōl*: *okoepe poaḡdōlkīa?*

poaḡdōl-g p. v., (1) of a stomach, to become such: *iniā lāi poaḡdōlgiriakana.* (2) also *poaḡdōllāig*, to get such a stomach: *poaḡdōlakanae, tala cipi māṇḍido jomkedlekao kae aṭākarea, moḡ cipite penda aṭedoa, bar cipitee bioa,* he has a capacious stomach, with half a bowlful of rice he feels as if he had eaten nothing, with a bowlful only the bottom of his stomach gets covered, with two bowlfuls he gets his fill.

III. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge,* modifying *lāig, rikig.*

poā-poā I. sbst., increase by birth, of men or animals: *apō hātare horōra poaposado mena, mendo kitira saratinabaratinā banoa.*

II. trs., rarely used, of a couple, to give rise to one or several generations: *honkokia poaposikedkōa; abdsobē Adam Ewatakinge poaposatadbur,* we are all descendants of Adam and Eve; *miḡ juri liḡasimkita taikena, puragekia poaposakedkōa.*

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to increase by birth: *ne disumre oko jātlikō purā poapōsatāna* (or *poapōsatāna*)?

poapōs-g p. v., same meaning.

poari (Skt. *poḥair*) I^o I. sbst., neglect of cleanliness about one's person or cloths, about the vessels and food or about the house: *ne horore poari mena, moḡ piṭre misio kae rēṭana.*

II. adj., with *horo*, a person neglecting cleanliness: *poari kārīkoḡ māṇḍutu jom hūluṭḡuṭḡuṭḡa.* Also used as adj. noun: *aḡlekan poari cialaḡ kāina lēlkeḡko, i serēḡre tāmakum poṭomakada.*

III. intrs., to get the habit of uncleanness: *ēnka alom poaria.*

poari-n rflx. v., same meaning: *ēnka alom poarina.*

poari-g p. v., same meaning: *ne kurido puragee poarijāna.*

po-n-oari vrb. n., the extent of this defect: *ponoariḡ poaria, āpiupam māre misae karkadena,* he is so dirty in his habits that he cleans his teeth only once in three-four days.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs.

poari

ange, ge, qge, modifying *kami*.

2^o I. adj., (1) with *kaji*, *duraŋa*, *kāni*, an unclean, i.e., lewd, talk song or tale. Also used as adj. noun: *apea poari aiūmte kentēd kadraškja*. (2) with *hoŋo*, a person indulging in such a talk, song or tale, but this meaning must be clear from the context. Also used as adj. noun.

II. trs., (1) also intrs., to speak lewd talk, sing a lewd song, tell a lewd tale: *jagare poariŋlada*; *alom poariŋa*. (2) to address people with the same: *kentēde poarikeŋlea*.

poari-n rflx. v., first meaning of the trs.: *nājakeŋ sāsar hatukore magereko poarina*, even now in the pagan villages they sing lewd songs when they turn around the village at the mage feast.

poari-p p. v., prsl. or imprsl., of a lewd talk, song or tale, to take place: *kāni poarilena*; *mage dipili Sinadisumre purage poarioa*.

po-n-oari vib. n., the amount of oral lewdness: *ponoariŋ poariŋkeda*, *aiūmtankoŋ lutur perejanciko dalkja*, he evinced such a foul tongue that, getting thoroughly disgusted, they gave him a thrashing.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge*, modifying *kaji*, *jagar*, *duraŋa*, *kāni*.

3^o I. sbst., of hens, neglect to hatch or negligence in hatching, so that the eggs get spoiled (*taŋsi*) or the chicks die in the eggs during the last stages of incubation (*goŋjiki*): *ne enaŋa sinre poari menaŋ, jaromdo kūbe jaromea, mendo purate*

poari

taŋsiŋa.

II. adj., with *sim*, *ne poari simdobu jomia*, *kārebu akiriŋia*, let us kill or sell this bad hatcher.

III. trs., of a hen, thus to spoil its eggs: *ne sim apia jarome poari-keda*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of eggs, thus to get spoiled: *ne sima jaromdo kanekane poariŋana* (or *poariŋtana*).

poari-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: *ne simdo apia jarom poariŋjana*.

poari-p p. v., corresp. meaning.

po-n-oari vrb. n., the extent of this defect: *ne simdo ponoariŋ poaria*, *jarome partēd puratedoe taŋsiŋgea*, this hen is such a bad hatcher that, after each period of laying, it spoils about three quarters of its eggs.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge*, modifying *rika*.

4^o I. trs., (1) to impair by mistake the result of an action: *ne kupido kanekane ili poarijada*, *bujaōbēstaipe*, this women often brews beer in a wrong way, explain clearly to her the process. (2) to spoil by a mistake the materials used: *načalle bairikalja, bugilekan darui poariŋkeda*, we made him carve a plough, he wasted a nice piece of wood. (3) thus to spoil an action: *herqe poariŋkeda*.

II. trs. caus., to cause smb. to make a mistake, by distracting him in his work or advising him wrongly: *ari baidoina taŋkajaŋ taikenā, am poari-kiŋa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to get thus impaired or spoiled: *ne ločonaŋ herqe janaōsirma poariŋana*

pobitar

poco

(or poariqana).

poari-n rflx. v., meanings of the trs.: senderare dāḡātankodoko ṭaṭ-kala, kepeseḡko *poarinjana*, in the hunt the beaters acted all right but the hunters took a wrong position.

poari-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus.: otedo bēsege sīludl na, mendo herq *poarijana*; eḡkan sallatee *poarijana*.

IV. adv., with or without the afx. *ange, ge, qge*, modifying *kami, kamirika, rika*. Modifying *kami* in certain contexts, it may denote that things get spoiled, not by a mistake, but by carelessness: kanekane *poarim kamitana*, enkage dalem namea.

pobitar var. of *pabitar*.

poca, phoca Nag. syn. of *loḡoh* Has.

pocaḡ Nag. (II. *pochnā*) syn. of *jid*

poce Nag. childish for *jid*.

**pocera* (Sad. *pocharā*; Or. *pocerā*, brush for whitewashing) cfr. *potaḡ*, I. sl st, (1) whitewash, before it is applied: *pocera auime*. (2) whitewash on the wall: ne paci-rira *pocera gamate bagāraḡjana*. (3) the brush used for whitewashing. In this country this is always made of a sheaf of *Ischaemum angustifolium* grass, closely tied except for about 4" at one end. baḡcomra *pocera* baiime. The same is used by masons to sprinkle water when plastering.

II. trs., (1) to whitewash: oḡḡloko *pocerakeda* ci? (2) to prepare lime for whitewash: cuna *pocera-*

ene. (3) to apply as whitewash: ne oḡḡre cuna *poceraepe*.

pocera-q p. v., corresp. meanings.

po-n-ocera vrb. n., the extent or quickness of whitewashing: *po-nocera*ko *pocerakeda*, musiarege goṭa bangalako purala.

poco 1^o syn. of *bicindaḡ*, I. trs., (1) to let escape either by failing to catch or by letting slip from one's hand: unḡure apia haikoira nam-leḡkoa, bariaina saḡkeḡkina, miadina *pocokira*. (2) to let slip from a ligature: busum *pocokida*, tolru-akeate macare racarakaboka.

II. adj., also *pocon*, with *hoḡo*, a slippery fellow, also morally. Also used as adj. noun. cfr. *pucu* 2^o.

III. intrs., of inan. os, to slip from the hand or from a ligature: bēse sabeme, ama tiāte soṭa kanekane *pocotana* (or *pocoṭana*); busu *pocotuna* (or *pocoṭana*).

poco-n rflx. v., of liv. bgs., (1) to escape as described: kumbūruia saḡliae *poconjana*. (2) to escape from punishment or work by an invented story, by a false pretext or by hiding or slipping away: baba ir (or irāte) alom *pocona*.

poco-q p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs.: kotore saḡdariakano taikena, koto *pocojana* enamentee uḡjana; bapāre kula! eṭania titera saḡleḡmam *pocojana*, oḡḡ misam boloreda aiṅa titera saḡmea, dear me! tiger, (said the blacksmith) thou hast slipped from the hands my Maker gave me, but enter here once more and I shall catch thee with the hands I have made myself,

i.e., with my tongs. (Tale). (2) of the hand, to slip from what it holds on : kotore sahđariakane tai-kena, ti *pocojana*. N. B. *Bucunđado* is not used in this sense.

po-n-oco vrb. n., the number of such escapes : hai capuina senkena, *po-nocoiq* pocokedkkoa, miad̄ eskarita goŋkja.

VI. adv., with the affs. *ange, ge, qge*, also *pocopoco* with or without the affs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *sah*, in a way likely to let slip : *pocopocom* sabakada caŋudo.

2^o I. sbst., future exception or escape from smth. unpleasant : ne hukum kũ manatinjanre sobenkoia dalpea, jetaemente (or jetae) *poco* banoa (or kũ hobaoa), if this order is not obeyed I will thrash you all, there is no escape for anybody.

II. adj., syn. of *pocakan*, excepted from smth. unpleasant or harmful : hature urir̄g ŋakana, *poco* orađo miado banoa (or jeta ora *pocodo* banoa), a cattle epidemic has broken out in this village, no house has escaped.

III. trs., (1) to spare smb. ; to let smb. go scot-free or excepted : eranātera *pocokja*, I did not scold him, though he merited it ; eranado jetae kaina *pocokedkkoa*, I scolded them all without exception ; riaga sirma ne hature reŋeđo jetae kae *pocoleđlea*, in the year of famine, in this village, hunger excepted none of us, i.e., none of us escaped hunger. (2) to omit smth. in a series : sobena udubakom, miad̄ raŋi aŋom *pocoea*, tell them everything without any exception.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to go scot-free or excepted : tisingapa reŋe jetae kae *pocotana* (or *pocotana*), at present none of us escapes hunger. (2) in prsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel for the none free from smth. unpleasant : laŋhasu musiŋo kũ *pocojziha*, I never have a day without stomach-ache.

poco-n rflx. v., (1) to put oneself as an exception : ne toŋare utjiŋu sobenko jojomā, miad̄ oraŋenko *pocotana*, every one in this hamlet, except one family, eats cow's flesh. (2) to omit smth. in a series : miad̄ kaŋi raŋi aŋom *pocona*.

po-p-oco rept. v., to spite each other smth. unpleasant : ne kulgiakina miđcokoŋ gūnareo erana kakina *popoea*.

poco-p p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

3^o I. trs., (1) to jump smb. over in a distribution : tamakui haŋiakena bar hoŋoc *pocokelkika*. (2) to leave over or keep a portion for smb. : ŋiamente miđ laped̄ raŋi mand̄i kaka *pocokeda*, not a mouthful of rice did they keep over for me.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to be jumped over in a distribution : sagurubaghŋutanpe dubakana tamaku haŋia d̄ipili jae *pocotanredoe* (or *pocotanredoe*) kajika.

poco-n, pocotika-n rflx. v., to let oneself be jumped over in a distribution : titan̄đo ili namkeda ei kũ ?—Nūledae ; in̄ ei *pocona*, ili jumb̄ari hoŋo ?

poco-p p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

4° in jest, trs., to let go by, what is offered or what offers itself : kajitodo urijilu kaina jojomae meneā, ukudanana omliredo rōgote gōjāh urijilu raṭi kae pocōea, he says indeed that he will not eat cow's flesh, but if you give it to him in secret, he will not refuse it even though the animal have died from sickness.

poco-a rflx. v., same meaning : urijilu ukudananae jomea, dargārree *pocona*, in secret he eats cow's flesh, in public he abstains from it.

poco-q p. v., corresp. meaning : sidamando urijilu kako jomkena aḍ jomtankoa garadaḍ raṭi kako nukena, nādo reage namtaḍkoa, rōgote goākan urijilu raṭi kā pocōqtana.

5° (1) syn. of *burid*, as referring to finger and toe nails. • (2) syn. of *hole*, *bōḍ*, as referring to horns.

poco-med, *pojo-med* syn. of *tulu-med*, which however is used only in displeasure, I. sbst., protruding eyes : inia pocomed mena, he has protruding eyes.

II. adj., with *hoḥo*, a person with protruding eyes. Also used as adj. noun and nickname : okoe cetanree medea inī pocomedle metaina.

III. trs., with d. or ind. o., to call smb. by this nickname : alope pocomedaina ; okoepe pocomedkīa ?

pocomed-q p. v., (1) corresp. meaning : pocomedlenae, enamentee kadraḍqtana. (2) to get protruding eyes : ne hoḥo pocomedjuna, rakarakambaḍlekae aridea, he has protruding eyes, he looks with eyes like a chameleon's.

poco-poco adv., see under *poco* 1°.

poco-poco var. of *pienpoco*.

pocōra, *pocra* Nag. *posōra*, *posra* (Sad. ; Or. *pocra'ānā*, to join in abusing or beating) 1° syn. of *lindi*, but not used in the meaning of to injure to fatigue. *Pocōra*, unlike *lindi*, may be used of a single instance, without connoting a habit, as in the sentence miad loḥora diku *posōra-keḍkoa* (or *reposōrakedkoa*), the landlord has stolen a field from them, knowing that they cannot resist him.

2° fig., cfr. *ḍori*, I. trs., to overcome ; to get the better of : rōgo ne hatul *posōraakada*, epidemics are frequent in this village ; daru maina senkena, hako *posōrakīna* (or hake kā leerrate daru *posōrakīna*), I went to fell a tree, the bluntness of my axe prevented me ; ne hāyando honko *posōrakīa*, kae calaḍdarinka, the children of this man are too much for him, he cannot manage them ; janaḍdo kaina enkaoa, tisina idūḥ cilkate moḍ duburi ḍrē illi *posōrakīna* ? As a rule I stand beer better, how is it that to-day a single glass overcame me ? jadurdurana-doina *posōratada*, gaṛua kaina dariḥ, I can sing *jadur* songs, but not *gaṛua* songs ; arekoba upan hoḥogea, ne ḍoba *posōrabuajā* ei ? We are only four to hale out the water, this pool may prove too large for us, what do you think ? Imtian-lenako. ne hon sobene *posōrakedkōa*, they had a competition, this pupil beat them all.

pocōra-q p. v., (1) corresp. meaning.

poda

(2) syn. of *pañruy*, *asadiq*, to get discouraged by failure and give up the undertaking : *banda toltele pocōraiana*, *kanele tolea*, *kane hagioa*, *aminan hādo jetae kae kajitada*, we have given up the bund, each time we raise it, it gets broken through, nobody has ever spoken of a bund so many times broken through ; *bepārree pocōraianci daru hađtjiana*, having made losses in his trade and given it up, he has gone to work as a sawyer.

poda, **pudi** Has. **phoda** Nag. (T. *pōta*, to throw, to send) ofr. *pořađ*, I. sbst., also *podagenda*, a hockey ball : ne *poda cimintante kirialena* ? II. trs., (1) to send a ball, pebble, etc., afflying by the side stroke of a stick : *mar, genda podaeme*. (2) fig., to strike sideways with a stick : *kumbūruia podalja*, *mendo kae bařijana* ; *miad kulaē aia mulitee nirauiad taikenai podadaromliae pecanagirijana*.

po-poda repr. v., to strike each other sideways with a stick : *popodajana-kia*.

poda-q p. v., corresp. meanings : *genda aia sotate podulena*.

po-n-oda vrb. n., (1) the strength of a stroke : *ponodae podaleda*, *genda kotejana kale lelgođkeda*, he hit the ball in such a way that we could not follow it with our eyes and that we do not know where it is. (2) the act, also *poda* : *misa ponodritegee* (or *podategee*) *hadailkeda*, with a single stroke he made a goal.

poda-genda and vars. sbst., a

podeđ

hockey ball.

poda-inura and vars., I. sbst., the hockey game.

II. intrs., to play hockey : *poda-inuratanako*.

podco-podco Has. **phoc-phoc** Nag. onomatops of the note of the red-start. Constructed like *kudkud*.

podeđ, **poteđ** Has. Nag. **poed** Ho (T. *pōta*, to throw, to send) 1° syn. of *tutq*, I. trs., (1) also intrs., to shoot an arrow : *sāre podeđlq*, *mendo silih kae řojana*. (2) to shoot and hit with an arrow : *kulaēia podeđlja*, *bōreege řojana*.

II. intrs., to shoot at with an arrow, without hitting : *kulaēia tutqkena*, *kai řolja*.

podeđ-q p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

po-n-odeđ vrb. n., the force with which an arrow is shot : *kulaēdo ponodede podeđli*, *sār paromjaiei uiquterjana*, he shot a hare with such force that the arrow went clean through and fell on the other side.

2° I. sbst., also *kařeapodeđ*, the rat trap described under the latter word : *podeđ omaitape*, *ale ořare isu kařea menqkoa*.

II. trs. caus., to trap a rat in a *kařeapodeđ*, or a tiger, panther or leopard in a *bāghdhanu* : *enai nida apia kařeakoina podeđleđkkoa* ; *bāgodanute soncitako podeđkka*.

III. trs. or intrs., syn. of *asiđ*, to release the catch in a *kařeapodeđ* or in a *bāghdhanu* : *soncita bāgodanuī podeđkeda* ; *kařea caradoe jomkeda*, *iđūřo cilkate kae podeđkeda* (or *sār*

podga

kae *podedkedā* ? The rat has eaten the bait, how is it that it did not release the catch ?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p.v.: *tisiado paciri cetanre podedina oraštada, kanekane podq̄ltana* (or *asidq̄tana*), I have prepared the *podeq̄* trap on the coping of the wall, it works again and again; *kanekane kaṭeako podedltana* (or *ṭogq̄tana*), again and again rats get trapped.

poded-en rflx. v., to let oneself be caught in such traps: *holanidado miad̄ raṭi kaṭea kae podedenjana*.

poded-q p.v., meanings corresp. to the trs. and. trs. caus.: *bāgodanute soncita podedltana*.

po-n-odeq̄ vrb. n., the number of animals thus trapped: *ponodeq̄ko podedltana*, barsinare * *goṭa oraṣen kaṭeako cabajana*.

podga Has. var. of *podra*.

podina Nag. var. of *pudena*.

pōd-jitaō, pōdo-jitaō syn. of *jipōdo*.

podka var. of *potōka*.

podla, podōla Has. (Sad.) cfr. *bhembhora, butukuḍ, hasarōārā*, I. sbst., decaying or decayed wood; mould which is not reduced to a black pasty pulp and consequently is not called *hasarōārā*: *podōlare uruko dāea*.

II. adj., (1) with *daru*, the bole of a tree or a large piece of wood, decayed all over. (2) with *daru, koto*, a tree or branch where there is a pocket of decayed or decaying wood: *podōla darure kuḍ rqtada*, the coppersmith bird has pecked a hole in a tree with a decaying spot.

podso

III. trs., of water, to decay wood: *ne darudo dā podōlakeda*.

IV. trs. caus., to make wood decay by exposing it to damp: *ne darudo oiape podōlakeda, kā lumṇ ṭaēāḍrele dōea mendo kā* ?

V. intrs., in the df. prst., of wood, to decay; of a tree, to get a decaying spot: *apoṣ daruko podōlatana* (or *podōlaqtana*) *ei kā* ?

podla-q p.v., same meaning; to be caused to decay: *dāte daruko podlajana*.

po-n-odla vrb. n., the extent of decay; the number of unsound trees: *aleṣ darukodo ponodōlapo dōlana, miad̄ jakeḍ bugina banoa*.

podlagge adv., modifying *rika, lum-rika, lumq̄*.

podla-uḍ, podōla-uḍ sometimes used as a syn. of *poga*.

pod-pod syn. of (1) the 2nd meaning of *poppe*. (2) the 2nd meaning of *poṭopoto*.

podra, podraṇ, poṣra, poṣraṇ, podga Has. *podōgo, poṣro, poṣroṇ* Nag. (Sad. *podlo*) I. adj., with *ilṭ*, a brew spoiled by want of fermentation: *podra ilire ranurā soan taīna*, such a brew tastes like the ferment used. Also used as adj. noun: *jetanaṣ auri jomere podrae nūlā, bḡ namkja*, he drank such beer on an empty stomach, it gave him a headache.

podra-q p.v., of a brew, thus to spoil: *ilitale podrajana*.

II. adv., (1) with the affs. *ange, ge*, modifying *aṭakar, rikaq̄*, (2) with the aff. *gge*, modifying *rikaq̄*.

podso cfr. *bhōḍsoken, buḍḍuken* I. trs., also *podsoḍage*!, to break or

podso-bagel

snap once easily a thread, twine or rope which is not strong : *posko sutame podsokeḍa*.

podso-g p.v., also *podsobagel-g*, corresp. meaning : baḥar mururam-akan taikena, *podsojana*, the twine was half-rotten, it snapped.

II. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *siḍ, rika*.

podso-bagel see under *podso*.

podso-podso, padsa-podso frequentative of *podso*. As adv., it may take the afxs. *aige, ge, gge, tan, tange*, or the forms *podsoleka, podsoḥenpodsoḥen*.

podsoṭa, podsoṭa-podsoṭa, posea, posea-posea (Sad. *poso*) cfr. *poṭagoḥ, posoḥ*, I. adj., with *tamaku, cuṭagi, gurai*, tobacco, a cigarette, a bubble-bubble mixture, too mild when smoked, in contrd. to *bhondobkhondo tamaku*, tobacco too mild or tasteless when chewed : *upaḥ podsoṭa guraim kiriatada*, thou hast bought a hookah mixture that is much too mild ; ne *tamaku* jomredoe acuna, cuṭagiredo *podsoṭa*, this tobacco is strong when chewed, but mild when used for cigarettes.

II. trs., (1) to make a hookah mixture or a cigarette so that it is too mild, (the latter may be by using mild tobacco or by putting too little tobacco) : *cuṭagim podsoṭakeda, bai-ruareme*. (2) in jest, to smoke mild tobacco for want of stronger : *bugin cuṭagi banoa, neagelana podsoṭaea*.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be too mild : ne *cuṭagi podsoṭa-*

poḍo

tana (or *podsoṭaea*). (3) impersl., with inserted prst. prn., when smoking, to find the tobacco or the hookah mixture too mild : ne *cuṭagi purage podsoṭakiṇa*.

podsoṭ-en rfx. v., 2nd meaning of the trs. : *enaraṭe neageṇa podsoṭen-tana, haraḍ tamaku banoa*.

podsoṭ-g p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs. ; to prove too mild : ne *tamakudo podsoṭajana*, this tobacco proves to be too mild.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge*, and in the repetitive form also with the afxs. *tan, tange*, modifying *aḍkar, siḍ*.

poḍho, poḍho-daru, poḍo, poḍo-daru Nag. (II. *poḥho*) syn. of *ari, aṛidarua* Has. Nag.

poḍo Nag. *poṛo* Has. (Sad. 1st meaning) I. sbst., (1) an eye disease in which the apple becomes white and the whole eye protrudes ; the eye then is quite spoiled and blind : *poṛo namkja, buraṇ mede bagāṛaḍjana*. (2) ergot of rice : *Buramare miaḍ loḥonara baba janaḍsirma poṛo namjada*.

II. adj., (1) with *med*, an eye thus diseased. Also used as adj. noun : *poḍote kā neloa*. (2) also *poḍomed*, with *hoṛo*, a person with such an eye. Also used as adj. noun : *nido okoren poḍo* (or *poḍomed*)? (3) with *baba*, spurred rice.

III. trs., to affect with this disease : *meddo jā bonaga poḍoea* (for *poḍokoa*) *ei dukuge enkana mena? Gomeko menea* : "baba hupuriṇa udge *poṛoea*", *enado kale bistāstana*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be thus affected : inia međ *porotana* ; *porotanae* ; mede *porotana* ; miad ločonara babatala *porotana* (or *poroakana*).

pođo-g p. v., to get tips affected : inia međ *poroakana* ; *poroakanae* ; mede *poroakana* ; babatala *poroakana*.

V. adv., with the affs. *uge*, *ge*, modifying *lelo*, *rikaq*.

pođogo Nag. *pođa* Has. vars. of *pođra*.

poē, *poe*, *paē*, *pae* (Sqd. *pae*, *paya*) cfr. *du*, 1^o I. subst., a bodily defect, deformity, blemish or disfigurement ; a chronic disease ; a disease or diseases, even slight and temporary, affecting practically a whole household ; a flaw in an instrument or vessel, making it liable to break : en hořore janjetan *poē* mena ci ? ne kudlamre *poē* mena ; boda da nute ořare ne *poē* ururaakana, it is by drinking muddy water that these diseases in the family broke out.

II. adj., with *hořo*, *kata*, *tī*, *ořa*, *kudlam*, *cařu*, etc., corresp. meaning : *poē* kařate kae tegadaria, enamento kadjanakadjanse senca. Of people it may be used as adj. noun in Has., corresp. to *pačha* in Nag. : nekan *požko* hambal kami alope acukoa. " "

III trs., to affect with such a defect, disease, etc. : najomko oi *požkia* ne hořodo ?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be thus affected : ne hořo apimatařtee *počtana* (or *počgea*, *počakana*).

poč-n rlx. v., to cause oneself to get thus affected : pura gota mačanae

počnjana.

poč-g p. v., to get thus affected : najomkotee *počlena* ; ne hořodo katae *počakana* ; tiřingapa gota ořale *počakana*, redkom munđitadredo kotealem, at present our whole family ails, if thou knowest medicinal roots pound some for us.

po-n-oē yrb. n., the number of people, animals or instruments thus affected : *ponočko* *počakana*, ne ořaru miđ hořqa iati bes hořomalo banaa, in this family there is not one whose body has not some kind of defect.

2^o syn. of *badnām*.

pož Has. *poł*, *puł* Nag. 1^o syn., of *kutum* Has. *kurkuca* Nag. to rinse the mouth, but not referring to the water in a rice field.

2^o more often, I. adj., with *da*, water spit after rinsing the mouth : *pož* datae pasitlena. Also used as adj. noun : *požleq* *tolena*.

II. trs., (1) to spit out the water after rinsing the mouth ; to spit on smb. or smth. : *daē* *požheda* ; bōree *požtqāa* nuhādipili. (2) fig., to make water spirt in interrupted jets from a conduit : kūāra da ne kalteko *požea*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., fig., thus to spirt from a conduit, in contrd. to *tařa*, to spirt in a continuous jet : pampuāto da *požtana*.

pož-n, *poj-en*, *puj-en* rlx. v., 1st meaning of the trs. : ořare alom *požna*, *raeatom*.

pož-g, *poj-g*, *puj-g* p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. : da *požlena* ; bōree *požlena* ; pampuāto da *požg* ;

poed

tana. (2) imprsl., of such spitting to take place : oraŕe aloka poŕo, racatepe.

po-n-oŕ vrb. n., the force of such spitting ; the quantity or length of such spirting : ponoŕe poŕleda, oariâte canďaď paromre ďa uŕŕjana.

poed Ho var. of *podeď*.

poď-pāp cfr. *nasi*, *nasidusi*, of people only, I. sbst., (1) a chronic disease or infirmity : ne hoŕoŕa hoŕōmore poďpāp banoa. (2) a vicious and culpable habit, as scolding, gluttony, theft, witchcraft, changing oneself into a tiger, procuring victims for human sacrificers, etc. : en hoŕokore cekana poďpāp lelkeďte kupulpe bagekeda ?

II. adj., with *hoŕo*, a person with a chronic disease or infirmity, or with a vicious habit. Also used as adj. noun : darogahudamente gel hoŕoko senkena, poďpāpkodo ďakāďār salaŕuŕakēďkoa ; poďpāpkolo alom kupulea.

poďpāp-o p. v., to get such a disease or habit.

poďro, **poďro-poďro** (from *paŕo*) syn. of *akaŕ*, *akaŕakaŕ*. What is said in the note under *akaŕakaŕ* does not apply to *poďro*. *Akaŕ*, *buruď*, *poďro* and *taraď*, both in the simple and in the repetitive forms, are all constructed alike ; I. abs. n., pure whiteness : ne lijaŕa poďro (or poďropoďro) leltepe sukuatana, lijaďo etaraĝea.

II. adj., also *poďrolekan*, *poďro-poďrolekan* : alea mindi poďroĝea, our sheep is pure white. Also used as adj. noun, but then the forms

poga

in *lekan* take the afx. *ĭ* or *q* : ara lijaďo alopea, poďro (or poďrolekana) kirinaepe.

III. trs., also *poďroleka*, *poďropoďroleka*, to make or render pure white : ne lija poďrolekaeme.

IV, intrs., in the df. prst., also *poďroleka*, *poďropoďroleka*, to be pure white : ne lija poďropoďrotana. *poďro-o* p. v., also *poďrolekaŕ*, *poďro-poďrolekaŕ*, to become or be rendered or made pure white : lija poďropoďroĝka.

V. adv., in the simple form with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oĝe*, *leka* ; in the repetitive form with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oĝe*, *tan*, *tange*, *leka*, mol'fying *pundi*, *rika*, *lelo*.

poďta I. sbst., the brahmanical thread, worn over the shoulder or round the neck by men, round the neck by women : poďtado sutante baiakana.

II. adj., with *hoŕo*, syn. of *poďta-akan*, a person wearing the sacred thread : nido okor n poďta hoŕo ?

III. trs., to make wear the same : oiminan umarre honkoko poďtakoa ?

poďta-n rflx. v., to wear the same : gurumukhu oŕo Bitsadharam manatintanko poďtana.

poďta-o p. v., to be made to wear the same : ne hon aŕrige poďtao.

poga Nag. (Sad. fat woman ; *pogro*, fat man ; Sinh. *poĝa*, to soak, make swell in water) syn. of *papukaď* Has.

poga Has. syn. of *ganďeke* Nag. I. sbst., any kind of mushroom growing on dead and decaying trees, stumps or branches : taramara poga

jomoa, tamarado gogoëa, some such mushrooms are eaten, some are poisonous. The various kinds are denoted by the cpds. *loapoga*, *madpoga*, *sarjompoga*, etc. Generally those that grow on trees, the fruit of which is eaten, are white and edible.

II. intrs., (1) prsl., of the rainy season, to foster the growth of such mushrooms, jargige rōro darukoree *pogaea*. (2) prsl., in the df. prst., of a tree or stump, to produce such mushrooms: ne loaduṭu tisiagapa kūh *pogatana* (or *pogaṭana*.) (3) imprsl., in the df. the prst., of such mushrooms, to grow: ne loaduṭure tisiagapa kūh *pogatana* (or *pogaṭana*).

poga-q p. v., 2nd and 3rd meaning of the intrs.: jārdidin no duṭuko (or duṭukorq) *pogalena*.

poga-jara (Sad. and Or. *pokojarā*) cfr. *poga* Nag. sbst., a stout but flabby and weak-looking snake or viper, pale-bistre without markings, deemed poisonous. It has the size and stoutness of a Russell's viper.

pogoḍ-pogoḍ (Sad.) cfr. *pagadpogḍ*, I. sbst., the half hollow sound of a *ḍulki* drum, the skin of which is not tight enough; of a ripe jack fruit, when tapped; of a bag loosely filled with grain, of a mat-tress or other similar thing, when beaten with a stick, in entrđ. to *poppo*, the sound of a half-ripe jack fruit, and *ṭṭṭṭ*, the sound of a green jack fruit: *ḍulkira pogodpogodem aṭumleda ci*?

II. adj., with *sari*, (1) same meaning.

(2) with *ḍulki*, *kanṭara*, *bora*, etc., thus sounding; such as to sound thus.

III. trs., to cause to sound thus: *kanṭara begar pogodpogodḍle alom godea*; *bugin ḍulki kã taikena*, *neagera pogodpogodkedr*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to sound; to be such as to sound thus: *apeṭ ḍulkido pogodpogodḍtana*.

pogodpogod-q p. v., (1) to become such: ne *kanṭara ḷpogodpogodjana*.

(2) to be caused to sound thus: *tisindo akārare miṭṭ ḍulki pogodpogodḍlena*; *jarom kanṭara koṭṭlere pogodpogodoa*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *ḡge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pogodḍlekṛ*, and *pogodḍkenpogodḍken*, modifying *ru*, *koṭṭ*, *dal*, *aṭumq*. *Pogodḍken* refers to a single sound.

pogḍro, *pogro* (Sad.) syn. of *hida-holo* as referring to a large stomach and abdomen.

pohgar, *pohḡgar* Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *poroṭo* Has. 1^o and 2^o.

poi Nag. var. of *poḡ* Has.

pojo-daru, *pojom-daru* sbst., *Lit-saca polyantha*, Juss., Lauraceae, — a small evergreen tree, with alternate long-petioled, chartaceous, penni-nerved leaves, tomentose beneath, up to 9" by 4", and small umbellate flowers on short, axillary, clustered peduncles. The fresh bark, when ground, is viscous and is a much esteemed remedy applied on sprains and aching bodies, also as a styptic on fresh wounds. Kerosene oil also is used on fresh wounds as a styptic and antiseptic.

pojo-med

pojo-med var. of *pocomed*.

poka, pokaō (Sad.) 1^o trs., to forget smb, jump him over, in a distribution : *mandipe pokakia*.

poka-n rlx. v., to distribute to others, forgetting oneself : *haŋikenae, aegae pokanjana*.

poka-q p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs. : *mandiia pokajana*.

po-n-oka vrb. n., the extent to which one is thus jumped over : *ponokae pokajana, apisa tiljanreo ili kae tqjana*.

2^o adj., with *gara*, any of the 14 little holes that happens to be empty in the *tilguŋiinuŋ*.

poka-q p. v., (1) of such a hole, to become empty : *api gara tanakte pokaakina*. (2) of the player, to hit on two consecutive empty holes and so lose his turn : *pokaakanam ; apisia pokajana*.

pokali Has. (Sad.) cfr. *poroto* and *pokoto*, I. adj., (1) of a child, fully developed at its birth : *pokali honge jonomlena, idūrō cekan dukute en hulangee goŋjana*. (2) of a seedling, coming out in a perfect condition. (3) fig., of a fruit, developing normally : *ne jō pokalido taikena, mendoko hopokeda*.

II. trs., in jest, of a female, to give birth to a fully developed child or young : *en kuŋi hon kae pokalikia ; ne meromdo honko misao kae pokali-jaŋkoa*.

pokali-q p. v., (1) to be fully developed at the time of birth or at the end of the hatching : *aūri pokaliŋre jonomjan honko kako ŋekaōa ; ne merom apisie uŋkena, miaŋ eskar*

poko

hon pokalilena ; ŋurhonkodo pokalijanci akoge poŋna. (2) of seedlings, to come out in a perfect condition : *ne loōnara baba pokalijana*. (3) of fruit, to develop normally : *ne uli pokalido pokalilena, taōmtee aril-ŋokkeda*.

III. adv., with the affs. *ange, ge*, modifying *jonom, jonomq, omon* : *hon pokalige kae jonomlena, barsia taōmtee goŋjana ; ne loōnara baba pokalige kō omonjana*, the paddy of this field has come out stunted.

pokaō var. of *poka*.

poken adv., modifying *uŋy*. See under its frequentative *papq*.

pokhāra, pokhāri, pokhīri, pokhra, pokhri Nag. *pokīri, pokri, pukri, pūkūri* Has. (H. *pokhar, pokhrā*, Or. *pokhūri*) syn. of *talaō*, I. sbst., a tank : *apeŋ huture pukri menŋ ci ?*

II. trs. or intrs., to dig into a tank ; to fit with a tank ; to make a tank : *ne piŋile (or ne piŋirele) pokhīaea ; hatupe (or haturepe) pukriakada ci ? pokhāra-q* p. v., (1) prsl., to be dug into a tank ; to be fitted with a tank : *ne piŋi pukriŋka ; hatu jātare pukriŋka*. (2) imprsl., of a tank, to be made : *ne hature cimintŋ pukriakana ?*

pokhāra-haku, pokīri-hāi and vars. sbst., the fish of a tank.

pokhāra-piŋdigi, pokīri-piŋtagi and vars., sbst., the embankments of a tank.

poko, pokōpoko, pokpoko, puku, pukūpuku, pukpuku (Sad. ; Or. *pokō*, chubbycheeked ; Or. *pokkūnā*, to swell) I. adj., with *lul, holon*, swollen, i.e.,

leavened bread : *poko* laddo oko dokānrem kirialə ? Also used as adj. noun : miḍ gandarə *pokoe* kirialə. N. B. The bread, or rather cakes, baked by the Mundas are never leavened.

II. trs., to cause bread to swell, i e., to leaven it : babarcikodo laḍ cenə-
teko *pokoea* ?

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of bread, to swell owing to a leaven : maēdarə kitarasi cim huṇəkeda ? laḍ bēseleka kā *pokotana* (or *pokoṣtana*).

poko-n rlx. v., of a toad, to puff up its body : teolire letercoke *pokō-pokona*.

poko-p p. v., to be leavened ; to swell owing to a leaven : laddo kitarasite *pokooa*.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oje* and in the repetitive forms, also with or without the afxs. *tan*, *tange*, modifying *lāḍ*, *leḷ*, *rikaḷ*, *rikan*, *mō*, *mōn*.

poko-marə Nag. syn. of *kokoṛo-marə* Has.

pokōpoko same as *poko*.

pokos, *pokos-pokos* Nag. (Sad.)
var. of *pakus* Nag. *paḷə* Has.

pokot, *pokōta*, *pokta* Nag. *pokōto* *pokto*, Has. (Sad. ; Or. *poktā*, strong, firm) 1^o I. abs. n., skill or aptitude to do a work properly ; effectiveness in work : jetan kamire ne hoṛoə *pokōto* baneə, there is no kind of work which he can do well.

II. adj., of a thing, strong : *pokōto* kunṭa bideme. (2) with *kami*, work well done. (3) with *kaji*, (a) words voicing a satisfactory or reasonable proposal or opinion : moḍ sājñere api

ganda hajiriina omapeae menjada, neado *pokōto* kajige, gnpibn kamia, he says that he will give 3 annas wages for half a day's work, that is a fair offer, we shall work for him to-morrow ; ne hoṛo gopoṣtareo tuikena kāredo nimirə kaji cil-katee tōrea.—Amə kaji *pokōtogeə*, he was present at the fight, otherwise he could not know so much about it.—That is a reasonable inference. Hence also *pokōto* talah, good wages ; *pokōto* gonora, a good price, a reasonable price. (b) a clear explanation : ciminariina kulibara-meə, *pokōto* kajiiina nantana. (c) a clear utterance : Mangraate kajidere bāri namjana, Birsāṭedo *pokōto* kaji. (d) a resolute, firm, unhesitating utterance : kulilena, dāḍḍḍḍ kajige sobenkoate namjina, *pokōto* kajido kā, questioning took place, no resolute answers, but hesitating ones, were received from all. (4) with *samaḷ*, an opportune or reasonable time, the nick of time. Also used as adj. noun : kumbūṛudo *pokōtorele* (or *pokōto samaērele*) namlija, we caught the thief in the act. (5) with *hoṛo*, syn. of the noun of agency *pokōtoni*, (a) a good worker ; one who does a work well : daru hadre amdo *pokōtonilom* juṛilena, aindo miḍ londebuciiina namlija, roka lāḷ calaḷjante gultakage candḡcandḡliina sarḡlā, at the pit-saw, thou hast paired with an efficient sawyer, my companion was a weak man : after paying our food we saved only 10 Rs. a month. (b) a well-behaved

pokot

person : ne ʈolare miadnige berbera, soben *pokōto* hoʈokogea, in this hamlet there is a scold, all the others are good people ; eperana sumdikoina namkedkoa, nesōkando *pokōtokolqina* sumditada, my children married in families of scolds, but this time I have secured two decent people whose child married mine.

III. trs., (1) to make smth. so that it is good or strong ; to use smth. good or strong : oʈadope *pokōtokeda*, sidage jurujupu taikena, you have built a strong new house, the old one was ruinous ; ne kunʈape *pokōtokeda*, the post you have raised here is strong. (2) to use smth. in the right quantity : ne uture bulua kam *pokōtokeda*, you have put too little salt in this relish. (3) to offer or give smth. acceptable or in the right quantity : talahdoe *pokōtotadmea*, ne kami alom bageea, he gives you a good pay, do not give up the job ; mandidom *pokōtotqina* utu oʈoaina-me, thou hast served me cooked rice enough, give me some more relish. (4) to say smth. acceptable or reasonable ; kajidom *pokōtokeda*. (5) to do smth. well, in a satisfactory manner : aʈum kaina *pokōtokeda*, oʈo misa kʈijilem, I have not heard well ; please, repeat what thou hast said ; nduhdope *pokōtokina*, oʈo kaina kuli-barapea, you have given me sufficient explanations, no need of further questions. (6) to do smth. at the right or reasonable time, or in the nick of time : herq kape *pokōtokeda*, moʈ pit taōmjana, you have not shown at the right time, it was a

pokot

week late ; kumbūrule *pokōtolia*, we have caught the thief in the act.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., (a) to be in the habit of behaving well : ne hatu hoʈoko kirtanre kako *pokōtotana*, (or *pokōtogea*), the people of this village are not good Christians. (b) to be in the habit of working well : kamire kae *pokōtotana*. In the meaning of to do well a particular work, it may be used in any tense : kamire tisinæ *pokōtotana* holado kae *pokōtokena*. (c) of smth., to be, prove to be, or become, good or strong : ne kunʈa kã *pokōtotana*, this post is not strong, or is not strong enough ; ne ili kã *pokōtotana* (or *pokōtogea*), this brew is not a success ; nikua ili moʈ candutæto kã *pokōtotana* (or *pokōtotana*) since a month the beer they brew is not good. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to have the impression that smb. or smth. is all right, in the meanings of the adj. : ne kaji kã *pokōtokina*, enamente kaina hēkeda, this proposal did not satisfy me, and therefore I did not say yes ; inia kaji kã *pokōtokina*, uduhoʈo-ainame ; his explanation did not put my mind at rest ; do, you explain the matter to me once more. *pokōto-n* rflx. v., may, replace the trs. in all sentences where the object is not personal. However when the rflx. v. is used, the 3rd meaning becomes : to propose for oneself, accept or take smth. acceptable or in the right quantity : talah kam *pokōtotanjana*, hurina ʈakatem hēkeda, thou has not claimed sufficient wages

thou hast consented to work for too few rupees.

pokōto-ŋ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ŋge*, modifying *bai, lel, aŋum, kami, kaji, om, eraŋ*, etc. : in the right manner.

2^o syn. of *basātu, senco*.

pokōtaō, poktaō used sometimes in jest as a prd. syn. of *pokot*.

pokōto var. of *pokot*.

pokpoko some as *poko*.

pokri var. of *pokhāra*.

poksa Has. cfr. *phoksa* Nag. (Sad). syn. of *popōen*.

pokta var. of *pokot*.

poktaō var. of *pokōtaō*.

pokto var. of *pokot*.

pola I. sbst., a toe ring, worn only by women : *pola kaŋgandare kuŋiko tusinae*.

II. trs., (1) to cast brass into a toe ring : *pitalko polaeu*. (2) to adorn with a toe ring a little girl : *ne kuŋi-hon polataipe*. (3) to put on or wear a toe ring, (the d.o. *pola* is rarely expressed) : *samarem dōakada cenamente kam polajada* ? Thou hast put away the toe ring uselessly, why dost thou not wear it ?

pola-n rflx. v., to put on or wear a toe ring : *marāŋa gandare kako polana*, people do not wear a ring on the big toe.

pola-ŋ p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

po-n-ola vrb. n., the number of toe rings worn : *ponolae polanjana*, landage sanara, soben gandahonkoe (or gandahonkoree) perētada, she wears

so many toe rings that it is ridiculous, all her toes are full of them, except the big and little ones.

polaō Nag. (Sad. *polaeŋ*) no corresp. word in Has. I. adj., with *kaji*, words that cheer, or brighten up, one (especially a child) who mopes or sulks ; endearing words which gladden a child : *polaō kajite hārātān honia saŋgokedia*, with some nice words I made the moping child do as I wanted. Also used as adj. noun : *hukum kā manatīa honko aiaāto polaō kako namea*, children which do not obey will not get (must not expect) any affectionate words from me.

II. trs., thus to brighten one who mopes ; thus to gladden a child : *en hon hārātana, polaōtaipe*.

polaō-n rflx. v, same meaning : *kā manatīa honko kaina polaōna*.

polaō-ŋ thus to get brightened or gladdened : *puragepe egerkedia, nā-doe polaōŋka*, you have soothed him much, let him now be cheered by some nice words ; *aleŋ kajite kae polaōŋtana, amjām darīia*, he does not brighten up by what we tell him, thou mayest succeed in cheering him.

po-n-olaō vrb. n., the extent of thus cheering or gladdening : *ponolaōe polaōlija, hārātān hon moŋ ghanŋa tačomte rūsabāsātane bakārānana*, he cheered the moping child so well that after an hour it was talking brightly.

polko, polok I. adj., with *hasa* (1) contrary of *saŋārā*, loose earth, soil loosened by hoeing or ploughing, not

compact : dulakan hasa enao *polko* hasage. Also used as adj. noun : sragado *polko* kae namkeda, enamente dā kā motojana, the sweet potato tubers did not find loose earth which to develop well, that is why they remained thin. (2) earth friable and soft when dry or compressed, as soil consisting of crumbled soft stone : palu hasa *polkoge*a. Also used as adj. noun : oetan bāri keṭe taikena, moloakore garakedci *polko* namjana, it was hard only on the surface, when the pit was dug to the depth of a man's size, soft earth was met.

II. trs., (1) to impart to earth, by ploughing or hoeing, a temporary or lasting quality of not being compact : janaḍ sirma calute ne bikirile *polkokeda*, we have lastingly destroyed the compactness of the soil in this enclosure by hoeing it every year. (2) to render hard soil lastingly soft by the admixture of friable earth : palu hasa bolojanre camṭai otekoe *polkoe*a, when crumbled soft stone enters a field with meagre and hard soil (and gets mixed with it), it destroys its hardness.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., of earth, to be temporarily or lastingly as described : aleṭ bakiri purage *polkotana*. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to find the earth soft in ploughing, hoeing or digging : ne otedo miḍekoḡ kā *polkokina*, I did not find it at all a soft soil.

polko-g p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

po-n-o'ko vrb. n., the degree of looseness or friability of earth : aleṭ gorado *ponolko* *polkoge*a, sijara miḍekoḡ kā ḍelaoa, our high field has such friable soil that, when I plough it, no clods whatever are thrown up.

IV. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *calu*, *si*, *oṭakar*, with a feeling of friability. (2) with the afx. *gge*, modifying *calu*, *palu* hasa *du'*, *rika*, so as to render temporarily or lastingly friable.

pōn Has. (Sad.) *pōr* Ho. I. sbst., a number of 20 *ganḍas*, i.e., 20 times 4, as used in counting silk cocoons in the market : nekan lumamkomente *pōnra* gonon nimir ciminaakana? What is actually the price for 80 cocoons of this kind? hisi *pōnre* khari (or *kān*, Ho) hobaoa, 20 *pōns* makē a *khari*.

II. nl. adj., with *miḍ*, *bar*, etc., prefixed, numbering 80, or a multiple of 80 : *apipōn* lumamkoia kiriaḱedkoa.

III. trs., with *miḍ*, *bar*, etc., prefixed, (1) to count 80 silk cocoons, or a multiple : māṭite lumamkom leka-jaḱkoa nājakeḱ aṭirigem *miḍpōnko*a, thou countest the cocoons slowly, thou hast not counted 80 yet. (2) to gather 80 cocoons or a multiple : okoko hature moḱganḍa lumamkoia kiriaḱedkoa, enkaenkate nādoia *apipōntaḱkoa*, I have bought cocoons by fous here and there in the villages, in this way I have now acquired 240.

pōn-g p. v., corresp. to the trs.

ponami Has. Nag. punami Nag.

(T. *paurname* ; H. *pūrnāmā*, *purnimā*; Or. *punai* ; Sant. *kunami*) I. adj., also *oteponami*, with *canḍu*, the full moon which rises after the exact full moon, i.e., which is still below the horizon at sunset in cntd. to *sirmaponami*, the full moon of the preceding day, which is above the horizon at sunset : *ponami canḍu gōlgee leloa* ; *tisiṇdo canḍu ponamigea*, the moon is full to-day. Also used as adj. noun : *tisiṇdo kā*, *gapajā ponami*, it is probably not the full moon to-day, but only tomorrow. N. B. In most sentences *ponami* connotes the time.

II. trs., to let the moon get full before a work is finished or before doing smth., v. g., before leaving a place : *ne kamire canḍu alope ponamīa*, do not protract this work till the full moon ? *nā daru haḍ kabu sena*, *ne canḍubu ponamīā*, let us not go yet to saw trees, let us wait till after the next full moon (ltly., let us let this moon first become full) : *baḷe mulṛera senkena*, *Raciregea ponamikīa*, I went to Ranchi at the new moon and was still there at the full moon.

III. intrs., (1) of the moon, to be full : *tisiṇdo canḍu ponamītana* (or *ponamigea*) ; *canḍu somārhulāre ponamikea* (or *ponamī taikena*), the moon was full on Monday. (2) in the df. prst., of the moon to get full ; to approach fullness : *ne kami baḷe mulṛebu eṭēla*, *nādo canḍu ponamītana* (or *ponamīqtana*), we started this work at the new moon and now the moon is getting full.

ponami-n rfx. v., (1) of [the moon, to get full : *tisiṇdo canḍu ponamīna*. (2) same as the trs.: *ne kamire alope* (or *canḍu alope*) *ponamīna* ; *baḷe mulṛera senkena*, *Raciregea* (or *Racirege canḍu*) *ponamījana*.

ponami-ḡ p. v., (1) of the moon, to get full : *nādoe* (or *nādo canḍu*) *ponamīqtana*, the moon is getting full ; *tisiṇdo* (or *tisiṇdo canḍu*) *ponamīoa*, the moon will be full to-day. (2) imprsl., same meaning : *nādo ponamīqtana*, the day of the full moon is approaching ; *tisiṇdo ponamīoa*, it will be full moon to-day.

(3) meanings corresp. to the trs.: *apiupun māre oṛape tearea ?—Okoga amo ! ne canḍudoe ponamīoa*, will you have the house ready in three or four days ?—What an idea ! Surely not before the full moon.

IV. adv., (1) with the afxs. *re*, *lḡ*, *hulāre*, *hulāṛe*, *hulāṛlḡ*, at the full moon ; on the day of the full moon : *ponamire hijume*. (2) in the pl. forms *ponamiko*, *ponamī hulāṛko* with the afxs. *re*, *lḡ*, on one of the days about the full moon : *ponamīkore misalekae daegeda mente asraḡtana*, there is hope that perhaps it will rain once or twice about the full moon.

N. B. The last sentence shows that the Mundas like other "unscientific" people all over the world, have noticed a certain connection between the moon and rain. In Chota Nagpore, in the dry weather, some little clouds will often appear about the new moon,

ponc

ponđe

increase daily in number and size until the sky is overcast and there are one or two little showers or at least a few drops of rain about the full moon, generally one or two days before.

ponc, **ponco** 1° var. of *panc*. 2° I. sbst., (1) the assistant chosen by the pahan or witch-finder for their sacrifices; or by the master of ceremonies in the readmission (*kanda*) of an outcast into the tribe. (2) a man taken as witness in a sale or mortgage; in the payment of the bride's price, etc. The money must pass through his hands. (3) the witness belonging to one *khūt*, when the other *khūt* goes to consult a *soka*, magician, to find out a witch or wizard; or belonging to another village, when both *khūts* join in the consultation. (4) the man sent to and fro to communicate proposals or decisions, when the two parties in a discussion sit in separate groups (*guŋu*): *ŋaka omŋtanre ponco dōlena ci?*

II. trs., to choose or take such an assistant, etc.: *enkate ŋaka kalaŋ opoma, jāelana poncoia*.

ponc-en, *ponco-n rilx*, v., to undertake to be such an assistant, etc.: *ŋakaina omana, dola ponconme*.

ponc-ŋ, *ponco-ŋ* p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *ŋakam omkeŋ hulaŋ okoe poncolena?* Who was the witness when thou gavest the money?

ponđa I. adj., with *kakāru* or *tačar*, ripe: *ponđa tačarem kirinaŋa ci baleteŋ?* Also used as adj. noun: *ponďako soben godepe*.

II. trs. caus., also *ponďurika*, to let

pumpkins, cucumbers, etc. get ripe on the plants: *cimana kakarupe ponďala?*

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of the same, to ripen: *tačartale ponďatana* (or *ponďaqtana*).

ponđa-ŋ p. v., (1) same as *ponďurika*: *ne tačar ponďaŋka*. (2) to get ripe: *būŋutačar ađ bcratačardo ponďajanci ačetege sārŋoa ente paŋaoa*, the melon of the rainy season and that of the hot weather, when they are ripe, crack and then burst. (3) poetical parallel of *godoro*, to become an adult youth:

Simēlēkaina godōrejāna,

Nalōre ncanem nerāŋina.

Tačārelēkaina ponďajāna,

Nalōre napanem sgeđina.

I am a big boy now, do not, O my parents, scold me (for frequenting the fairs and dances).

ponďate adv., modifying *jom*, to eat pumpkins, etc. when they are ripe.

ponđe cfr. *ŋundi*, I. abs. n., (1) a muddy state of water: *en dāra ponđe lelte nunū kaŋŋajana*. (2) glassiness of the eyes of a dying man: *iniŋ međra ponđe lelte, gojōgeae mento ačakarqtana*.

II. adj., (1) with *dq*, turbid, muddy water: *ponđe dā alope nunūa*. (2) in jest, with *dqko*, rarely with *ŋq*, rice beer: *ponđe dāko * naŋmakađleka međrem lelqtana*, thy eyes look as if thou hadst been drinking rice beer. (3) with *međ*, the glassy eyes of a dying man: *iniŋ ponđe međ lelte buiđia jī orasiđjana*, seeing the patient's glazed eyes, the native physician gave up hope.

III. trs., to muddy water: ne dā kerako *ponđekeda*. (2) to render liquid whitish by some mixture: cādaḍo toate cipe *ponđetada*? Have you put milk in the tea?

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of water, to be, or become, muddy: tisiṅgapa goṭa gararaḍ dā *ponđetana*, at present the water of the whole river is turbid. (2) of a liquid, to look whitish owing to some admixture: phinilaḍ lagaḍṭada enamente dā *ponđetana*, I put phenyle in it, that is why the water looks white. (3) of the eyes of a dying man, to be glassy, to glaze: kae ṭekaḍoajā, meḍ *ponđetana*, he will probably not live, his eyes glazed.

ponđe-n rāx. v., to muddy water: soben ḍobaraḍ dā kerako *ponđenjana*.

ponđe-q p. v., (1) of water, to be muddied; to become muddy: ne ḍariṇā dā aloka *ponđeḍ*, let the water of the spring not be rendered muddy; tisiṅgapa goṭa gararaḍ dā *ponđeḍtana*, at present the water in the whole river gets muddy. (2) of a liquid, to be rendered whitish by some admixture: cādaḍ toate *ponđeakana*. (3) of the eyes of a dying man, to glaze: mulitikinrege inia meḍ *ponđelena*, it was noon when his eyes glazed.

pon-onḍe vrb. n., the extent of muddiness of water: kerako ne ḍobaraḍ ḍaḍo *pononḍeko* *ponđekeda*, nūdo alom kājia, enre rēran raṭi kā sanaraḅe lelṭana, the buffaloes have muddied the water of this pool so much that not only is it undrinkable, but even it looks too turbid to bathe in.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *lelṭ*, of water, to look muddy; of eyes, to look glassy: gojṭankoḍ meḍ *ponđege* leloa, akodo koḍsigeko lelea, the eyes of dying people look glassy and they see dimly. (2) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, modifying *rika*, *rikuḍ*, of water, to make, be made or become turbid; of eyes, to be rendered or become glassy: eṭṭan gonoḅ hoṛoko meḍ *ponđegee* rikakoa. (3) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *ariḍ*, to stare glassily: gojṭanko meḍ *ponđegeko* aridea.

ponđe-a-kakāru Nag. var. of *panđeakakāru*.

ponđe-ḍari trs., of rice (personified) to be able (because in sufficient quantity) to impart a whitish colour to the water in which it is cooked: ne caṭlido caṭuraḍ dā kae *ponḍedaria* this rice together with the cooking water, will not fill a large piteher.

ponḍedar-i-q p. v., corresp. meaning: ne caṭlito caṭuraḍ dā kā *ponḍedarioa*.

poneal, *kaṛe.poneal* syn. of *kaṛebā*, sbst., the inflorescence of *Saccharum spontaneum*. The term is used only of this grass. The inflorescence of any other grass even belonging to the same family, as the sugarcane or the manj grass, is called *gele*.

pont, *ponto* (H. *pant*) syn. of *dharam*, religion, only as sbst.: Birsaaḍ *pontore* nājakeḍ hoṛoko sesen-tana, there exist still followers of Birsā.

poṛa (Sad.) syn. of *ka*. Note the emphatic sentence: ne bandado janaḍsirina *poṛage poṛa* (understood:

namea), this embankment gets a break every year. Similarly they say also : ne hoŋo dinaki ilige ili (understood : nūīae), he drinks beer daily ; daruūte hoŋo uiŋgoŋjan hatu ŋenkōate daroga ŋakage ŋaka (understood : auīae), whenever the sub-inspector of police goes to a village where a man has fallen from a tree and died, he exacts money ; ne dan-grado pītpart d paēsaŋe paēsa (understood : asīae), when there is market this youth always wants some money ; etc.

pōa I. subst., a pulse which has been first puffed (roasted) and then softened by cooking in some water till the water was evaporated. Hence the cpds. *hoŋepōa*, *bū!upōa*, *rārīpōa*, *masurīpōa*. *Pōa* is never made from *ramya* or *jugihoŋe*.

II. adj., with *hoŋe*, etc., same meaning.

III. trs., thus to prepare a pulse : hoŋe *pōa* *būpe*, haēatana, prepare thus for us *Dolichos biflorus* pulse, there is a craving for it.

pōa-p. v., to be thus prepared : hoŋe, būtu, masuri aŋ rārīdo *pōa*-*janci* misamisa enkatēge kaloamente jomoa, kāredo ruŋuagundaoa aŋ bulunakeate huŋialekako dāea ente utuleka mandiloko jomea, these pulses thus prepared are sometimes eaten in this state (with a little salt) in the morning during an interruption in the work, or they are powdered with the husking pole and mixed into a paste with a little salt and water ; then they eat them with their cooked rice.

po-n-pōa vrb. ʼn., (1) the quantity prepared : ne buŋia hoŋedo *ponōa* *pōakēda* moŋhaŋautortada. (2) the act of preparing : *ponōa* kam ŋaŋkakeda, *rongonŋjana*. (3) the result of the preparation : misa *ponōa* *do* honko jomcābakeda, neado taēom *ponōa* *dan*, the pulse first prepared has been all eaten up by the children, this pulse was prepared later.

ponaga Has. Nag. var. of *konaga* Has.

ponagara (Sad. *pongek*) I. adj., same as *ponagaraakan*.

II. trs., (1) to burst (also *oreponagara*) or cut open (also *halponagara*) and broaden out, especially a ripe jack fruit : jarom kanŋara *ponagara*-*keate* tuluŋhaŋaepe, having burst or cut open on one side the ripe jack fruit, take out and distribute the fleshy parts. (2) also *oreponagara*, of swelling contents, to disrupt a vessel into two pieces : dōakan caŋli alijana, caŋui *ponagarakēda*. (3) also *oreponagara*, fig., in jest, to tear a cloth considerably : ne hondo gitiakanre lijae *padapona*-*garaakada*, this child in its sleep tore its cloth considerably by kicking. Note the saying : ne hoŋodo hai jumburite bandae *mapona*-*garakēda*, this man craving for fish, cut a breach in the bund. • •

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of a fruit or a pitcher, to burst by itself : jaromakan būtutaēar *ponagaratana*, naŋkelodo paŋaoa, the ripe rainy season melon bursts, it will shortly go to small pieces : ne caŋura caŋli alitana cimaŋ, caŋu *ponagaratana*.

pongara-p p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. : jarom kanṭara tite kã *pongaraqtanredo*, katu calaḍepe. (2) same as the intrs.

pon-otagara vrb. n., the number of fruits thus opened ; the number of vessels thus burst : jarom kanṭarako begar jomcabelo *ponogarae* pon-garakeda, miuḍ raṭi kae sarṇtada.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *jom*, to eat to bursting point : lãṭ *pongaratange* mandii jomakada, kãjãe pacaḍaria.

pongoē, **pongoē-pongoē**, **pongoro**, **pongoro-pongoro** (Sad. *pongor-pongor*) I. subst., the act as below : amã *pongoē* hokaḡka, kamitem, cease smoking, go to thy work.

II. adj., with *cunagi*, *sukul*, syn. of *pongoētan*.

III. trs., to blow out or let escape smoke continually in interrupted jets or puffs ; thus to smoke tobacco : *cunḡido* (or *cunḡira* *sukul*) saḥoḡko *pongoēpongoēta*, abuleka kako sibeā (or tauṭia), the sahebs smoke their cigars blowing out the smoke frequently and regularly, they do not pull deeply and even swallow the smoke, as we do ; mḡ kam ṭaakajada ṭapac parted *sukul* apiupuntatem *pongoēpongoējada*, tep.ḡ-idalein, kãre kaṭeako kãko gojoa, thou art not smoking the rats properly, at each fanning thou letst escape the smoke in three or four places ; first stop well the outlets, otherwise the rats will not die.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of smoke, thus to escape ; of tobacco, thus to be smoked . apiupuntate *sukul* *pon-*

goēpongoētana ; entare *cunagi* *pongoēpongoētana*.

pongoē-n rflx. v., same as the trs. : kami banoa ci ? enaṭate *cunḡigem* *pongoēpongoēntana*.

pongoē-p p. v., corresp. meanings : gomkekoā *cunagi* *pongoēpongoēoa* ; iniā moaṭete *sukul* *pongoēḡtana* ; apiupuntate *sukul* *pongoēḡtana*.

V. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, and in the repetitive forms with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pongoē'eka*, *pongoēkenpongoēken*, modifying *siḡ uruṭ*, *riku*. *Pongoēken* refers to a single puff.

pongor, **pongor-pongor** and its pl. jingle *paṭgarpongor*, 1^o syn. of *joroṭjoroṭ*, *perengeḡ*, (of red fruit). 2^o of a bright flame larger than the sparks, gleams, or lamplight denoted by *perengeḡ*, and smaller than the flames of a conflagration over 5' high, denoted by *dagadaga*. Constructed like *perengeḡ* and *dagadaga*.

ponka (Sad. *ponk*) cfr. *lapaṭaga*, (1) syn. of *pãṭaga*. Also an interstee which is not vertical, v. g., between superposed rocks. (2) syn. of *bu*, any hole through and through. (3) syn. of *soṭga*, a mountain pass.

poḡ-poḡ (1) syn. of the 2nd meaning of *paḡpaḡ*. (2) of the sound of a moderately ripe or nearly ripe jack fruit, when tapped, in cntd. to *pogoḡ-pogoḡ*, like which it is constructed.

popoē Has. cfr. *lasa*, *lupuri*, *sosoḡ*, trs., to apply birdlime with the finger on smth., especially on the string (*badi*) which ties the feathers to an arrow-shaft : ne sũr (or *badi*)

popoŝtam.

popoŝ-q p. v., corresp. meaning : no badi *popoŝka* ; nimirata sosoŝte kaja *popoŝoa*, with this much birdlime it will probably not be glued all over.

po-n-opoŝ vrb. n., (1) the quantity of birdlime applied with the finger : *ponopoŝe* *popoŝkeda*, ilkore raŝi sosoŝ *tojana*, he applied so much birdlime that there is some on the feathers. (2) the act : *ponopoŝ* kam taŝkakeda, ilkore sosoŝ *tojana*. (3) the result : nea okoea *ponopoŝ*? Who has applied this birdlime?

poponđa, porponđa, porponďam (Sad. *porponđa* ; Or. *ponďnā* ; H. *phapūdnā*, to get musty) syn. of (1) *bai*. (2) *bombora*, *murayam*. (3) *guma*. (4) *papiri*. These are four different kinds of mustiness or mildew.

popoŝo, popro and derivatives, vars. of *papira* and derivatives.

popoŝa, popoŝo, popsa, popso (Sad.) cfr. *phoksa*, 1^o I. adj., of wood or tubers, spongy : kadal daru lebegea, pabitadaru *popoŝogea* ađ edeldaru sãŝgea, sarjomdaru rindikamgea, heseldarudo keŝgea, the plantain tree is herbaceous, the papaw tree is spongy and the silk cotton tree has soft wood, sal wood is moderately hard and strong, but the wood of the *Anogeissus latifolia* is very hard and very strong.

II. trs. caus., also *popoŝarika*, to let radishes, or turnips grow spongy : moraidope *popoŝakeda*.

popoŝa-q p. v., of wood or tubers to become spongy ; of radishes or

turnips, to grow spongy when o'd : soben saagara đā jargi enetere nađa nãri urupjanci *popoŝaoa*, all the old yams and tubers of climbing plants turn spongy when, at the beginning of the rainy season, the climbers shoot up again ; sa'gam orq moraidā haŝamjanre, ostan bĩri keŝea, bitar *popoŝaoa* ađ kã sibila, turnips and radishes, when old have a compact texture only near the surface ; inside they grow spongy and are not tasty.

2^o fig. syn. of *losoposo*.

3^o in jests, and in the incantations of snake venom "sweepers", syn. of *borkođ*, the lungs.

põr Nag. (Sad. ; H. *por*) syn. of *toŝa* Has. sbst., the internodes of bamboos, reeds, grass.

por a frequentative jingle of which is *parpor*, trs., to tread on excrements or cowlung so that they are pressed up between the toes : iĩ *porleda*.

por-q p. v., corresp. meaning : racare i *porlena*.

porken adv., modifying *tega* : *porken* gnĩĩ tegakeda.

poran (Sad.) syn. of *đabukađ*.

porata Has. syn. of *dorođporođ*, of wood only.

por-baget syn. of *por*, *porken tega*.

porca Ho. var. of *parca*.

pordata (Sad.) (1) syn. of *poroal*. (2) fig., of tobacco, syn. of *bhondo-bhondo*, mild.

pordia Nag. var. of *pardia*.

porja Ho. var. of *parja*.

porlo cfr. *darkađ*, *lepođ*, *pasa*, *rapuđ*, *talsa*, I. adj., same as *porloakan* : *porlo itako surki bai*.

menteko dal a, to make pounded bricks they thrash bricks broken in small pieces.

II. trs., (1) to break a hard object to small pieces : ne diri rapuḍkeate italeka baiḡka, alope *porloea*, break this rock into ashlar, do not break them to small pieces. (2) to hurt and spoil a toe or finger nail, in entrd. to *kecḡ*, to break off the tip, and *caḡ*, to split or tear it : diri koḡḡ'anre sarsarin *porlotada*.

porlo-a rfx. v., thus to hurt one's nail : kaṭa gandari sarsar tādtee *porlonjana*, he hurt his toe nails by hitting his foot against a stone.

porlo-a p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. (2) of mangoes, to burst in falling from the tree : kūḡ sirakan uli kā *porlooa*, very stringy mangoes do not burst when they fall from the tree.

po-n-orlo vrb. n., the extent of breaking to small pieces, or of hurting a nail : *ponorloe* porlokeda miaḡ raṭi ita kae sareakada.

III. adv., with the affx. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *koḡḡ, uḡḡ, tōḡ, rika*, etc.

Pormesor (H. *param īshwar*) sbst., God, in Christian parlance. The pagan Mundas call the Supreme Being *Siḡḡonga*, the Spirit of light ; *Haṡam*, the Old One ; *Lellani*, the One who sees everything ; *Sirmareni*, the One who is on high.

poro Nag. *puru* Has. sbst., the flayed stem of one of the three plants commonly cultivated for their fibre, *jirḡ, koḡole* and *jojoaraḡ*. Hence the cp's. *jirḡporo, koḡoleporo* and *jojo-araḡporo*. Its only use is to be

carried about as a flaming match. A stem, a yard long, burns for about a quarter of an hour : magedipili sunumlaḡtanre *puruteko* arsalea, at the muge feast, when they make fritters, they watch the frying with the lighted flayed stem of a fibrous plant ; cārē arsal honko apiupania *puru* toljamakeateko soḡea, boys looking for roosting birds, (to lime them), push about between the branches a torch made of three or four such flayed stems tied together.

poro Nag. syn. of *baghiamakil*.

poroal (Sad.) cfr. *porḡara, orol-porol, porolporol*, I. sbst., any kind of dust loosely settled or applied on the body, the clothes, or on any object : *poroal* enado duṡa emanteraḡ roka humu ; amaḡ hoṡmoraḡ *poroaldo* kacim rēraḡiḡia ? *poroalko* rēraḡiḡinme.

II. adj., with *hoṡo, hoṡmo, liḡḡ*, etc., loosely covered with dust, in entrd. to *gāḡḡa*, covered with dirt that will not come off easily : ne *poroal* hon rēṡataipe ; kuṡurire sobenaḡ *poroal-gea*, koṡaḡbaṡalem oṡṡ sereḡṡe ṡapa-baṡalem, everything is dusty in the room, shake part of the things so as to make the dust fall off, and beat off the dust from the rest with a duster. Also used as adj. noun, of persons : ne *poroaldo* kaci eṡeḡḡia, kae rēṡantana ? Does this man covered with dust not feel uncomfortable ? He does not take a bath.

III. trs., (1) to dirty with loose dust : liḡḡado cilkatem *poroalkeda* ? ne hon aḡḡ hoṡmo baṡibaṡantee *po-roalkeda* ; honem *poroalkia*. (2)

porodia

to mix so much lime in the chewing tobacco that it looks white: *tamakure cunam poroalkeda*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to get covered with dust: *cuna cala calate sobenkobu poroaltana* (or *poroalq-tana*), in sifting and sifting this lime we get all covered with its dust.

poroal-en rflx. v., to cover oneself with dust: *en hondo puragee poroal-entana*; *jugiphakirko torošteko poroalena*, fakirs strew their bodies with ashes.

po-p-oroal repr. v., to cover each other with dust: *durate honkin poporoaltana*.

poroal-q p.v., to get covered with dust: *ama bñ cunate poroalakana*, thy head is white with lime dust.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, qge*, modifying *durop, rika, tañ, lelq, hiju, cuna*, etc.: *hon poroalqgee bañbarantana*; *tamakudo poroalqgem cunatada*.

porodia var. of *paradia*.

porol-porol syn. of (1) *poroal*. (2) *loporlopor*. (3) *hosodhondor*. As adv. it may take the afxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, and the forms *porolleka* and *porolkenporolken*, and may be used in the meaning of *pudulleka*: *ne hon bñe gotalere udumusi porolleka uruñoa*, when this child scratches its head the dandruff falls off in a cloud.

poröponco, poröpond, poröpucia, porponco, porpond, porpucia Nag. (Sad. *perpanchia*) syn. of *landpand*.

poroposi, poropusi (1) syn. of *piraporo*. (2) of *biršsir* as referring

porsa

to a watery sore.

porofo Has. (Sad. *porfo*) 1^o syn. of *pokali*. 2^o of men, animals, trees, plants and fruits, well developed and in good condition when full-grown. Constructed like *pokali*: *ne jojodarure porofo jñdo purā banoa, okoada řisujana, okoa ratajana*; *begir saratena roala. pabitadaru, kñ porofojana*. 3^o syn. of *pokoto*.

porponco, porpond, porpucia (Sad. *perpinchia*) syn. of *landpand*.

porponđa, porponđam (1) var. of *poponđa*. (2) var. of *parpandu*. (3) poetical syn. of *poroal*:

Tirildāru pātargađ gātīmdō,

Teledāru porponđam sañgāmdō, (2)

Nokotee senqjana gātīmdō?

Cīmačtee biridjana sañgāmdō? (2). (Gena).

Whither has gone thy friend rough-skinned like the *tiril* tree and often grey with dust like the *tele* tree?

por-por (1) onomatopoe of the bubbling of unripe tamarind pods or of the berries called *dimbu*, when baked in ashes. Constructed like *bakarbakar*. (2) fig., syn. of *biršsir*. (3) fig., syn. of *dhopea*.

pör-re postposition (1) syn. of *cetanre*, against smb.: *aññ pörre nalisiakana*, a case is brought against me. (2) at the time of: *enee gojñ-tan pörre bugin ranu namjancil sursuñjana*, at the very time he was going to die, a good remedy was procured and the alteration in his face disappeared.

porsa Nag. (Sad.) instead of

porso

which *orq* is used in Has., a second dealing out during a meal or a drinking bout : *nāge māṇḍiia oma-kaḍkoa porsa aṭrige hobaoa*.

II. adj., with *mandi, utu, ili*, the portions of the second dealing. Also used as adj. noun : *porsa kae nāmkeda*.

III. trs., to deal or ladle out a second time : *maṇḍim porsakeda ci aṭrige? utu porsakom* (or *porsaa-kom*).

IV. intrs., with ind. o., to want a second portion : *maṇḍim porsaḡ ci kā?*

porsa-n reflex. v., to accept a second portion : *amge porsanne*, have some more !

porsa-p p.v., corresp. to the trs.

po-n-orso vrb. n., (1) the size of the second portions : *ponorsae porsakeda-lea, jetae kale cabadarijana*. (2) the act : *niā ponorsado ṭorakangea*, everybody knows in what manner she serves out the meal a second time. (3) the second portion : *sida lunḍoina cabala, ponorsa menagea*, I have finished my first portion, my second is still on my plate ; *misa ponorsate kae bijana, barsale porsakja*, he did not get his fill with the second portion, we gave him a third. (4) adj. with *mandi, utu, ili*, same meaning : *ponorsa mandī menagea* ; *misa ponorsa mandite kae bijana*.

porso Nāg. (Sad. *potso*) adv., modifying the adj. *pundi*, greyish white. In Has. this colour is denoted by *sirumpuria*, in fowls ; *kaūsa*, in horses and goats ; and *pundi sāḍṛā*,

porsod

in cattle.

porsō Nāg. (Sad.) syn. of *pōraḡ*, i.e., syn. or *doroḍporoḡ*, of wood only, hollow, splitting or worm-eaten.

porsod I. subst., a gay or cheerful feeling at the surrounding noises, in contr. to *ṭeṭeṭṛ*, a feeling of annoyance at the surrounding noises, and *sisiṛi*, a gloomy feeling at the absence of noises : *hoṛo goḡjina*, enamento ne ṭolare tisia aṭuḍdo goṭa ṭolare *porsod* banoa, somebody has died, that is why to-night all the villagers feel subdued.

I. adj., (1) with *hon*, a child, the chatter and liveliness of which habitually cheers a house or place : *porsod honko ruabaratana, orḡ sisiṛiṇḡakana*, the children which generally cheer the house are at present subject to fever, we feel rather gloomy at their silence and quietness. (2) with *orḡ*, a house habitually enlivened by children. Also used adj. noun : *porsod orḡ-rena* (or *porsodreḡ*) *taṭheḍaakana*, *nerado miado kā sukujaṇa*, I am accustomed to a house cheerful with children, I do not feel happy [at] all here.

II. trs., (1) to cheer, to enliven a place ; to cheer people with the noise one makes : *goṭa hata iskul-honko porsodla, nāḍoko outiakana*, *sisiṛigea*, the schoolboys, enlivened the grounds, now they are gone home, the place is desolate and silent ; *honko porsodakadlea*, the chatter and liveliness of the children has cheered us (or cheers us) ;

portaḥ

cêrêko hatuko *porsodakada*, the birds have cheered the village with their chatter. (2) in jest, to shout smth. : goṭa eperako *porsodlada*, they shouted their whole quarrel.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., of a house, to be habitually enlivened by the presence and chatter of children : orādo honkote *porsodtana* (or *porsodgea*, *porsodqtana*). (2), imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel cheered by chatter and noise : ape ṭolare lo kũ *porsodkĩña*.

porsod-en rflx. v., (1) to cheer oneself with the noises one hears : *porsodenmente* jaruia senkena, I went to cheer myself with a chat. (2) same as the trs. : ne honko jamanjanci goṭa ṭolako *porsodena*, when these children gather, the noise they make enlivens the whole hamlet.

porsod-q p.v., corresp. to the trs. : ne orā tisiado *porsodoa*, kupulko bijuakana, this house will be cheery to-day, guests have come; hatu *porsodakan* dipiliia tebaḷa, I reached the village during the liveliness that follows the evening meal.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *aṭṭkar*, *jagar*, *kakāla*, *landa*, *duraṇa*, *rā*, etc.

portaḥ, *portaḥ* var. of *portaḥ*.

portoḥ I. abs. n., the idea entering the mind that what is said in general or said of another, is meant to apply to oneself, or, in favourable things, applies also to oneself : Soma koṇaḷe jaguṭan taikena, do Mangraa

portoḥ

monre *portoḥ* bo'ojana (or Mangra *portoḥ* namkja), we were speaking of Soma, but Mangra thought we meant himself.

II. adj., with *kaji*, words likely, or intended, to be thus interpreted : *portoḥ* kajitee kīsihapejana, eperaraṇa hora kae namkeda, under the vague insinuation he raged in silence, the words used gave no ground to pick a quarrel.

III. trs., of words (personified), to lead smb. into such an interpretation : amā kajidoe *portoḥkja*.

IV. trs. caus., (1) to make smb. guess that he is vaguely aimed at : kumbururāia *portoḥkja*, I made him guess that I suspected him of the theft. (2) to humbug smb. into believing that he is going to receive things, the same as others : dondo hoṛoko rabaltegea *portoḥkoa*. V. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to get the idea described : *portoḥtanae* (or *portoḥqtanae*). (3) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meaning : amā kajite *portoḥkja*, he felt himself aimed at by thy words.

portoḥ-n rflx. v., same meaning : aṭumkeḍmeciḷ *portoḥnjana*.

portoḥ-q p.v., (1) same meaning. (2) corresp. to the trs. and trs. caus. : oko kajitee *portoḥjana*?

VI. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *aṭṭkar* (as interpreting thus), *jagar* (so as to cause such an interpretation), *aṭṭm*, (so as to interpret thus) or *aṭumq* (so as to be interpreted thus).

VII. adverbial afx. in the cpds. *kajiportoḥ*, *rkuliportoḥ*, syns. of the

poṛa

trs. caus. of *portoḥ*, the first by asserting, the 2nd by questioning.

poṛa, *poṛa-daru* syns. of *āri*, *āridaru*.

poṛo Has. var. of *poḍo* Nag.

**poṛōka*, *poṛka* (Sad. *pokcha*)

ofr. *darkuca*, I sbst., a boil on the sole of the foot: *aīṇā kaṭare poṛōka menā*. This is treated either by the *kaṭacor* process described under *cor*: *poṛōka enetṛeko corena*, or a thread is sewn several times through it and left there.

II. adj., with *kaṭa*, a foot with a boil on the sole: *poṛōka kaṭate purā kā sensekeraoa*.

poṛōka-q p. v., to get such a boil: *poṛōkaakanae*; *kaṭie* (or *kaṭaree*) *poṛōkaakana*; *iniā kaṭa poṛōkaa-kana*.

po-u-oṛōka vrb. n., the number of boils or the number of those who get one: *ponoṛkae poṛkajana*, *miaḷ kaṭa hokaṭai eṭā kaṭa namkja*, as soon as the boil on the sole of one foot was healed, he got one on the other; *ponoṛkale poṛkajana*, *oṛare miḍ hoṛo bugijan miḍ hoṛole poṛkajana*, in our family one after the other got a boil on the sole of the foot.

poṛopusia Has. var. of *para-pasu*.

poṛos, *poṛso* Ho. syn. of *kaṭara*.

poṛōta, *poṛta* (Sad. *parṭa*; H. *parṭā*, share, dividend) ¹⁰ I. sbst., the cost price, i.e., the price paid for smth. plus the accessory expenses: *holam kirinakaḍ surgu-jara poṛōta udubaina me*.

poṛōta

II. trs., to buy at this or that cost price: *tara āṛēko ṭakasēṛte*, *tara gelbargandasēṛte*, *oṛṭ tarado mṛḍ-ṭakabargandasēṛte* *kirinakeḍkoni*, *gogṛko maure mṛḍ ṭakaina omaḍkoa*, *enkate soben āṛēko ṭakasēr* (or *ṭakasērren*) *poṛtataḍkoa*, having bought some lac at a rupee a ser, some at twelve annas a ser and some at a rupee two annas a ser, I gave a rupee per maund to the carriers, in this way I got the lot at a rupee a ser.

III. intrs, in the df. prst., to cost, including accessory expenses: *ne āṛēkodo cilkako poṛtatana* (or *poṛtaqtana*, *poṛtaakana*)? What has been the cost price of this lac?

poṛōta-n rflx. v., same meaning as the trs.: *ne āṛēkoreḍo eḍkagea poṛtanjana*, *ghaṭiḡgeṇia*, I managed to get this lac at a hal cost price, I shall lose on it.

poṛōta-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

2° I. sbst., the maximum cost price (rate plus accessory expense-) at which an agent is ordered to buy: *tisiṇa Cakarisaṛeṭo hijuakankoa poṛtālāgea*, *Bhundū enko kājāko kiṇia-dia*, the agents for the Chakal-dharpur merchants are allowed to-day a larger cost price than that allowed to those for the merchants of Bhundū, the latter will probably not be able to buy; *ne dūṛḍo aīṇā poṛtare kā ṭogoa*, this rate does not fit with the cost price allowed to me.

II. trs., to allow an agent this or that much as cost price: *ama gom-*

kedo cilkac pořtataqmea? How much does thy employer permit thee to spend per unit?

III. intrs., of an agent, to be able to buy according to the cost price allowed: tisinado dūr ucukaōakana, kaia pořtaea, the market rate has been inflated and is prohibitive for my orders.

pořōta-q p. v., corresp. to the trs.

3^o cfr. *pasaz*, I. abs. n., dishonesty in weighing: ne hořore pořta banoa, imangce tūla.

II. adj. with *hořo*, *bāriā*, cheating in the weights: sōje hořoko sērparted mod takale omoako menjare, pořta bāriākodo sēre mod takabar gandale omoako menea, enka dondo hořoko bedaqtana ad gelbar-ganda käre gelmōrē gandraoreko togotana, when the honest traders say that they will pay a rupee rate, traders who cheat in the weights promise one rupee two annas; in this way stupid people are cheated and get only some twelve or fifteen annas.

III. trs., to cheat of a certain quantity in weighing; to cheat sub. in weighing: caūlii pořtukeda; mod sēre pořtakeda; kiriaakoe (or akiriaakoe) pořtakekōa; manre bar sēre pořtakekōlea, he cheated us of two sers in the maund, when he weighed a maund, there were in reality two sers more (or less).

IV. intrs., to cheat in weighing: bāriābakalko ērē kiria akiria dipili bisi diri (or lā diri), kaqa dandī, tūri danditeko pořōta orq niutiteoge, taka ser hisahteke kiriaakōako menere

bara ana sērkořeko ūiqa, when the small non-aboriginal traders buy or sell lac, they cheat in the weighing by using too heavy weights, or a balance with arms of unequal length or with an oblique rope hole, and also by lading the scale too much; when they say that they buy at one rupee a ser they manage thus to bring one down to twelve annas a ser.

pořōta-q p. v., corresp. to the trs.: mod sēr pořōtajana; ērēko pořōtajana; ne hořodo bepār bepārtee heōaakana, kae pořōtaoa, this man has experience of trade, they cannot cheat him in the weighing.

pořra, pořraa Ilas. pořro, pořroa Nag. vars. of pořra.

pořso, pořso-daru Ho var. of pořos, syn. of kantara.

posa (Sk. *posh*, increase, growth)
1^o trs, (1) to multiply a number: turuāge upunsāia posakeda, miḍhisi upunia hobajana, I multiplied 6 by 4, it makes 24. (2) with *kaji* as d. o., same as the cpl. *kajiposa* (a) to develop what one has said before; to explain more in details: darkās-redo huringae olla, ijarqtanre kajii posakeda. (b) to say more than needed, or more than agreed upon: nāia kajia petan bāri kajipōa, aēarte alope posaea. (c) to multiply the matters under discussion: hola operanēnra bicārtanle taikena operanēnkiare miadnī kajii posakeda, yesterday, in a panchayat, we judged a case of quarrelling, one of the two quarrellers brought in another accusation. (d) to multiply

languages or dialects : Sâotarko, Horoko, Hôko miadgeko kajikena, nâdo kajiko *posakeda*, Santals, Mundas and Hos at one time spoke the same language, now they have diversified it. (3) with *kami* as d. o., same as the cpd. *kamiposa*, (a) to multiply the work; to give more work to do : eţanige dae gâkena, mendo Gomke aîñâ kami *posakeda*, (or kami *posakiña*, nâdo aingea gojada, formerly some one else had to carry the water, but the master increased my work, now I carry it (in addition to my other work). (b) to prolong the work by working lazily or losing time : baba irle senkena, hai capadte kamile *posakeda*, we went to reap paddy but lost time in treading the stubble to catch fish ; ape jagırte kamipe *posajada*, with all your talking the work will take much more time.

posa-n rflx. v., same meanings.

posa-q p. v., (1) corresp. meanings. (2) to become more numerous : horokore cilka jati *posaoa*, enleka kajio *posaoa*, as tribes split and become more numerous, new dialects and languages also appear.

2^o I. sbst., also *ponosa*, increase of capital (money or grain) by interest on a loan ; increase of money by trade : pâica ađ karire *posa* lanoa, the loans called *pâica* and *kari* are without interest : bepârre *posa* kae namkeda.

II. adj., also *ponosa*, with *taka*, *paşa*, the interest charged : mûrdo bar *taka* taikena, miaddo *posa* *taka* daa, it was a loan of two rupees, the

third is the interest.

III. trs., (1) to charge this or that interest on a loan : bar api candura rîrîre Monagolkodo mod *ţakare* canducandû bar gandako *posata*, the Moguls charge two annas in the rupee per month, i.e., 150 per cent, on loans for a few months. (2) to gain this or that much by trade : barhisi taikena, bepârte gel *ţakao posakeda*. (3) to increase the lender's capital by the interest one pays : ne sauţ *ţaka orq baba*, reagq horokoge *posakeda*.

IV. intrs, in the df. prst., (1) of the interest due, to run up by arrears : amq sūd *posatana* (or *posaq-tana*). (2) of wealth, to increase by trade or by interest on loans : ne sauţ *ţaka orq baba posatana* (or *posaq-tana*).

posa-n rflx. v., (1) to agree to pay this or that interest : *ţakaparted* candure modgandado kale *posana*, qhibua sūltem omeredole telaea, kâredo kâge. (2) to let the interest one owes run up by arrears : sūd alope *posana*, canducandû omidiipe.

po-p-osa repr. v., to charge each other this or that interest : rîrî opomre qirîaate lâdo alope *poposa*, when giving loans to each other do not charge more than 50 per cent.

posa-q p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) meanings of the intrs.

po-n-osa vrb. n., (1) the extent to which arrears of interest run up : sūldo *ponosa* *posajana*, mûrâte lăgi-rijana. (2) the act of charging interest : Monagolkâte rîrî alopeq, iukuq *ponosa* *ţorakana*, turui candu-

reko ñiriaca, sirmaruar hobaqlõd dobaraëtiko paromea, do not take loans from the Mogula, their way o charging interest is known : in six months the debt is increased by half and in a year it becomes more than double, i.e., (on long dated loans) they charge 100 per cent compound interest. (3) the result, as under the sbst. and adj. : *ponosa banoa* miadõ *ponosa* taka daw.

3^o I. adj., also *ponosa*, born at the place : niku soben *posa* meromkoge kiria bitakodoko goçcabajana, these are all goats born here, those that were bought for the breeding have all died. *Põsa* means prolific, fecund : nido *põsa* merom ci baila ? Is this a prolific goat or a barren one ?

II. trs., to give birth to : ne merom miadgee *posakja* nãjaked, up till now this goat has had only one kid.

III. intrs., to get born : ne tolarẽ kũhko *posatana* (or *posagtana*), ote kako ñonaoa, eça kamite asulen hobaoa, in this hamlet many children get born, there will not be fields enough for all, some will have to find another livelihood.

posa-n rfx. v., to give birth : apea simko kũhko *posantana* ; ne merom nãjaked miadgee *posanjana*.

posa-q p. v., to be brought forth : ne gaitẽ apĩeko *posaiana*, three calves were borne by this cow.

po-n-osa vrb., (1) the number of children or young born : nikinado *ponosakia* posak'ðkoa, otegeko kamiredo mimið antargeko ñonaoa, these two have so many sons that, if all

become cultivators, they will have each only a very small field. (2) the act of bringing forth : ne orãreleka *ponosa* orõdo jetare kaina lelveda, nowhere did I see a family with so many children. (3) the one born : niku soben *ponosako*, kinirinako goçcabajana. Also used as adj., as above.

4^o also *dulposa*, I. adj., diluted, mixed with water : *posa* arkim nũla ci taçakateã (Has. or imanteã Nag)? Did you drink diluted or pure grog ? II. trs., to dilute, mix with water ; to mix water in smth. : ne arki purage harada, *posaeme* (or *da posaeme*), this grog is very strong, dilute it ; ranu (or ranure) *posaeme* (or *da posaeme*).

posa-q p. v., corresp. meaning : ne arkido (or arkiredo) *posakana* (or *da posakana*) cima, sabangge atãkaroa, this grog must have been diluted, it tastes rather weak.

posã Nag. (Sad. *posek*, *posæk* ; Or. *põsnã* ; H. *poshnã*, to nourish) syn. of *asul*.

posea, *posea-posea* syn. of *poðsoa*.

poskať (from the Engl.) sbst., a post-card : *poskať* sidado moð paësa gononãlena, nãdo moðdibunajana, formerly a post-card costed one pice, now it is twõ pice.

posko-suřam Nag. (Sad.) sbst., an imported, inferior and less strong kind of sewing thread (*gulisutam*).

posoẽ, *posoẽ-posoẽ* (1) syn. of *poðsoa*. (2) (Sad. *pusui*) syn. of *poragoõ*, except in the intrs.

posõra, *posra* Has. var. of *poçõra* Nag.

post

post, **posta**, **pust**, **pusta** sbst., the hind of the spotted deer, *Axis maculatus*: hola mind *postako* goŋkia.

post-q p. v., in the contin. prst., of the hinds of spotted deer, to have become rare or numerous in a place: ne birre kūhko *postaakana*, there are many spotted deer in this forest.

posta, **posta-raŋga**, **posta-sutam** (H. *kasta*) sbst., imported red yarn, in contrd. to *tupuraŋga*, dark red yarn dyed by the Mundas: *posta-raŋgara* juaguḍ purasa oŋaruarakan lelakana, the redness of the imported yarn has often been found not to be a fast colour; *tupuraŋga* kile namkeḍci *postale* kirinatada, having found no home-dyed red yarn we bought imported one.

N. B. *Posta* is the Hindi name of the Opium Poppy, *Papaver somniferum*. Linn.; *Papaveraceae*. This plant is quite unknown to the Mundas and has never been cultivated by them.

potaō (H. and Or. *potnā*; Sad. *potek*) 1^o constructed like *poceŋa*, 1) of a whitewash made of lime or of white earth. (2) of a uniform coat of paint. (3) of a thin layer of ashes, dust, powder, or mud, rubbed on. In this meaning it occurs also in the rflx. and repr. v., *soroha-sateo potaōnjana* (or *soronenjanae*), he rubbed his body with white earth; *kelenate cunakina popotaōkena*, they teasingly rubbed lime on each other's body.

2^o fig., syn. of *doreŋa*.

poteḍ var. of *podeḍ*.

potka, **potōka**, **poḍka** I. sbst., any

potporal

inflammatory disease of the ear (abscess, otitis, etc.) characterized by the flow of serous or purulent matter: *potōkate* misamisako Lairaoa; ne hona luturre *potka* menagea ci banqjana?

* N. B. The remedies in use are (1) *ja'khumhhi*, *Pistia stratiotes*, Linn.; *Aroideae*. (2) the juice of *borgasar-jom*, *Ventilago calyculata*, King; *Rhamnaceae*. A piece of branch or root is held to the ear, and the juice blown out into it. (3) a strained decoction in mustard oil, of sweet water shrimp and seeds of the purple flea-bane (*sāōrā*), *Centratherum anthelminticum*, O. Kunze; *Compositae*.

II. *aij.*, (1) with *lutur*, an ear thus inflamed: *potka* luturte kae aium-bēsea. (2) with *horo*, a person with an ear disease: *potka* horoko cengatem ranukoa?

III. intr., (1) prsl., in the df. prst., to have an ear disease: ne hon *potkatana* (or *luturo potkatana*) ranum ituanredo omalem; inia *lutur potkatana*. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to suffer from ear disease: *kanekane potkajgia* (or *lutur potkajgia*).

potka-q p. v., to get an ear disease: *potkalenae*; *luture potkalena*; inia *lutur potkalena*.

po-n-otka vrb. n., the extent of ear disease: *ponotkue* *potkatana*, *baran* *lutur sondorote* (or *sondorotee*) *tepedgiriakana*, he has such an ear disease that both ears are choked with pus.

potoporla *sede* Haines, syn. of *ranŋa-*

poŋa

daru.

poŋa (Sad.; Or. *poŋtū*; II. *poŋā*, stomach) 1^o sbst., the stomach and intestines. The stomach is called *danapoŋa* or *marāŋ poŋa*, and the intestines *joroŋpoŋa*. The caecum is called *ŋundupoŋa* (described by mistake as the rectum under *danapoŋa*). These terms properly refer to the viscera of animals and by inference only to human viscera. If the Mundas had occasion to see or study the latter, it is the appendix they would call *ŋundupoŋa* and the term *marāŋpoŋa* would be reserved for the colon. The rectum, which they know, having seen it in cases of fall of the anus, is called *tukusambe* or *tudŋsambe*: *jeta jontua poŋa kako borea mendoko bogoŋkoa*, people do not pull out in their length the bowels of any animal, but they rip the animals open (to remove the bowels all at once).

Note the fig. sayings: (1) *poŋa bor*, (a) to swindle smb. out of what serves him for his livelihood, his fields, his money, etc.: *ne hature miaŋ diku jati oŋa baimente ŋaŋadko omaia, māŋimāŋite sobenkoŋ poŋae borkeda*; *jua inurate inia soben poŋa boijana*, all his substance was lost by betting. (b) to impoverish smb. by a lawsuit (there being as a rule no honesty on the part of the litigants and their pleaders): *luraite poŋae borenjana*. (2) *poŋa kutam*, ltly., to eke out the bowels, syn. of *namulam*: *poŋa kutammente disumina senbaŋalana*. (3) *poŋa sōje*, ltly., to straighten the bowels, syn. of

poŋa

lāŋ bi, to eat one's fill: *poŋa kaji sōjeŋ, jū bulunakotegebu jomea, dāli banao*, intending only to fill our belly, let us eat our rice with any kind of stew or condiment, there are no pulses. (4) *poŋa gabeŋ*, of the bowels, to be crated with fat, to get adipose walls: *poŋae gabeakana, purā maŋdi kae jomdaŋia*.

2^o in jest, syn. of *hataŋuka*.

3^o syn. of *gabe*, the stringy skin in which lies embedded the pulp surrounding each of the seeds in a jack fruit or in a monkey jack; the inner skin of pumpkins and cucumbers; the inner skin to which the seeds of a papaw are attached.

poŋa 1^o I. trs., (1) to flay, to bark, to skin; to strip off the bark or skin: *micromdope poŋaŋkja ci aŋirige*? Have you skinned the goat or not yet? *daru gurkeate baklako poŋakeda*, having felled the tree they removed the bark; *ne daru poŋaepe*, bark this tree; *baŋibaŋar poŋakeate naŋgali baiime*, having stripped off the banyan fibres, make a *naŋgali*. (2) cfr. *coŋa*, to rub, graze, scratch or a tear off part of a skin or surface: *oŋam poŋajada, kaŋuakante alom senbaŋaea*, thou art spoiling the floor, do not walk about with thy wooden sandals.

II. intrs., in the 3rd frst., of the skin, bark, etc. to come off, v. g., easily or nicely: *baŋibaŋar lēsege poŋalana* (or *poŋagotana*).

poŋa-n 1flx. v., syn. of *gotapoŋan*, to scratch off part of one's skin, to scratch oneself to the blood: *kasua setado gotagotate poŋanjana*.

poŋa

po-p-oŋa repr. v., to rub, graze, scratch or tear off part of each other's skin: *hopotato ne kerakia popoŋa-jana*.

poŋa-gg p. v., corresp. to the trs.

po-n-oŋa vrb. n., (1) the swiftness of flaying, skinning, barking: the amount of skin grazed or scratched off: *ponoŋe potakia, moŋgarikaŋge merome cabalja*. (2) the act: *ponoŋa kape taŋkakeda* (or *taŋkakia*). (3) the result: *nea okoeŋa ponoŋa*? By whom has this been skinned?

poŋage adv., modifying *dul, gota, koram, or, tega*, etc., so as to graze or scratch off part of the skin or surface, syn. of *dulpoŋa, gotapotan*, etc.

2^o fig, cfr. *cokepoŋa, oŋa*, I. adj., with *horo, hon*, a man or grown boy without shoulder cloth: *nido okoren poŋa horo? rabaŋo kaci rabaŋajia?* Also used as adj. noun: he *poŋa, rabaŋado kacim aŋakarjada*? (2) with *hon*, a child (boy or girl) stark naked.

II. trs., to take off smb.'s cloth: *lijako poŋakia*.

III. adv., with the afs. *ange, ge, gge*, modifying *leŋp, senbara, duŋ, uruŋa, giti*, etc.

3^o fig., adj., with *horo*, syn. of *reŋge*, poor: *poŋa horoko nekan ora kako baidaria*. Also used as adj. noun: *apanlekan poŋage nio, enamente kera kae kiriaŋaritana*, he is as poor as myself, that is why he cannot buy a buffalo. This meaning occurs also in the cpd. *jompotŋa*.

4^o *poŋage* adv., sometimes used instead of *apoŋage*.

poŋaŋ

Poŋa a substitute for *Gāsi*, whether proper noun or noun of a tribe, used by women who are debarred from using the latter term because one of their elder brothers-in-law or elder cousins by marriage bears the name of *Gāsi*: *banhonjaraini Gāsi nutumtīre, kuriko ena nutum kako kāja, mendo Potŋko menea*.

poŋa-daru Nag. var. of *koŋadaru* Nag. *koŋadaru* Has.

poŋa-jerejere trs., to flay altogether, to skin the whole body.

poŋajerejere-g p. v., corresp. meaning.

poŋa-kurid, often simply *kurid*, sbst., the Kite, *Milvus govinda*.

poŋaŋ Has. **poŋaŋ** Nag. (Sad. *po-tek*) 1^o syn. of *poda*, but not as sbst. 2^o fig., sbst., the act of eluding an order by a false pretext, or a punishment by lying denials and inventions.

II. adj., with *kaji*, what is said for this purpose: *nea soben poŋaŋ kaji-koge*.

III. trs., thus to deceive the one who orders or the one who should punish: *baba irle aculjae* (or *aculja, kajitee*) *poŋaŋkedlea*; *nido pancal horoge, ponecoko dondogeko taikenae* (or *taikena, kajitee, rintiteo*), *poŋaŋkedkhoa*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to be deceived by such lies: *iniŋa kajiteko* (or *bānateko, rintiteko*) *poŋaŋtana* (or *poŋaŋgtana*).

poŋaŋ-n, poŋaŋrika-n rflx. v., to let oneself be deceived thus: *iniŋa kajite alopo poŋaŋna*.

poŋaŋ-g p. v., thus to be deceived:

nekan kajikote kale *poṭaḍoa*, ama calāki janaḍrele ṭṛakada, we shall not be deceived by such inventions, we know of old thy slipperiness.

po-n-oṭ.ḍ vib. n., (1) the amount of such deception : *ponoṭaḍe* poṭaḍ-keḍkoa, miadḥ hukum raṭi kātakoe manatinajana ; *ponoṭaḍe* poṭaḍkeḍkoa, miḍcokoḡ raṭi kae sajaijana. (2) the act, also *poṭaḍ* : nekan *poṭaḍ* okorem itukeda ? *ponoṭaḍe* eṭṭjaḍ-bua, cirgalpe, look out ! He begins to try and deceive us.

poṭaḍ-genda, **poṭaḍ-genda** syn. of *podagenda*.

poṭaḍ-inura, **poṭaḍ-enḡ** syn. of *podainura*.

poṭea, **poṭka**, **poṭopoṭo** (Sad. *poṭ-poṭo*) adj., (1) with *lāḡ*, a stomach and abdomen habitually protuberant as if distended with food. Also used as adj. noun. (2) also *poṭea-lāḡ*, adj., with *hon*, *horo*, a child or person with such a belly. This term does not apply to the enlargement of pregnancy. Also used as adj. noun.

poṭea-g p. v, to get such a belly : ne hon *poṭeagiriakana*.

poṭea-garaḡ Nag. sbst., a species of fish so called.

poṭha, **poṭha-haku** Nag. (Sad. Or) sbst., general term for any kind of large fish of the same general form and colour as the little *cirpi*. Thus the *puṭu*, *aḍra*, *arḡil*, etc., about 4' long, are called *poṭha*. One species common in tanks at Ranchi, over a foot long and weighing up to 10 lbs., has no special name in

Mundari. *Poṭhi*, *puṭhihaku*, is the general term for the corresponding fry and small specimens, and for the *cirpis*.

poṭka, **poṭka** syn. of *poṭea*.

poṭḡ, **poṭḡ-janum** Has. **poṭoḡ**, **koṭoḡ** Nag. syn. *jḡhara*.

poṭoḡ 1^o I. trs., to extract *lamḡ* beans from the pods by heating first the pods under hot ashes, pushing them gradually under the heels and bending them again and again so as to separate the valves ; thus to open *lamḡ* pods. This is the only way of extracting the seeds without breaking them : *lamḡdo poṭoḡ-lere* enaṇa jaṇa goṭagoṭa uruṇaḡa.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of the pods, to open, and of the seeds, to come out, by this process : kam loḡobēserikakeda, enamante *lamḡ* rabalte kḡ *poṭoḡṭana* (or *poṭoḡṭana*), thou hast not heated the pods well, that is why they do not open easily.

poṭoḡ-n rflx. v, same as the trs. : enaṇāte lamḡgem *poṭoḡṇlana*, eṭṭ kamitam banca ci ?

poṭoḡ-gḡ p. v., thus to be opened or extracted ; thus to get open or come out : ne *lamḡ poṭoḡgḡka*.

po-n-oṭoḡ vrb. n., the quickness with which, or the amount to which, pods are opened or beans extracted : *ponoṭoḡe poṭoḡkeda*, miḍgarikaḍ modṭupḡe jaṇaḡ, he opened the pods so quickly that, in a short time, he filled a small square basket with the beans.

2^o trs., to extort money : miḍcokoḡ susi namkere mermer daroga *pḡṭoḡa* (or *ṭakakoe pḡṭoḡa*) ; on the

least occasion the sub-inspector of police extorts money; enarā daroga gel takae *poŋoŋkīna*, under this pretext the sub-inspector of police extorted 10 Rs. from me. Constructed as above.

3^o also *poŋoŋururā*, var. of *puŋuŋ* Nag. syn. of *suŋururā*, to extract smth. from a hole by introducing the hand: enagea lāire hon goŋ-janciko *poŋoŋururākīa* (or, if it is first cut to pieces, haŋururākīa), the child having died in the mother's womb, they extracted it (whole or cut to pieces).

poŋoŋ-gg p. v., corresp. meaning.

poŋoŋ, (Sad.) I. adj., with *ili*, a fermenting brew that has dried up: *poŋoŋ ili jojogea*.

III. trs., of the hot weather, to dry up a brew: *jeŋege ne ilii poŋoŋkeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of a brew, to get dry: *jeŋe jīrakana*, enamente tisiŋgapa iliko *poŋoŋtana* (or *poŋoŋgtana*).

poŋoŋ-gg p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *jeŋete poŋoŋakan ili kā sibila*.

poŋōka syn. of *poŋea*.

poŋom (Sad.; Or.; H. *poŋlā*, *poŋlī*, a bundle) I. sbst, (1) a rice bal, cfr. *babapoŋom*: *poŋomle* jom-cabakēda, *paŋdo* namudamte asulen lagatinaa. (2) any kind of bale or wrapped package: *ne poŋom raralem, tamaku menā ci cekana*? Open this bale to see whether it contains tobacco or what? (3) a red ants' nest: *hanŋoŋ poŋomdo* maraŋge taikena, *mendo dā hūriŋge*, the nest of the red

ants was large, but contained few grubs. (4) also *kubipoŋom* a cabbage-head: *kubirā poŋom kacim lelakada*?

II. trs., (1) to bale; to make up into a bale: *babape poŋomkeda ci aŋrige*? (2) to wrap up, to bundle up in smth.: *seredredo paēsa cim poŋomtada*?

III. intrs. (1) of the red ants, to make their nest: *hanŋo maraŋgeko poŋomtada*.

(2) in the df. prst., (a) of cabbages, to get their heads forming: *ne bagānrā kubi nimirge poŋomtana* (or *poŋomtana*). (b) of the produce of a field, to fill a certain number of bales: *ne loōŋare janaō sirma* (baba) *baria poŋomtana* or *poŋomtana*.

poŋom-g p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.: *ne bōrote* (or *bōrore*) *guŋŋulu poŋomŋka*; *paēsado enŋage alom toŋeca*, *se edre poŋomŋka*. (2) imprsl., of a red ants' nest, to be made: *haū koŋam monejadredo aleŋ saketem*, *enre maparaŋge poŋomakana*, if thou intendest to get (ltly., to shake out) red ants' nests, go to our sal-grove, there they are large. (3) of cabbages, to have their heads forming or formed: *apeŋ kubido poŋomakana ci aŋrige*? (4) of the produce of a field, to fill a certain number of bales. *po-n-oŋom* vrb. n., (1) the number or compactness of the bales; the number of things contained in a bundle; the number of nests made by red ants; the great size of a cabbage head: *ponoŋomko poŋomkeda*, *adiare pereŋiriakana*; *ponoŋom poŋomeme*,

gulibaŋaero aloka dila; *ponoŋome* poŋomkeda, lijaŋoe peregiŋila; han-ko *ponoŋomko* poŋomtada, ne darura miaŋ koto raŋi begar poŋomte baŋoa; miaŋ kubido *ponoŋom* poŋomlena, holale hadla, taŋa haŋa utar hobalena. (2) the act of baling or bundling up: *ponoŋom* (or poŋom) kam taŋkakeda, satuŋpatuŋtan lelŋtana; *ponoŋom* (or poŋom) kam taŋkakeda, pacoa. (3) the result, i.e., the things made up into a bale or bundle; the bale or bundle made: mā *ponoŋomgeko* jomtan, senŋjan aŋaŋaŋaŋo munuakangea; neado okoea *ponoŋom*? Who has made this bale?

IV. adverbial affix in the cpds. *durumpoŋom*, *dukipoŋom*, *ipoŋom*, *lō-poŋom*, *otapoŋom*.

poŋom-joŋom (Sad.) syn. of *moŋa-joŋa*.

poŋom-kubi sbst., Brassica oleracea, Linn., var. bullata; Cruciferae, —the green Headed-Cabbage.

poŋom-tumbuli sbst., a species of social wasps resembling the *minditumbuli*, but with white-ringed abdomen. They make an elliptic nest, up to 2' long, around the branch of a tree. The nest is protected by what our informants call a layer of mud so hard that it can stand the rains of the monsoon; this is probably nothing else than very thick and hard wasp paper, and the insect, if specimens can be procured, may prove to be a *Chartergus*. It is not as rare in Singbhum as in the rest of Chota Nagpur.

poŋo-poŋo, **poŋpoŋo**, **peŋe-peŋe** syn.

of *poŋea*, *poŋka*.

poŋo-poŋo 1^o I. sbst., high flavoured condition of game or other meat when the animal has been kept for some twelve hours at least before being disembowelled, in entrd. to *gorgoŋ*, *hulpu*, high or tainted condition of meat that begins to spoil, the animal having been disembowelled shortly after it was killed: *poŋopoŋorate* ne jilu lebegea, this meat is soft owing to its high flavoured condition; haira *poŋopoŋo* kako sukua, the Mundas do not like a high flavour in fish.

II. adj., with *jilu*, *sim*, *kulaŋ*, etc., thus high flavoured: *poŋopoŋo* jiluko sukua, mendo roka jiluleka bugin kã hisaboa, the Mundas do not object to high flavoured meat, but they do not find it as good as fresh meat.

III. trs. caus., also *poŋopoŋorika*, thus to let meat get high: bar api-mã sendera hobagre jilukoko *poŋopoŋokoa*, kãredo kã, when a hunt lasts two or three days the game is not disembowelled before the distribution of the meat at the end, otherwise animals are disembowelled as soon as possible; ne kulaẽdope *poŋopoŋokia*.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of meat, thus to become or be high: kulaẽ *poŋopoŋotana* (or *poŋopoŋoŋtana*, *poŋopoŋogea*).

poŋopoŋo-o p. v., of meat, thus to get high; thus to be allowed to get high.

V. adv. (1) with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *tan*, *tanŋe*, modifying *aŋakar*, *rikaŋ*. (2) with the aff. *oge*, modifying *dõ*,

dōŋ, taiŋika, taiŋikaŋ.

*2^o cfr. *poŋoŋ ili*, I. adj., with *ili*, an unsuccessful, badly fermented brew which gives thick beer tasting of the ferment that has been mixed with it. This is supposed to be caused by anyone touching the brew with his hand during the fermentation, but people take care never to do this; therefore when the brew gets thus spoiled, they believe that a *cordea* has been in the house and done the mischief: *poŋopoŋo* ilite taramara hoŋoko lāŋ gohnālkoa, some people get stomach trouble when they drink badly fermented rice beer.

II. trs. caus., of a *cordea*, thus to spoil a brew by putting the hand in it: ne ilido cordeako cimā *poŋopoŋo-keda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to get or be spoilt: ne ilido cordeasute *poŋopoŋotolana* (or *poŋopoŋotolana*, *poŋopoŋogea*).

poŋopoŋo-ŋ p. v., thus to get spoilt: cordeako namkeda, soben ilitale *poŋopoŋojana*.

IV. adv., (1) with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *aŋkar*, *rikaŋ*. (2) with the aff. *oge*, modifying *sū*, *rika*.

poŋor rare var. of *poŋa*, as referring to people.

poŋpoŋi syn. of *lindatasāŋ*.

poŋpoŋi, *puŋpuŋi* syn. of *caŋpijaŋ*.

poŋpoŋo var. of *poŋopoŋo*.

pō long nasal, onomatope, I. sbst., the whistling once of a railway engine; a single sound of a conch (*sakorā*).

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs., (1) to sound a conch once: *sakorāe pōkeda* (or *pōkena*). (2) to make a railway engine whistle: *imtan relgaŋiko pōkeda*.

IV. intrs., of a conch, to sound once; of a railway engine, to whistle once: *relgaŋi netā ŋaromtanre pō-kena*.

pō-ŋ p. v., corresp. to the trs.

pōken adv., modifying *rika*, *oroŋ*, *sari*, *rikaŋ*, *oroŋŋ*, *aŋumŋ*.

pōŋ, *ōŋ* long nasal, onomatope, I. sbst., a single tooting of a motor car's horn: *pōdiŋ aŋumŋ*.

II. adj., with *sari* same meaning.

III. trs., to toot once the horn of a motor car: *moŋor pōŋŋtan*; *moŋore pōŋkeda* (or *pōŋkena*).

IV. intrs., in the past ts, of a motor car's horn, to toot once: *moŋor pōŋkena*.

pōd-en rflx. v., same as the trs.: *moŋor pōdenme*.

pōd-ŋ p. v., of a motor car's horn, to be tooted once: *moŋor pōŋkena*.

pōŋken adv., modifying *sari*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaŋ*, *aŋumŋ*.

pōŋpōŋ, *ōŋ-ōŋ* long nasals, onomatope of the repeated tooting of a motor car's horn. See construction under *pāŋpēŋ*, *pāŋpōŋ*, which refers to the repeated tooting of the horns of several motor cars.

pōŋpōŋ-au and *pōŋpōŋ-iŋi* long nasals, vars. of *ōŋōŋau* and *ōŋōŋidi*.

pōŋ and *pōŋbagel* vars. of *phōŋ* and *phōŋbagel*.

pō-pō, *pā-pō* (long nasals) the first referring to a s. sbj., and the 2nd to a pl. sbj. 1^o onomatope; fre-

quantative jingle of *pô*. Constructed like *pâḍpêḍ*, *pâḍpôḍ*.

2^o not an onomatope, syn. of *sôsô*, *sôsô*, *sūsū* I. sbst., the harsh hissing of cobras.

II. adj, with *sipx*, same meaning.

III. trs. or intrs., of cobras, to hiss harshly: *paṇḍu biako sipuko pā-pôea*.

pô-pô-n rflx. v., same meaning: *paṇḍubina (sipu) pôpôntana*.

pôpô-q p. v., of the hissing of cobras, to be made harshly: *paṇḍubinaṣ sipu pôpôoa*.

IV. adv, with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pôleka* and *pôkenpôken*, modifying *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaq*, *sari*, *aṭumq*, *sipu*.

3^o not an onomatope, the hard, hissing breathing of buffaloes: *keṛakoṣ pāpô aṭumkedṣi racateṇa uṇṇalena*, do *bakirira jonrare helaḍakanira lelnamkedḍkoa*, hearing the hard breathing of buffaloes I went out into the courtyard and saw that they were eating the maize in the garden. Constructed as above: *keṛako (saḍaḍko) pāpôjada*. The adv. modifies *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaq*, *sari*, *aṭumq*, *saḍaḍ*.

pôṛ Ho. var. of *pôn*.

pracār and deriv., vars. of *parcār* and deriv.

pracin var. of *parcin*.

pradhān var. of *pardan*.

prāḍsa var. *pārāḍsa*.

pā (Sad. *phu*) used by little children instead of *oa*.

pā I. trs., (1) to dig or cut out tree stumps in the jungles: *hola ciminanloka ḍuṭum pulq?* ḍuṭu

pūlijana, he is gone to dig tree stumps in the jungles. (2) to cut out a nest of Indian bees from a hollow tree: *hurumsukukoe pūkedḍkoa*. (3) to dig up the rootstock of a *kita* (*Phoenix acaulis*): *kitadāle pūlq*.

pū-n rflx. v., same meanings: *apimā tanaḥte hurumsukukoe pūnjana*, he cut out bees' nests on three consecutive days.

pū-ṇ p. v., corresp. meanings: *ne daruren hurumsukuko pūṇka*.

pu-n-ū vrb. n., (1) the extent or quantity: *punūi pūkeda*, *moḍ sānjere api bārome hunḍila*, he cut out tree stumps so assiduously that he gathered three loads in half a day. (2) the act: *moḍ sānje punūte ciminan ḍuṭum hunḍila?* *punū kaina ṭaṅkakeda* *hurumsukudāina matada*, I did not cut out the bees' nest properly, I struck my axe into the combs. (3) the things dug or cut out; the traces of this work: *nea okoeṣ punū?* Who has cut this out?

pu long vowel, Ho, var. of *purū*. Also used everywhere by little children: *moḍ pu utuina nonaḷa*.

**pua* (H. *paoa*, a fourth of a ser) sbst., a small *cukṇ* used to measure oil, ghee, etc., four *puas* making a ser. It is found in the houses of the Telis, not in those of the Mundas.

pua, *pua-laḍ* (H. *paw roṭi*, a quarter ser loaf; *pūā*, a fried cake; Or. *puwā-smā*) sbst., name given at Ranchi to the baker's leavened wheat bread when it has not been

baked in a mould, in entrd. to *pu kulađ*, leavened wheat bread, whatever its form: *pua jiliagea*, *latarsa cepetagea*, *cetansado talare sirakana*, this kind of bread is oblong with a flat bottom, and has an unleavened round strip along the middle on top.

pā-bagel (Sad. *phu*) of which the frequentative is *pāpū* or *pūpū*, (1) syn. of *pūken nū*, trs., to let fall once suddenly, with a great thud, an unripe jack fruit or the like. (2) syn. of *pūken oq*, to blow with a long drawn breath and compressed lips.

pūbage'-q p. v., thus to be blown.

pucaō (Sad. *puchek*; H. *pūchnā*, to ask) I. sbst, the act of minding, of heeding, of attaching importance to, of paying regard to: *tisiagapa alq hature kudara pucaō* *banoa*, at present in our village nobody bothers about the *kuda* plums, (there is plenty of them); *ne jūgure renge hōrokoq pucaō* *banoa*, in this era there is no consideration for poor people; *pucaō* *banqrāte inkuta kupulq kain* *sentana*, I do not go to visit those relations because they have no consideration for their guests, (they do not receive them well); *holado pancāñire aiūq kajir, pucaōge kā* *taikena*, yesterday, at the meeting, no attention was paid to what I said: *ilī nūburtitada, mandirādo pucaō* *banoa*, he has drunk himself full, he has no thought of eating.

II. adj., with *horo*, a person, whom people heed. *Pucaō horo* is a heed-

ful, considerate person.

III. trs., to mind, to heed, to pay regard to: *sāndo ne birre seta* (or *setao*) *kae pucaōjada*, there is plenty of firewood in this jungle; Itly., even a dog does not mind (those who come to steal) the firewood in this jungle; *samage enkae kaji-jada*, *pucaōdoe pucaōjaia*, though he speaks like this, he heeds him nevertheless; *kupuloin senkena kako pucaōkīna*, I went on a visit, they did not receive me well; *hola pancāñire kako pucaōkīna*, yesterday, at the meeting, they did not mind me, they attached no importance to what I said; *iliree sāljana, manđi kae pucaōkeda*, his mind was in the beer, he did not think of dinner.

pucaō-n rflx. v., same meaning.

pu-pucaō repr. v., to heed each other; to show consideration to each other: *nāřegoben kupultana moťai-tege kaben pupucaōlana*, you are close relations, it is without reason that you do not receive each other well.

pupucaō-q p. v., corresp. to the trs.

pucīd 1^o syn. of *purcaō*, to pronounce. 2^o I. trs. or intrs., to utter words: *Gomketq taka asiin senkena, giñte* (kaji or moca) *kain* *pucīdkeda*, I went to the gentleman to ask for a loan (Itly., for money), I did not dare to utter my request. II. intrs., in the df. prst., same as the p. v.: *giñte moca* (or kaji) *kā pucīdłana*.

pucīd-en rflx. v., same as the trs.: *nidadipili kundamre najom ci bonga*

puckað

pucu

taikena, lukjeia kulikja, mið moca raŕi kae *pucidenjana*, bõ caŕujanciea bolojana, at night there was a wizard or a spirit (in human shape) near the wall of the house, I saw him and spcke to him, he did not answer a word; with my hair tingling at the roots, I entered the house.

pucid-ø p. v., corresp. meaning.

puckað, puchkað (Sad. *puchkek*) syn. of *bucunðað*. (See first meaning of *poco*).

pucu 1^o I. trs., to pass smth. through a hole: *kitah kir kite pucutam*, pass the book through the window; *joŕado jani toltanre orõ raŕatanreoko pucija*, when they put a halter on an animal's neck and also when they take it off, they pass the knot at one end through an opening between the strands at the other end.

II. intrs., in the df. prest., of smth., to pass or be able to pass through a hole: *borañte cañli pucutana* (or *pucugõtana*, *nurtana*), the rice escapes from the bag through a hole; *ne ganjire aña bõ kã pucutana* (or *pucugõtana*), eŕa omainame, my head cannot pass through the neck of this guernsey, give me another.

pucu-n rfix. v., to pass one's whole body, or part of it, through a hole: *bakiribyte merom pucunjana*; *ganjire bõ pucunme*.

pu-pucu repr. v., to give things to each other passing them through a hole: *kiriki horate cenakoben pupucutana?*

pucu-gø p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) meaning of the intrs.

pu-n-ucu vrb. n., (1) the extent of passing through a hole: *punucuko pucunjana*, *bakirire meromko perë-giriakana*, so many goats have passed through a hole in the hedge that the enclosure is full of them. (2) a hole (also called *hora*) made for passing smth. through it; the corresponding thing; especially when both are part of the same object as the end of a belt and the clasp at the other; the knot (*tondom*) at the end of a halter and the opening between the untwisted strands through which the knot is passed and in which it is held like a button in its hole; the thick bead at the end of a string of beads and the twisted loop of the string at the other end wherein the thick bead is caught like a button; a button (*baŕam*) and its hole; a hook (*banakø*) and eye. When there is a special name (*tondom*, *baŕam*, *banakø*), *punucu* is rarely used. (3) trs., to close a necklace or string of beads by hooking the ends or by passing a thick bead at one end through a loop at the other: *hisir gutudoing gututada, aŕrigea punucua*, I have stringed the beads, but have not yet joined the ends.

punucu-gø p. v., corresp. meaning.

2^o cfr. *bucunðað*, *poco*, *puckað*, adj., with *horo*, a slippery fellow who often escapes from punishment or work by invented stories, by false pretexts or by hiding or slipping away: *nido kenŕeð pucu horoge*,

pucy-ganji**pudena**

ḍaṇḍeḷekaiṇ aṭākariḷa, mendo-ban-caññ horae namkeḍgea; Somado kenteḍ *pucy* horoge, tisina busu go kami biṭiakana, meromgupi hondo oērē aṭatee kultaici aḡ gūpijana, Soma is a very shirky fellow, to-day there is a lot of straw to be carried, he has sent off the little goatherd to lime birds, and has taken his place with the goats. Also used as adj. noun: amlekan *pucy* jetare kae namoa, kami kam monekere, ammente bāna cekaakana? There is nowhere a shirker like thee, when thou hast decided not to work, what is it for thee to invent a pretext?

pucy-n rflx. v., thus to escape work or punishment: baba irle aculjae *pucunjana*.

3^o in connection with *kaji*, syn. of *lumbuḍ*.

4^o in connection with *karār*, syn. of *lambarapusara*.

5^o syn. of *surraḍ*, trs., to say plainly what should be said in a veiled manner: kajido antarjadina taikena honaṇa, Birsa *pucntada*, I was saying the thing in a veiled manner, but Birsa interfered and said it plainly.

pucu-gg p. v., corresp. meaning: inṭare kajido aloka *pucugg*, antarepe.

pucy-ganji cfr. *baṭamganji*, sbst., a woollen or cotton guernsey with only a round opening at the neck, without buttons.

pucūkaḍ var. of *puckaḍ*.

pudcu same as *pucy*, but in the first meaning it connotes swiftness. *Puḍcapuḍcu* and *puḍcupuḍcu*, frequentative jingles of *pudcu*, and *pacapucy*, frequentative jingle of

pucy, and their syn. *picakapucuku*, have the same connotation.

puḍcukēn adv., modifying (1) *parom*, *urua*, *bolo*, (2) *uduḷ*, *kaji*, (3) *hiḷu* and *sen* (in the meaning of to come), is a syn. of *puḍcubagel*. When it modifies *sennam*, *hiḷunam*, to go or come, and see smb., it means, without delay: *hukum-janloḡe puḍcukēniṭa sennamlja*.

puḍcu-bagel I. trs., syn., of *puḍcukēn kaji*, *uduḷ*, suddenly to let out a secret: on *kaji tobedoe puḍcubagelkedu*.

II. intrs., (1) syn. of *puḍcukēn parom*, *urua*, *bolo*, to pass through, come out of, or enter into, a hole once, suddenly and swiftly: *būs puḍcubagelkenā*. (2) syn. of *puḍcukēn hiḷu*, to come on smb. suddenly and unexpectedly: *iniḷe ukutatan taikona doe puḍcubagelkenā*.

puḍcubagel-en rflx. v., meanings of the trs. and of the intrs.

puḍcubagel-g p. v., corresp. to the trs.

puḍcu-puḍcu 1^o same as *puḍcupuḍcu*.

2^o I. intrs., to come or go repeatedly at short intervals: *ape orate cenanāṇe puḍcupuḍcuntana*!

puḍcupuḍcu-n rflx. v., same meaning: *cenānāṇe puḍcupuḍcuntana*?

II. adv., with the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *uḡe*, *tan*, *tange*, also *puḍculeka* and *puḍcukēnpuḍcukēn*, modifying *hiḷu*, *senḡ*, *hiḷunam*, *sennam*: *puḍculekae sennamlja*, he went to find him, repeatedly and at short intervals.

3^o syn. of *cudcuraḍ*, impatience to start on one's way.

pudena, **pudina**, **podina** Nag. (Sad.;

P. podina; Or. *phudena*), *puduna* Has. sbst., a species of Mint, a small, slender, decumbent herb with small orbicular-ovate leaves, never seen in flower and always propagated by cuttings. It is used to flavour relishes and curries. In the list of potherbs on p. 185 it is wrongly described as *Calamintha umbrosa*, Benth.; Labiatae. It is usually referred to as *Mentha viridis*, Linn., but as this has lanceolate leaves, Haines thinks it more probable that it is a form of *Mentha sativa*, Linn. During the rains it dies if not planted on raised ground

pudga var. of *pudka*.

pudga, *puduga* Nag. (Sad.) sbst., (1) the small feathers of a bird, in entrd. to *il*, the quills, the large feathers in the wings and tail: *simhonko aarigeke iloa, goa horom re pudga bari mena*. (2) the down of birds. (3) the hair of animals other than cattle, buffaloes, swine, sheep and the like, when detached from the body.

II. trs., also *pudgað*, *pudugað*, to pluck a bird, i.e., its small feathers, or a hare (the Mundas eating the skin of hare), in entrd. to *il tuq*, to pull out the large feathers of the wings and tail: *simdom pudgakia ci atrige? kulae pudgaime*.

pudga-q, *pudgað-q* p. v., corresp. meaning.

pu-n-udga, *pn-n-udgað* vrb. n., the quickness or extent of this plucking: *punudga pudgaime, ne sima lupui ub bari ro hobaqa*, pluck the fowl so well that it be necessary to singe

only the down.

pudgað, *pudugað* Has. Nag. (Sad. *pudgaek*, *pudgek*) 1^o var. of *pudga*, as prd. only. 2^o fig., I. trs., (1) to prosecute in court or before the panchayat, being able to prove and thus cause a fine (in cash) to be imposed: *nalislinae mendo kae pudgaðkikina*. (2) to be able to enforce the payment of the fine (in cash) one imposes: *abu bairite kabu pudgaðia, etaren poncoko ragoka*, by ourselves alone we shall not be able to force him to pay a fine, let panches of other villages be called also to join in the panchayat; *en horodoko bicarlja, mendo kako pudgaðkikar*, the panchayat judged him, but could not force him to pay his fine. (3) to extort money. *Potoð, tuq* and *heqeq* are also used fig. in this meaning. *Pundiað*, means to extort or force to give anything, as money, a field, a tree, a fowl, a fine in beer, etc.: *daroga takae pudgaðkeqla; aiaute gel takae pudgaðkeida*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to suffer extortion of money: *tadarnkmente daroga hijupartedle (o takale) pudgaðlana* (or *pudgaðqtana*). *pudgað-n* rlx. v., to extort money: *ne daroga renagge horoko purisa takae pudgaðntana, aca moure garara u. u mena ci lanoa?* *pudgað-q* p. v., meanings corresp. to the trs.

pu-n-udgað vrb. n., (1) the extent of extorting money: *nikua birre magoð-akan horo namjana, daroga hijulendi punudgaðe pudgaðkeqla*,

puđgi

okonjdo uriñ akiriakja, okonj otee bandarkeda, puratedo riñireko phasejana. (2) the act; darogakoñ *punudgađ* ðorakangea, ðaka kã uruñtanre kođraoko calađea, the way in which sub-inspectors of police extort money, is well known: if it be not forthcoming they even whip people.

puđgi var. of *puđki*.

pudi and deriv., vars. of *poda* and deriv.

puđka, **puđga** Nag. Has. **putka** Nag. **puhi** Kera. (T. *pukai*, vapour, smoke; Sad. *poda-gaha*, drizzle; H. *phũhĩ*, drizzle) syn. of *kóási*, but used of fog or mist in the rainy season, and not used of dimness of eyesight nor of rebellion.

puđken adv., var. of *budduken*.

puđki Has. **puđgi**, **putgi**, **putki**, **putuagi** Nag. (Or. *putuagi*) sbst., (1) a kind of midge or sandfly that does not bite, but circles annoyingly about people's eyes: *puđkiko* siragi bãri međ japakoreko deoradeoræna, nidado kako apirbařa. (2) a similar small fly found in figs and sometimes called *deđaru*.

pudna, **pudña** var. of *phudna*.

puđ-puđ Has. syn. of *puđka*.

puđsjuken adv., var. of *budsuken*.

puđtjuken adv., var. of *budduken*.

pudğa var. of *pudga*.

pudui, **pudui-pudui**, **pudul**, **pudul-pudul**, **pudu-pudu** (1) syn. of *duluř*, *duluřduluř*, *pusui*, *pusuřpusui*, *pusu-pusu*, *pusuru*, *pusuřpusuru*. These terms denote a drizzle with drops the same size as, but more abundant than, those of *pisir*. Constructed

pudul

like *pisir*. (2) syn. of *lupuř*, of down, not of grass.

pudul, **pudul-pudul** 1^o syn. of *puduř*.

2^o I. sbst., dust or powder escaping in a little cloud from things shaken: bora koñahjađtare *pudulpudul* lelqtana.

II. trs., (1) by shaking an object, to make it send out a little cloud of dust or to cause the latter to escape: hutiakan darui *pudulpuduljada*, he knocks a piece of worm-eaten wood so that the wood dust comes out in a little cloud; delakoe *pudulpuduljada*, he breaks clods of earth raising each time a little dust; duram *pudulpuduljada*, thou makest dust by shaking that thing. (2) to crush to dust, in the palm of the hand, rice which has dried up after the first stage of germination: babaia *pudulpudulkeda*, papãrigea.

III. intrs., (1) to cause a little cloud of dust to escape from an object shaken: racare koñabeme, orařem *pudulpuduljada*. (2) in the df. prst., of dust, thus to escape: loporlorpor darui koñahjada, (dura) *pudulpudultana* (or *pudulpudulqtana*). *pudul-en* rflx. v., 1st meaning of the trs.: racate uruñame, ora bitarro huti daru alom *pudulpudulena*, take that piece of worm-eaten wood to the courtyard, do not shake out its dust in the house.

pudul-2 p. v., corresp. to the trs.: loporlorpor daru koñahlere *pudulpuduloa*; baba papãrijanre *pudulpuduloa*.

IV. adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge* and, in the repetitive form, also

pudūna

with *tan*, *tange*, also *pudulleka* and *pudulkenpudulken*, modifying *riks*, *kofoh*, (*deia*) *koram*, *itikiq*.

pudūna var. of *phulna*.

puduna Has. var. of *pudena*.

pudu-pudu syn. of *pudušpuduš*, but the adverbial form *pudulleka* is not used.

pudurusu (Sad.) syn. of (1) *budur-busi*. (2) *butuđbutuđ*, of cloth or wood.

pugūri (Sid.) 1^o I. adj., owned by a private family ; not public, i.e., not belonging to the village community : ne hature miđ hořoā bāri *pugūri* bir menā, sareakan soben bir sangiregea, in this village only one family possesses a jungle of its own, all other jungles belong to the community.

II. trs., to engross property belonging to the community : Jateren munda muka dipili gūs omkeđci sangira miad bire *pugūri* keda, hatuhagako mukudimakeđci lařai hobajana, the headman of Jate, having bribed the officials in the last record-of-rights, secretly engrossed a jungle that belonged to the whole village, when his co-villagers came to know it, they sued him.

pugūri-n rflx. v., same meaning : soben sangirege tainka, gořa tala ađ loōmarira daruko bāribu *pugūrina*, let all the trees remain common property except those that stand in the middle of a clearance or along the sides of a field.

pugūri-p p.v., corresp. meaning : nešekan muka dipili naōa gořa tala ađ loōmarira daruko *pugūrijana*,

pugūri

enare lařai kā hobalena, in the last record-of-rights trees left in new clearances and those on the ridges of rice fields, have been written down as private property ; no objection was raised.

* N. B. Such trees are mostly *rutu*, *hiđ*, *murud* and others on which lac insects can be reared.

III. adv., with or without the affs. *ge*, *te*, modifying *nam*, *om*, *au*, *ol*.

2^o I. adj., owned not by the whole family, but by one of its members other than the father : *pugūri* merom, *pugūri* taka, etc. Also used as adj. noun : nido aiņa *pugūri*.

II. sbst., the practice of permitting such ownership : apere *pugūri* aloka hobaq.

III. trs., (1) thus to own : maraa honinakora miad daruren ēřekoe *pugūrijađkoa*, enkado kā baioa, hupurinakodo mindi eiko candia ? My eldest son rears lac insects of his own on a tree, this will never do, how then will my younger sons get a livelihood (ltly., will they hopple a sheep) ? (2) with ind. o., to give as private property to an individual member of a family : ne meromda bareateko *pugūriqaina*.

pugūri-n rflx. v., thus to own : jetana alope *pugūrina*, mođrepe bāri jamarege sobena tainka ; judau dipili icapica hařaepē, do not own anything individually, as long as you are in joint ownership, let everything remain in common ; when the joint ownership is given up let every one get his portion of everything.

pugūri-q p. v., corresp. to the trs. : ne orare kōh *puguriqtana*, okonido merom julatee kiriana, okonido uri, okonido keṛa ; ne meromdo bareatekote aiataree *pugurijana* ; ne merom gonakan misimentee *pugriqka*, let this goat be given as individual property to thy married sister.

pu-n-ngūri vrb. n., the extent of this practice : ne orare *punugūriko* puguriana, soben keṛa uri mente juda-judage kisan menaḱoa, sangirenido miad bandi gundi raṭi baagaia, there is so much individual ownership in this family that all the cattle and buffaloes have a different owner, there is not even a tailless ploughing cow which is owned jointly.

III. adv., with or without the afxs. *ge, te*, modifying *au, nam, om*.

3° I. trs. or intrs., on the sly, to sell smth. that belongs to the whole family, and keep the money : marara kimindo potombaba aḍ mandicaṭu aṛarikaibe, baba oṛo caṇli *pugūri-jadlekae* aṭakarqtana, let our elder daughter-in-law not remain in charge of preparing and serving the meal, it looks as if she be selling some of the paddy and rice.

II. intrs. in the df. prst., thus to be sold : abua potombaba *pugūritanleka* (or *pugūriqtanleka*) aṭakarqtana. *pugūri-n* rflx. v., thus to sell : isu edkan kiminle namṭaia, jānagēe *pugūrina* * aḍ haṭikuṭi siagar kiriatanem lelā; paesa okorem nariḷa metairedo apuinateko omaṇnae menea. *pugūri-q* p. v., thus to be sold : kundi caṇli cikate apimārebu jomcabakeda?

turui teḍate musina bu hobaoa, bar teḍado *pugūrijana*, how is it that we have eaten up 20 measures of rice in three days? We have enough with six measures a day, two measures have been sold on the sly.

pu-n-ngūri vrb. n., the amount of selling : kiminiado *punugūrii* pugūrijada, candḱeandḱ lija, sakom, hisir emano kiriatana, injimēte paesa puratangoa, my daughter-in-law sells so much on the sly that every month she buys a cloth, a bracelet, a necklace or the like, she has no lack of money.

II. adv., with or without the afxs. *ge, te*, modifying *au, nam, akiria, kiriq*.

4° fig. Note the sentences : (1) goṛa-baba huṛinagēle herla, guṛulule cabatada, tisinagapa *pugūri* rengē nama-kaḷlea, we have sown but a little upland rice and our millet also is at an end, we alone suffer from want at this time of the year. (2) rōgote ne candḱ ale hature gel hoṛoko goṛjana, miḍ hoṛodo *pugūri* dukute, this month, in our village, ten people died of an epidemic, and one died of an ordinary (not epidemic) sickness. (3) Gomketā somārḱulana sobenḱo ṭaka asile senkena, kā namjanci Birsado mangārḱulanao *pugūritēe* senkena, on Monday we went all together to ask for loans from the gentleman, we got nothing; then Birsa went back alone the next day. (4) *pugūritēdo* kain eraṇleḱma, sobenḱodan jamaregea eraṇleḱpea, mendo am cenamēntem kisajana? I did not

scold thee individually (or specially), but I scolded you all in general, why then art thou more angry than the others?

pugūri botaga syn. of *kudra botaga*.

pugūri-najom syn. of *kudranajom*.

puih Nag. syn. of *roārnāri*.

puih Kera (II. *phuhī*, drizzle) syn. (1) of *pusupusu*. (2) of *puḍka*.

***puih** Nag. (Sad). **pui** Has. Nag. I. sbst., a float for a fishing line. For this they use generally a piece of a peacock's, vulture's or kite's quill or an ear of maize emptied of its grains. Anything that will float is also occasionally used: *puiḍumbuitanre mundioa hai huakeda mente*, when the float gets under water one realizes that a fish has bitten.

II. trs., (1) to use for a float: *marāil kare jonragelera ḡantula eman ṭipulu eijikoko puiāa*. (2) to fit a fishing line with its float: *bāpāsidiom puiḡkeda ei aūrige?*

puih-i p. v., corresp. meanings: *marāil puiḡka*; *bārsi puiḡka*.

puihte adv., fig., modifying *hēri*, to deceive, easily, with a lie that a little reflexion would detect: *puiṭee hiḡikedbua*, he had not to lie much to deceive us; *puiṭe alope hiḡina*, do not be deceived when you can detect the lie with a little reflexion. This meaning is derived from the fact that when the float is shaken by the biting fish, frogs often take it for an insect and come to prey on it.

puih-aḡa Nag. (Sad. *puih sāg*; Or.; II. *poe*) syn. of *uṭuaḡa* Has. Nag.

puih-maḡna Nag. (Sad.) sbst.,

the Brahminy or black-headed Myna, *Temenuchus pagodarum*. This bird seems not to be known in Has.

pui Nag. var. of *poḡ* Has.

puiam, **puiam-puiam** (Sad. *purlam*) cfr. *lupuī*, *lupuḡ*, 1° of hair, syn. of *lupu*.

2° I. adj., also *puiamlekan*, with *tasadḡ*, numerous and very small grasses or herbs. This is eqvlt. to the prnl. noun *puiamḡ*, *puiamlekanḡ*, *puiampuiamḡ*, also with the pl. affx. *ko*: *maparara tasadḡko heredḡkepe*, *puiamḡkodo taṡnka*.

puiampuiam intrs. in the df. prst., to be numerous and very small: *ne loḡonare baba puiampuiamtana*.

II. adv., *puiam* with the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *leka*, and *puiampuiam* with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *menḡ*, *tasadḡ*, *leḡ*.

3° I. adj., also *puiamlekan*, of insects and small fry, tiny and numerous. Also used as adj. noun: *puiamko ne gaḡare purḡge menḡkoa*.

puiampuiam intrs., in the df. prst., of tiny insects or very small fry, to swarm: *ne oḡare siṡsikuko puiampuiamtana*.

II. adv., *puiam* with the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *leka*, and *puiampuiam* with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *menḡ*, *leḡ*, *tundatḡ*, *geongeon*: *nere haiko puiampuiamko geongeonentana*.

puiḡ I. sbst., the fact of oil or molten lard or butter floating on a liquid: *puiḡ* (or *sunumra puiḡ*) *leḡsedci daḡ kairḡ burḡkeda*.

II. trs. caus., to make oil, etc., float thus: *ne ḡaḡire okoe sunume puiḡ-*

tada ?

III. intrs., of oil, etc., thus to float : hola utuleḡ meromjilura itil purage *puiḡkena*.

puid-ḡ p. v., corresp. to the trs. caus. : uture itil *puidakana*; ḡaḡire sunum *puidakana*.

pu-n-uiḡ vrb. n., the extent to which oil, etc., floats on a liquid : itildo uture *punuiḡ* puidlena, raḡḡinci, rasi aḡ jilu soben ḡaḡcabajana, there was so much molten lard floating on the relish that, when cooled down, it covered both meat and sauce with a crust.

pujken adv., see under *piḡpuḡ*.

puj instead of *puḡ* before a vowel.

puja (Sk. and. Sinh. *pūjā*, adoration ; Sad. *puja* ; T. *pūḡka* ; II. *pūjnā*, to worship) (1) as used of Hindus, to worship ; to offer an inanimate object (flowers, milk, etc.) to a deity ; to offer a bloody sacrifice. Constructed like *ḡoḡom*, *boḡga*. (2) as used of Mundas, half-hinduized or not, applied only to the offerings of inanimate objects to a deity by magicians, witch-finders, snake venom "sweepers" and the like. The half-hinduized Mundas (*gurumukh*) do not differ from the other Mundas in their sacrifices, which therefore are described by the term *boḡga*. This term is often also used of the bloody sacrifices of the Hindus and of the offerings of inanimate things, both of the Hindus and of the witch-finders, etc.

puka, **puka-sonoroḡ** syn. of *pa-sonoroḡ*, sbst., the Migratory Locust, *Pachytylus migratorius*. These locusts sometimes pass over Chota

| Nagpur.

pukar, **pukār** (II.; Sad.) 1^o as used by the Missions, I. sbst., proclamation of marriage bans : *tisiara pukāre okḡeokḡa arandimente kajijana* ? Whose bans were proclaimed to-day ?

II. trs., to proclaim the bans : *tisiardo eimin juḡikoḡ arandiko pukār-keda* ?

pukar-ḡ p. v., corresp. meaning.

2^o as used by school boys, I. sbst., a proclamation that one has found an object lost by, probably, another boy. This is proclaimed thrice, generally at meal time, on the same half day for a small object, such as a marble or a pencil ; on three consecutive half days when the object is more valuable. The term is not used of the proclamations at the sound of the drum in the market. These are denoted by the phrases : *nagāḡuko ḡaḡkeda*, *nagāḡanisankeḡako*, *kuliakedako*.

II. trs or intrs., to make such a proclamation : ne pineul *iskaloḡḡeḡa nanta*, munda jo n dipiliḡa *pukārea*. *pukar-ḡ* p. v., corresp. meaning : *ḡatulekate iskulredo mapiraḡa eḡjiko api sānje pukāroa*, miaḡ pineul *kāre miaḡ guli emando moḡ sānjeḡe api-saleka pukāroa*.

pu-n-ukar vrb. n., the extent to which such a proclamation is made : ne katudo *punukāriḡ* *pukār-keda*, *tisiḡḡo turuimāḡtana*.

3^o in Nag. syn. of *kāḡri*.

4^o fig., I. sbst., a warning ; an information, or news, of some event : *nekam kamire nukuriāḡa haruḡḡamea mente pukāriḡ omlia*, mend

puki

kae manatinajana; apum goŋjanre cenamente *pukār* kape omaŋlea?

II. trs., to give warning; to send news.

pukar-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

puki (Sad. *poka*) 1^o syn. of the 2nd meaning of *koka*. 2^o I. adj., with *luman* or *êrêko*, a silk-cocoon or lac from which the moth or insects have emerged. Also used as adj. noun: *lumamredo pukikoŋ gonoua huŋiŋgea*, mendo êrêre *pukikoŋ gonoua lăgea*.

II. trs. caus., also *pukiriŋa*, to let the silk moths emerge from their cocoons, or the insects from the lac: *jiantaŋkoale mendo kă*, haŋinabarte *lumamkope pukikedŋkoa*, instead of quickly killing the moths in the cocoons, you have let half of them emerge; *mă kale darijana*, miaŋ daruren êrêkole *pukikedŋkoa*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., of moths, to emerge from the cocoons; of the insects, to emerge from the lac: *lumamko pukitana*; *êrêko pukitana*.

puki-n rflx. v., same meaning: *baru-êrêko oko canŋko pukina?*

puki-q p. v., same meaning; meaning corresp. to the trs. caus.

pu-n-uki vrb. n., the number of moths or insects thus emerging: *pu-nukiko pukijana*, moŋ karire iral pŋngeko sareakana.

pukri, pukûri vars. of *pokhara*.

puku, pukûpuku, pukpuku, vars. of *poko, pokôpokô, pokpoko*.

pul (Sad. ; P. *pul*; Sinh. *pālam*)

I. sbst., a bridge: ne gaŋare *pul* cenamente kako baijada? Hence the cpds. *darupul, meredpul, itapul,*

pulu[-pulu]

diripul, a wooden bridge, an iron bridge, a bridge made of bricks, a stone bridge.

II. trs., to bridge: en gaŋako *pula-kada* ei kă?

III. intrs., to make a bridge: Kanci-gaŋarcko *pulakada*, they have made a bridge over the Kanchi river.

pul-q p. v., (1) to be bridged: gaŋa *pulakana*. (2) imprsl., of a bridge, to be made: gaŋare *pulakana*.

pu-nul v. n., the number of bridges made: *punulko pultada* ne sandakare, miŋcokcŋ lŋr raŋi begar pulte kă parcmakana, they have made so many bridges on this road, that the least nullah is not crossed without.

pulal var. of *phular*.

puli var. of *phuli*.

pulsi (from the Engl.) sbst., a policeman.

pulki (Sk. *puāk*, a ball of boiled rice; Sad. *pulkār*, cooked to a point) sbst. and prd. used superstitiously on the silk worm breeding ground, instead of the word *mandi*, cooked rice, which, it is believed, would harm the silk worms if heard there.

pulu[-pulu] (Sad. *pulki*) cfr. *kuŋ-tukudŋu, horolhorol, uŋuluŋul* (all three used fig. in the same meaning) and *ŋha, ŋq*, I. sbst., apprehension, fear or dread regarding a future event: *puluŋpuluŋ namkja*, goŋa nida kae duŋumana; ne hoŋoŋ *puluŋpuluŋ janaŋ nekagea*.

II. adj., with *hoŋo*, getting easily apprehensive.

III. trs. caus., to put smb. under dread and apprehension: oko kaŋitcpe *puŋuŋpuluŋkja?*

IV. intrs., (1) to be under apprehension: holado puragecim *pu'niṣpuluṇ-kena?* (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., same meaning: nalasi-kanae, ji *puluṇpuluṇjia*, jīrarenq-taipe. (3) in the df. prst., to get easily apprehensive: en hoṛo *puluṇpuluṇtana* (or *puluṇpuluṇgea*); ne kaji alope uduḥaḥaraia, mandiojā kaea moḍ sājedo.

puluṇpuluṇ-n rflx. v., to give way to apprehension: aminan alom *pu'niṣpuluṇna*, je!aea bō kam tīnakada, do not dread like this, thou hast cut off nobody's head.

puluṇpuluṇ-ḡ p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. caus.: okoeḡ kajitee *puluṇpu'niṣjana?* (2) same as the rflx. v.: aminan alom *puluṇpuluṇoa*. (3) to become apprehensive by character: soben honkotam jiko keṭcea, mendo maritanj *puluṇpuluṇjana*, all thy children have a strong character, except the eldest who has turned out timorous.

IV. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ḡge, tan, tange*, also *puluṇleka*, modifying *boro, rika, rikan, rikaḡ, atakar*. (2) with the afx. *ḡge*, also modifying *kaji, aium*.

puluṇ-puluṇ, sometimes *puluṇ*, of men and quadrupeds, I. sbst., the beginning to take flesh again after emaciation: *puluṇpuluṇ* lelte mudiqtana ne hoṛore rogoḍ duku hokaqtana.

II. adj., with *hormo*, a body that begins to take flesh again: cerate apia meromko usulena, nimirdo *puluṇpuluṇ* hormo miad meroma leltana.

III. trs., of food, to give flesh again to one who had got emaciated: ne keraḡ hoṛōmore jan eakar sarelena, mendo kape, rāṇilupḡ oṛḡ ṭendḡḡḡ *puluṇpuluṇkia*, this buffalo was reduced to skin and bones, but oil-cake, Gajanus bran and rice water have given it some flesh.

IV. trs. caus., to cause smb. thus to take flesh again: ne urj nimir-dope *puluṇpuluṇkia*.

V. intrs., in the df. prst., thus to take flesh: ne hon nḡloe *puluṇpuluṇtana* (or *puluṇpuluṇqtana*).

puluṇpuluṇ-ḡ p.v., (1) same meaning. (2) corresp. to the trs. or trs. caus.

VI. adv., *puluṇ* with the afxs. *ange, ge, ḡge, leka*, and *puluṇpuluṇ* with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, ḡge, tan, tange*, modifying *kiri, kirip, rika, rikaḡ*.

pumbhi var. *puphi*.

puna (Sad. *puni*) I. sbst., occurs only in the opds. *herpuna, roapuna, enpuna*, etc.

II. trs. or intrs., to do one's first sowing, reaping, threshing, etc., of the season, with the connotation of a sacrifice, the promise of a sacrifice, and (or) a drinking feast, in cntd. to *buni*, the same, without sacrifice, etc., and especially the starting of the day's business: babape *herpunakeda* ci? bāba herpe *punakeda* ci? (the exact meaning of the last sentence depends on the circumstances); dāūripe *cabakeda* ci?—Kā, gapaenanale *punaea*.

puna-n rflx. v., same meaning:

apedope roacabajada aledo gapae-nanale *punana*.

punda-ḡ p.v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) imprsl., of the first sowing, etc., to take place: entanape ci nimirdo?—Kā, ḡpaenana *punaoa*, have you finished threshing?—No, we start only to-morrow.

punami Nag. var. of *ponami* Has. Nag.

pundiaḍ, dundia-pundia (Sad. *ṇundiack*) 1^o I. subst., importunity: ṭaka omdo kūtare moneakaḍ taikena, aleḡ *pundiaḍtee* omkeda: turui ṭakaina jamzakaḍ taikena, Hasa buru tobalenci marana *pundiaḍreṭa* tojana, miḍ ṭaka bāri sneakana.

II. adj., with *hoḡo, hon*, importunate: nīdo kentēḍ *pundiaḍ* honge, enḡaajuta paēsa lelkere ji kā menia, he is a very importunate child, when he sees money in the hands of his parents he cannot control himself.

III. trs., to force smb. by importunity to give smth.: buru lelmente honko bar ṭakako *pundiaḍkīṇa*; en orḡare bar ṭakaina *pundiaḍkeda*, by my insistence I obtained 2 Rs. in that house.

IV. intrs., to try the same, aiatare paēsako *pundiaḍkena*, mendo kako namana.

pundiaḍ-n, pundiaḍrika-n rflx. v., to let oneself be induced by importunity to give smth.: honkoḡ asite alow *pundiaḍna*.

pu-pundiaḍ reṭr. v., by mutual importunity to induce each other to give or spend smth.: arkibaṭire momoḍ ṭakakina *pu-pundiaḍjana*,

in the grog-shop they spent each a rupee in their insistence to be treated to a drink by the other.

pundiaḍ-ḡ p.v., corresp. to the trs.: aiatare iral ganḍa *pundiaḍjana*; iral ganḍaina *pundiaḍjana*.

pu-n-undiaḍ vib. n., the extent to which one is forced to give by importunity: *pu-nundiaḍe* (or *pundiaḍe*) *pundiaḍkīṇa*, buluna kirina-ṭeḡa raṭi aīṇa tīre kā sarejana.

2^o the extortion of smth. by lies or artifice. Same construction. As adj. it may qualify *kaji*, lies for the purpose of extorting smth.

3^o trs., in a panchayat, to convince of guilt an accused who denies, fine him or at least shame him, and shame those who, perhaps, tried to defend him: pancaṭre bartale haṭiaenjana, pāṛākhūṭkole *pundiaḍ-keḍkoa*.

pundiaḍ-ḡ p.v., corresp. meaning.

4^o cfr. *cundiaḍ* and *paṭṛ*, I. subst., discouragement in consequence of repeated failure or of frequent sickness: neṭa apisa bandaina tolkeda, apisagaḍḍ haḡanci *pundiaḍ* namkīṇa.

II. trs., of smth. that gets repeatedly spoiled, to dishearten one: ne aṛi janaḍsirna haṭee *pundiaḍkīṇa*, kalomdo diriina tirinaea.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to get thus disheartened: inḡ kajibu-jaḍṭeṭa *pundiaḍlana* (or *pundiaḍḡ-tana*), nādo am bujaḍlekaime, I am fed up trying to make him understand now thou try once. (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel thus disheartened: orḡ lai-

pundî

pundî cuțu

ruar *pundiađjadlea*, karcado karcacq (or karcacqka), nesëkando sobon daru barkadgele lagađea, we are fed up repairing always the roof; whatever the expenses, this time we will use only heart-wood.

pundiađ-q p v., to get thus disheartened: naëal baitera *pundiađjana*, ne sirma orđo kaira bāia, darkār-redoia kirinea; hasutele *pundiađjana*.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *qge*, modifying *ațkar*. With the afx. *qge* it may also modify *rika*, *kami*, *kamirika*.

5° disgust, great displeasure, with smb.'s conduct. Same construction: inia guna leltera *pundiađjana*; ama sêrâ leltera *pundiađjana*, I am disgusted with thy stupid way of acting.

pundî (Ssl.) I. abs. n., whiteness: sodařa *pundî* kam lelakađredo cunara *pundige* țoreme, soda is as white as lime (Itly., if thou hast not seen the whiteness of soda, remember the whiteness of lime).

II. adj., white: *pundî* merom goșjanatale. Note the phrase: *pundî* ctere baba (or hende baba) her, to write.

III. trs., to render white: ne lija purâ kapê *pundikeda*, you have not washed this cloth quite white; pacirido cunateko *pundikeda*, they have whitewashed the wall.

IV. intrs. in the df. prst., to become white: ne urî balëredo sâđragee țăikena, nădo mărîmărîtee *punditana* (or *pundîqtana*), this bullock, when a young calf, was grey, now little by

little it turns white; nurado kûbgera nurajada, enreo ne lija kâ *punditana* (or *pundîqtana*), in spite of my strenuous washing, this cloth does not become white.

pundî-n rilx. v., (1) to cover one's skin with a white powder or colour: cunate cicate medmûăre *pundinjana*? (2) to put on a white nap: êrêkodo apisa *pundinjanleko* mataoa enteko uruaoa, after the lac insects have put on thrice a white nap, they get full-grown and emerge from the lac. (3) in jest, of a cloth (personified), to become white by washing: sabune namtana ne lijado, naminara nurareo kae *punditana*, this cloth wants soap, it does not become white in spite of all this washing.

pundî-q p.v., to be rendered white, to become white.

pu-n-undî vrb. n., the degree of whiteness: *punundî* *pundîme*, ne lija naăalekage lelōka.

V. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, modifying *lelq*, *rimbil*. (2) with the afx. *qge*, modifying *nura*, *tiki*, *sabun*, *potađ*, *cuna lagađ*, *rika*. Note the sayings: (1) *pundigele* dalmea, kam *pundigredo* toroșle hermea, we shall give thee a sound thrashing. (2) *pundiqge* (or *duri pundiqge*) curae țoretada, he has an unusual quantity of chewing lime tucked in a fold of his loin cloth.

pundî carmani sbst, a form of *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*, DC.; *Capparidaceae*, with white flowers. It is very fetid.

pundî cuțu sbst., a white mouse.

punđi daūd

punđi daūd I. sbst., a complaint in which the urine looks white like rice water : *punđi daūd* namakakore tēnḍaḍaleka punḍige racaḍa senoa. See under *daūd*.

II. adj., with *horo*, a person with this complaint : *punḍidaūd* horoko cenḡtem ranukoa ?

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have this complaint : *punḍidaūḍtanac*.

punḍidaūḍ-g p. v., to 'get this complaint : *punḍidaūḍukanac*.

punḍi-diri sbst., any hard white stone. It denotes the teeth in the riddle under *jojoma*.

punḍi ḍuki syn. of *ihil dḡ*, sbst., *semen humanum*.

punḍi gidi sbst., the White-backed Vulture, *Pseudogyps bengalensis*.

punḍi gurūlu sbst., a form of *Panicum miliare*, Lamk. ; Gramineae, with white seeds. It ripens towards the end of August, a week later than the *rendoa gurūlu* and the *saramcaḍlom gurūlu*.

punḍi haṛa sbst., a white ploughing ox. It denotes a silk cocoon in the riddle under *lumam*.

punḍi horo sbst., a white man, i.e., a European : *punḍi horoko* hijuakan-taḡete ne disum saḡarakana, sidaḷo isu higiridigiri taḡkena. Also used as adj. noun : *punḍikog* kaḡi moḡada, enaḡente diḡumko ṭekaḡakaḷa, the policy of the whites is the same all over the country, that is why they have been able to govern it. See under the third meaning of *punḍi kulaḡ*.

punḍi jojoaḡa sbst., a form of *Illicium sabdariffa* with white fleshy

punđi kulaḡ

calyces in fruit.

punḍi kaḡaḍ (*kāḡaḍ*, *kāḡḍ*) sbst., the form of *Abrus precatorius*, Linn., Papilionaceae, with brown-spotted, white seeds.

punḍi kakāru Nag. syn. of *pandea kakāru*.

punḍi kanaḷli sbst., the white flowered form of Oleanler, *Nerium odorum*, Soland ; Apocynaceae.

punḍi kaṭea sbst., an albino rat.

punḍi kaṭkaṭa Nag. syn. of *punḍi seroṛo* Has. sbst., the White Stork, *Ciconia alba*.

punḍi-keṛa sbst., an albino buffalo. It is superstitiously believed that a black buffalo will die if yoked with a white one.

punḍi kḡ Has. syn. of *gaibaka* Nag. sbst., the Cattle-Egret, *Bubulcus coromandus*.

punḍi kode sbst., a white-seeded form of *Eleusine coracana*.

punḍi kuḷa (II *gulūb jamān*) sbst., (1) *Eugenia jambos*, Linn. ; Myrtaceae,—the Rose apple tree, a large tree with edible, strongly rose-scented berry. (2) a rose apple.

***punḍi ku'ae** sbst., (1) a domesticated white rabbit. (2) an albino hare. Albino hare, rats and mice are said to be found on and near the Chokeburu (Narsingpur). It is said that a hunt starting with the sight of an albino hare is doomed to utter failure : *edkauter būnige*. (3) fig., rice beer : *punḍi kulaḡle* namṭaia, mar, duḡkome, we have got a white hare (i.e., rice beer), come sit down. Note the similar sayings : (a) *punḍi sado*, mree *deakante enka maraḡeḡe*

pundi lampi

kajijada, he talks so big because he has been drinking rice beer. (b) nado pundi horolom songeakana, inj bagelemre nekado kam jagarea, thou art drunk with rice beer, when sober (ltly., thou art now in the company of a white man, when he leaves thee) thou wilt no more speak like this. (c) madukamem halanakada, enamente marangem kajijada, thou talkest big because thou hast been drinking grog.

pundi lampi sbst., the Pale Harrier, *Circus macrurus*.

pundi mani sbst., a white-seeded form of *piramani*.

pundi ora sbst., (1) syn. of *kacañri-ora*, the court of law: *latu pancāitre kaka salañjanci pundi ora tekijana* ad ukilko asulasultekia reñgejana. (2) syn. of *jelora*, prison, jail: *kasurre sabutijanci pundi ora lelveda*.

pundi rambāra, **pundi ramra** sbst., a form of *Vigna Catjang*, Endl; *Papilionaceae*. See under *budi*. The young plants are eaten raw by children.

pundi sadow sbst., a white horse. See under the third meaning of *pundi kulaē*.

pundi sanga sbst., a white-skinned form of a *kundisanga*, *golasanga*, the sweet potato.

pundi saraēla see under *saraēla*.

pundi seroro Has. syn. of *pundi katkata* Nag.

pundi sukuri sbst., a rose-skinned white-haired form of the native pig which is generally black.

pundi ūr sbst., (1) a white skin. (2) fig., a European: *Khuntirek ha-*

punji

kimdo *pundi ūr* ci hende ūr? Is the Khunti Magistrate a European or a native? N. B. The skin of Europeans is sometimes described as *pundi*, white, or sometimes as *ara*, red: *Saēohkoā meqmûâr misamisa arage leloa*, *misamisado pundige*.

***puni**, **puni-rōg** I. sbst., an infantile disease of the legs which the baby, whether sitting or lying, always keeps crossed, never apart, and which finally get one or both deformed. Our informants know no remedy in use except the superstitious practice described in the note under *atalalsa*, which, they say, is resorted to only in the case of *punirōg*: *ne hondo puni namakia, cia kape atalsajaja*? II. intrs., in the df. prst., to have this disease: *punitanae*.

puni-g p. v., to get this disease: *puniakanae*.

punja Nag. (Sad.; Sk. *punj*, heap, quantity) syn. of and constructed like, the first meaning of *keja*. (In its 2nd meaning *keja* is used both in Has. and Nag.).

punji (Sad.; Or. and H. *punji*) 1^o Cfr. *mār*, I. sbst., (1) also *punjitaka*, capital or stock wherewith to trade: *bepārdoina monejada*, *punji kaina namdaritana*; *punjitaka ciminara taikena bepār sidare*? (2) the pebbles put down in the games of *telagu-tiinura* and *tilguttiinura*.

II. trs., (1) to use as a capital for trade: *banda dulrikaro soben taka kaina cabaea, ērē bepārrena punjia*, after constructing the bund some money will remain, I shall engage it in the lac trade. (2) fig., to use

punji

seeds for sowing : mid̥ tēōā gurūlu
omaiṇpera *punjiia*.

punji-n rflx. v., same meanings :
puraṇ kaia namdaṇijanci caṇlibepār-
mente bar ṭakageṇ *punjinjana*.

punji-p p. v., corresp. meanings :
ne ṭakado ēṛēbepārre *punjiṇka* ci
merombu kiriatca? Shall this
money be engaged in the lac trade
or shall we buy a goat with it?

pun-n-unji vrb. n., the act of gather-
ing capital for trade : ēṛēbepār-
mente *pununjin* huṇiṭkeda, mid̥
dupilo kako kiriaoa, thou hast
gathered too little money to trade
in lac, not even as much as a woman
carries on her head can be bought
with it.

punjian adj., having capital engaged
in trade : ēṛēbepārmente jeta iminā
kaia *punjiana*, saukoageṇ kiria-
nalatana manre moḍ ṭakate, I have
no money at all engaged in the lac
trade, I buy for the money lenders
with a commission of 1 rupee in the
maund.

2^o syn. of, and constructed like,
munda, rich, wealthy.

3^o I. sbst., movable property : apu
goḷjan bar sirma taēomte oṛaṇa
punji honkore icapicaṇ haṭiajana,
two years after the father's death,
the sons divided the things in the
house into small portions amongst
themselves.

II. intrs., to acquire movable pro-
perty : sama caṭu aukeḍte raṭtine
hijlenā, nādo huṇialekae *punji-*
keda, when he came to settle here
as a ryot he brought with him an
empty cooking pot, now he has

puṇgi

some movable property.

punji-p p. v., imprsl., of movable
property, to be acquired : ne hature
raitinme, nere nalatumhal kūḷ
namoa oṛo goṛakoo kūḷ hōbā, api-
upun sirmaredo huṇialeka *punjioajā*,
become a ryot in this village, much
day-labour can be got in it and also
its uplands are fertile, in a few
years a little movable property is
likely to be acquired.

punji-paṭa Has. jingle of *punji*,
in the third meaning and rarely, in
the first : bepārte (or bepārre)
punjiṇṭae dubaḍkeda, he lost all
his movable property by trading.

punji-runji, *runji-punji* Nag. (Sad.)
syn. of *punjiṇṭa*.

puṇgi (Sad.) cfr. *putungi*, a funnel,
I. sbst., (1) the hollow cone-like
iron handle of certain sickles. (2)
the hollow cone-like iron part into
which fits the shaft of a straw rake
(*ṇṭakarī*), a garden rake (*godar*) and
certain spears (*barca*) N. B. As
seen on Pl. II, 5-9, iron arrow
heads never have such a hollow
part. (3) syn. of *sakamṭipi*, cfr.
kokomba, a leaf rolled up cone-like
to serve as a stopper.

II. trs., (1) to make with such an
iron handle or part : datārouṇ alom
ḍanḍiia, *puṇgitam*, do not make the
sickle with a point to be fitted into
a wooden handle, make it in one
piece with an iron handle ; barca
puṇgitam. (2) thus to roll up a
leaf : ne sakam *puṇgikeate* (or
put *ṇṭagikeate*) botolo tepeḍtam. N.
B. *puṇgi* is not used in the meaning
of thus to cork a bottle : ne botolo

putungitam (or sakamtipitam, sakamte tipitam).

puagi-g p. v., corresp. meanings: taramara barca *puagiakana*, puratedo sārleka dandiakana.

puagi (Sad.) sbst., the part under the skin in the stems of herbaceous plants as plantain, aloes, maize, paddy: sirasandomre *puagi* kā taīna, tasadrurare taīna; kadatā *puagido* bendakeate Baagaliko jomea, Bengalis fry or stew the inner part of plantain stems, and eat them. (Some Mundas have learned to follow their example). Note the saying: rajako kulaēleka *puagiko* jomtana, kings, like har, eat the inner part of herbaceous stems, i.e., they do not work much and live high.

puagi-barca sbst., a spear-head with a conical tube into which the shaft fits, in centrd. to *dandibarca*, a spear-head with a point that fits into the shaft.

puagid Has. syn. of *buruk* Nag. sbst., the grub called ant-lion, Myrmeleon formicarius: *puagid* gitil bitarree taīna aḍ cctanree daū-kadea, kerasikulekaē leloa, hurin-lekaē maraṇa, landisattee sesena, the ant-lion hides in sand at the bottom of a little pit which it makes, it looks like a buffalo louse but is a little larger, it walks backwards; honko miad *puagid* diriare ūhte baēarkjate eṭa *puagidgarareko* dōtaia, ente in enren *puagide* sabia aḍ racalekinare barankin uruṇoa, to catch ant-lions children tie the jaw of one with a hair and throw it in the little

pit of another, the two ant-lions at once grapple with each other and by pulling the hair both are drawn out.

puagi-datārom sbst., a sickle all in one piece, with a hollow conical iron handle, in centrd. to *dandidatārom*, a sickle with an iron point to fit in a wooden handle.

puphī, pupi Nag. (Sad. *pophī*; Or. *puphī, phuhī*; H. *phóphī*) also *mad-phupī*, var. of *pumbhī*, syn. of *mad-undu* Has.

pu-pu (Sad. *phuphu*) sbst., the abdomen between the navel and the scrotum, (it is indecent to use this term of women): *pupuree* gaā-kana.

pupu-go p. v., to get a large or small lower abdomen: Loqḍiren Urlu haram puragee *pupukana*.

pu-pu (Sad. *phauphan*) syn. of *lamdur*.

pu-pu onomatope, I. sbst., the sound made by beating the mouth of an empty *cuka* with the palm of the hand.

II. adj., with *sari*, same meaning.

III. trs. caus., thus to beat the mouth of a *cuka*: en hondo *cukaē pupujada*.

pupu-go p. v., (1) corresp. meaning.

(2) imprsl. of this sound, to be produced: sama *cuka* mocare *du-maeka* tablḥilere *pupugoa*.

IV. adv., with or without the affs. *ange, ge, tan, tange*, modifying *sari*, *aṭumq*.

pā-pā Has. Nag. cfr. *pāupān* Nag., same as *pāpā*, but not connoting plurality.

pū-pū frequentative of *pūbagel*, *pū-ken oq*, onomatopoe, I sbst., (1) the sound of blowing with short breath through compressed lips. (2) the spitting of an angry cat: *pusikoq pūpū kac'm aūmakada*?

II. adj., with *sapī*, same meaning.

III. trs. and intrs., (1) of men, with *moca* or *laco* as d. o., to emit this sound. (2) of a cat, with *moca* as d. o., to spit: *pusi mocaē pūpūkeda*; *pusi pūpūleda*.

pūpū-n rflx. v., same meanings: *sipujare pusiko pūpūna*, *biako sūsūna* (or *pōpōna*), *hoṛoko jāṇa purgiritanreko pūpūna*.

pūpū-n p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *iniṇ laco pūpūlena*.

IV adv., with or without the affx. *ange*, *ge*, *tan*, *tange*, also *pūleka* and *pūkenpūken*, modifying *oq*, *purgiri*, *rika*, *rikan*, *rikaq*, *aūm*.

pupunḍi-daru sbst., *Callicarpa macrophylla*, Vahl.; *Verbenaceae*,—a shrub 3-8' high with large, opposite, ovate leaves, densely tomentose beneath; small purple flowers in axillary cymes; and small white berries.

pupurā distributive form of *purā*: *pupurātem ajomjada*, *kode darāratana*, thou art feeding the mill each time too much; the millet gets only coarsely ground.

pur var. of *pūr*.

pūr (H. *pur*, city, town; Sinh. *pūlo*; T. *pulokam*; Sad. *epur*, this world; *upur*, the next world) sbst., with the dmst. *ne*, this world, in entrd. to *bitar pūr*, *han pūr*, the other world, the next world; *jā pāpra*

sajai ne pūrre kāre bitar pūrre namoa; *ne pūrre namkedido garae tojanako metaia*, any sin gets punished in this world or in the next; when smb. has thus been punished in this world, they say: *garae tojana*.

pura, **puraḍ** (Sad.; II. *pūrā*, *pūrānā*; Or. *purāba'ānā*; Sinh. *purānawā*, *purawanawa*, to fill up) 1^o I. adj., entire, complete: *pura kajina ituana*, I know the whole story; *pura goḍe omkeda*, he gave full evidence. *Puraḍ* is not used as adj., in this meaning.

II. trs., (1) to complete an action or a contract: *kamiina purakeda*, I have finished the work; *oṛa bai gapale puraea*, we shall finish building the house to-morrow; *oṛa miḍ candure dasiina puraea*, one month more and I shall have fulfilled my contract of service. (2) to complete a stated period doing a certain action: *banda tolre bar candure purakeda*.

pura-n rflx. v., same meanings.

pura-q p. v., (1) corresp. meanings.

(2) imprsl. of a prediction, to be fulfilled, to come true: *inj kajikedleka purajana*, *ne banda hagoae menla*, he foretold that this bund would not hold, it has happened as he said.

2^o trs., to do smth. to all: *taka asido sobenina purakedḥkoa*, *jetae kako omāina*, I asked money from all, none gave me; *maṇḍina purakedḥkoa*, *kako bijana*, I ladled out cooked rice to all, they did not get their fill; *mimiḍ gandaina purapḥa*, I shall give you each one anna;

pura

crañia purakelkoa.

pura-n rflx. v., to do all smth. to, or with, themselves: *nādo hijuko puranjana.*

pura-q p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.

3^o trs., to do smth. to smb. as much as needed, enough: *mandi omdole omlija, ka'o purulja*, we gave him a meal, but not a full one: *mandi-tedoina purakedkoa*, *utu hurinaga tai-kena*, *bulunaloko jomkeda*; *ne hona lija jiliao cakaroina purakja*, I bought this boy a cloth long and broad enough for him.

pura-n rflx. v., to do smth. to oneself as much as needed: *mandij puranjana*, he has taken a full meal.

pura-q p. v., meaning corresp. to the trs.: *ne hondo ne lijate jiliao puraoa*, *cakaroa puraoa*, with this cloth this child will have breadth and length (of cloth) enough.

4^o I. sbst., the fulfilment of an order or of a promise; the satisfaction of a desire: *landia dasiko kamido kako lela*, *hukum pura bāriko lela*, lazy servants do not try to do the work well, but only want just to satisfy the order.

II. adj., with *horo*, in the cpds. *hukumpura*, one who does not want to do anything more than just execute the orders he receives; *karār-pura*, one who keeps his promises; *sānā-pura*, a self-indulgent or self-willed person: *bariādo kamia dāsikinā menākinā*, *miāddo hukumpuraō dāsi*. These are also used as adj. nouns: *hukumpurako kami lelōtan-reo* *begar hukum kakoā*, lazy ser-

pura

vants, even when they see that a work is necessary, do not do it without orders.

III. trs., to fulfil an order or a promise; to satisfy a desire: *aiñā hukum kae purakeda*, *enamentee saj iijana.*

IV. intrs., in the df. prēt., same as the p. v.: *purasi karārotana*, *mendo jetaa karār kā puratana* (or *puraqtana*).

pura-n rflx. v., same as the trs.: *hukum kae puranredoe cūtioa.*

pu-p-ura repr. v., to keep mutually a promise: *karār kakinā pupurajana.* *pura-q* p. v., corresp. to the trs.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, modifying *kami*, *rika*.

5^o trs., to give evidence: *injsare goā oko cokoepe puraea* (or *percea*)? Who amongst you will give evidence in his favour? *goādoe purakena*, *mendo pura goā kae omlija*, he gave evidence, but not full evidence.

pura-n rflx. v., same meaning: *aiñamente goām purana oi*? Will thou be my witness?

pura-q p. v., of witness, to be given.

* 6^o of ruminants and, probably, of horses; in jost it is used also of children who have got their second set of teeth, I. sbst., the age at which, after loosing their milk-teeth, they have just got their definitive and complete set of front teeth. These are 6 or 8 in number, or occasionally 7. There is an empty space between them and the grinders. When there are only 7 the animal is superstitiously believed to cause the death of any other

pura

animal with which it happens to be yoked: ne keṛa *purarele* kirialja, nādo dālii tebakeda.

II. trs., to get the teeth completing the second set of front teeth: ne haṛa nimirgee *puratada*, aūrii sōjeea, this plough ox has lately grown its two canine teeth, they are not yet straight.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., same meaning: ne gai *puratana* (or *puraṭ-tana*) ci?

pura-q p. v., same meaning: uriko dasturlekate iral ḍaṭareko *puraou*, taramara turuia kāre ēageko ḍaṭaoa; ē ḍaṭare *puraakan* (or ēi ḍaṭaakan) keṛa, uri oṛo hita merom kiria kā hēsea, enkanjido satairakanieko metaia, it is not good to buy a buffalo or bullock, or a goat for breeding, with a set of seven front teeth; the term used to describe such animals is *satair*.

pura (Or. *pūrhem*, too much, too many) 1^o I. prn., much, many: isu dinatē bāriina lelakada, mendo nekan *pura* ciulaḍ kaina lella, I have seen many torrential rains in my day, but never such a tremendous one; huringe mandī omainpe *pura-do* kaina cabaca, give me only a little cooked rice, I can not manage much; hola *puraḱolṇiṇa* jagarkena, I talked with many people yesterday.

II. adj., much, many: *pura* darena taikenaina lumcabajana, I was in much rain, I got quite wet; *pura* hoṛoko taikena.

III. trs., to do smth. much; to gather many: aūtim *puraḱo* jaked

pura

puṭukui halana alom hoka, do not stop picking up puff-balls until thou hast a lot.

pura-n rflx. v., (1) to be many gathering, or doing smth.: kamire alope *puraṇa*, barapi hoṛote calaḍoa. (2) to do smth. much: jagare *puraṇṛate* eṭṭako kami kako pokotokeda, by all his talking he prevented the others from working well; mandii *puraṇjana*, utui huringenjina, he took much cooked rice and too little stew in proportion.

pura-gg p. v., corresp. to the trs.

2^o I. prn., too much, too many: ne banda sonagaṛa bārite kā hagoa, mendo *purate* hagoa, this bund will not be broken through by ordinary rain, but it will not stand a very heavy downpour; *puraḱo* taikena, kaina ḍariadḱoa, they were too many for me.

II. adj., too much, too many: *pura* bārite banda bajana; *pura* hoṛoko taikena, kaina ḍariadḱoa.

III. trs., to do smth. with excess: ggim *puraḱeda*, enamente maēana hasujadma, thou hast carried too heavy a load, that is why thy back aches; ne hondo julapṇe *puraḱin*, lāḍultee lagacabajana, you have given this child too strong a dose of castor oil, he is utterly weakened by the stools.

pura-n rflx. v., same meaning: mandii *puraṇjana*, enamente lāḍ golmāl-kia, he ate too much rice, and thus got stomach trouble; kamire alope acula jagare *puraṇa*, do not engage him for work, he talks too much (he loses too much time in talking);

purā

purā

pura-gg p. v., corresp. meaning.

3^o I. prn. more in quantity or number : *mođ tēōā cađlile omamea ci purām namtana* ? Shall we give thee one measure of rice or dost thou want more ? *niminā do kū, purāko taikena*, that was not their number, they were more numerous.

II. adj., more in quantity or number : *mođhisige ŭaka sareakana, purā ŭakado banda dulce karcajana*, twenty rupees are left, more than that has been spent on making the bund ; *niminādo kū, purā hořoko taikena*.

III. trs., (1) to increase or augment smth. : *niminādo alom hāřābea kabu hobaoa, cađli purāeme* (or *orāeme*), do not put so little rice to cook, we shall not have enough, put more. (2) to give or do more to one than to the other or others : *tamaku aia hařākeda jetae kaina purāřia* (or *lāřia*) ; *erađdo ame purākedma ci aia* ? Whom did he scold more, thee or me ?

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst, to increase or be more than before : *nīā duku purātana* (or *puragātana, purāgea, jađkatana*) *tisīdo*, his sickness is worse to-day. (2) imprsl., to feel smth. more than before : *tisīdo lāřasu, purāřātāna*, my stomach-ache is worse to-day.

purā-n rfx. v., to take more for oneself than one gives to others in a distribution ; to do smth. more to oneself than others do, or more than one does to others : *tamaku dom purānlekaiř leljada, huřialeka orāainame*, it seems to me that thou

takest more than thy share of tobacco, give me some more.

pura-gg p. v., corresp. to the trs. : *jilu til kae řankajada, tara sakamkore puragātana*, he deals out the meat badly, there is more on some of the leaves than on the others.

V. adv., (1) with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, leka*, more than the others or more than to the others modifying *om, au, nam*, etc. (2) with the afx. *te, (o)* more than before : *hapenpe meulena, purāteko kaklakeda* ; *ranule ranulja, do purātee hasulena*, in spite of our remedies he got worse. (b) in greater part, in the majority : *ne hature purāteko reņagātana*, most people are poor in this village ; *pancāřtreko kulilena, purāteko hakeda*, on being asked their opinion, the majority of the panchayat agreed to the proposal.

puragā prnl. n., that which is larger or contains more ; that which is above the stated quantity : *baria đatomre baba menā, puragā kam dariaredo huřina dupileme*, there is paddy in two baskets, if thou can not carry on thy head the one that contains more, then carry the other ; *mođ isi ŭaka sareakana, puragādo banda dulce karcajana*.

purāni, purāřia, purāko prnl. n., the one or those above the stated number. *Purāko* may also mean people more numerous than stated ; those who are more numerous, the larger group.

purā-g adv. (1) on the side or part which is larger or contains more :

taēar barta kandaakana, hūrasa omainame, purasa (or marasa) amjomeme, the cucumber is cut in two, give me the smaller piece and eat thou the larger. (2) same as *purasare*.

purasara, purasare adj., or prnl. n., the side or part which is larger or contains more : bārom kā barabariqtana, *purasara* baba uruakeate hūrasare orqtam.

purasare adv., in several or many directions : nekan daru *purasare* namoa.

purasate adv., towards several or many directions.

pura-cotē and **pura-nq** syns. of *purapura*, but not used intrsly. in the meaning of trying.

puraō syn. of *pura* as prd. and adverbial afx., not as adj. nor as adv.

pura-pura I. trs., also *puracotē, purang*, (1) to complete nearly ; to do smth. to nearly all : dasin *purapurakadree* goḡjana, he died when he had nearly finished his year of service ; barhisiako, mimiḡ takaina *purapurakadḡkoa*, api ci upun horo ko sareakana, they are forty, I gave them nearly all a rupee, three or four have not yet received it ; mandidom *purapuratḡña*, orḡ tala lundileka omainame, thou hast given nearly enough rice, give me about half a ladleful more. (2) to complete nearly a stated period doing a certain action : ne kamire candupe *purapurakeda*, orḡ apimāge daru sareakana.

II. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to

get nearly complete : neŋea hijuakante candu *purapuratana* (or *purapuratana*). (2) to try and complete ; to try and do smth. to all : en kamii *purapuraada* (or *purapurakena*), mendo kaḡ darijana, he tried to finish the work, but could not ; karoae *purapuradḡkoa*, kaḡ darijana, he tried to ensure food for all, but did not succeed.

purapura-n rflx. v., (1) to complete nearly an action. (2) to complete nearly a stated period doing a certain action. (3) of nearly all, to do smth. to themselves.

purapura-ḡ p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) to get nearly complete. (3) to get nearly the required quantity or length : ne lija (or ne lijate) maeŋae *purapuraoa*, tala bita honaḡ ḡilinare tatikajana, he gets his waist nearly covered with this cloth, if it were a span longer it would fit him.

pura-pura syn. of *purapuri* as adv. only.

pura-puri emphatic jingle of *pura* (three first meanings). As adv., it may take the afixs. *ange, ge, ḡge, tan, tange*, modifying *kami, kaji, om, nam, hobaḡ*, etc.

purasa I. trs., to do smth. often, too often, or more often, according to the contexts : eraŋe *purasakeda* ; eraŋe *purasakedḡlea*.

II. intrs., in the df. prst., to take place, or be done, often, too often, or more often : apere eperana *purasatana* (or *purasaqtana*).

purasa-n rflx. v., same as the trs. Raciteŋa *purasanjana*, I went often

to Ranchi; naminsado Racitea *purqasajana*, I went to Ranchi more often than that.

purqsa-q p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *erata* (or *eratae*) *purqasajanci*, Asamtee nirjana.

purqsa, *purqsage* adv., modifying *erata*, *jom*, *lel*, *sen*, etc., often, too often or more often: *alere purqsado* Racite Paulus sena, from amongst us it is mostly Paulus who goes to Ranchi.

pur-bagelen var. of *purrbagelen*.

purcaō (Sad. *purchasek*) cfr. *pucid*, *āā* (app.), *hejebeje*, *haēarahaēra*, *haēamhaēam*, *ladlud*, *larobaro*, I. sbst., the act of pronouncing, of speaking or singing distinctly and articulately: *ne hon jagare ituntana purcaōdo* aūrigea, this little child learns to talk, it does not pronounce clearly yet; *iniā purcaō kā* pokōtogeā, mūtee jagara, his pronunciation is bad, he speaks through the nose; *iniā purcaō* (or *kakla*, *moca*, *mocara sari*) *jamarepe duratataneō* aūmumrulena, his voice was heard even when you were singing all together.

II. adj. with *horo*, syn. of the noun of agency *purcaōni*, one who speaks articulately, who pronounces intelligibly: *ja purcaō horo ne gadiakaniā sanatae mundijadredoe kajiaitaka*.

III. trs., to pronounce; to articulate speech: *gadiakanae, kaji* (or *moca*) *kae purcaōea*.

IV. intrs., (1) to pronounce, to articulate: *asulakan maēno oq keakodo horolekageko purcaōea*; *duratakāl* horomocalekagee *purcaōea*, a gra-

mophone (personified) speaks like the human voice; *nimirge Horokajiī*. *ituakada*, *abuleka kae purcaōea*, it is only of late that he has learned Mundari, he does not pronounce it as we do. (2) in the df. prst. (a) of speech, to get articulated: *latalutute iniā moca* (or *kaji*) *kā purcaōtana* (or *purcaōqtana*), through speechlessness from fear his voice is inarticulate. (b) imprsl., of pronunciation, to take place: *duratakālre horomocalekage purcaōtana* (or *purcaōqtana*).

purcaō-n rflx. v., to pronounce, to articulate: *kā purcaōn horo caīreko joarrikaliā, sobenko landakeda*.

purcaō-q p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs.; *Saēohkoā mocaie r acar kā purcaōoa*, *Agārajiko jagartanredo t ad d janaō* aūmoa, on the lips of Europeans the letter *r* is not pronounced (i.e., Europeans cannot pronounce it) but when they talk English all the *t* and *d* one hears are cerebral ones. (2) imprsl., of pronunciation, to take place.

pu-n-urcaō vrb. n., (1) the distinctness of pronunciation or articulation: *duratakālre punurcaō purcaōlena, horo duranjadte etā kale aūmkeda*, the pronunciation in the gramophone was so distinct that we saw no difference with a real man singing. (2) the act: *punurcaō* (or *purcaō*) *kam taūkikeda, kajiruareme*, thou hast pronounced badly, say it again. (3) the result: *Agaraji jagartanre abua punurcaōdo saēohkoāq kā barabarioa*, when we speak English, our pronunciation is not like that of the Europeans.

purgatorium (Lat.) used only by Catholics, sbst., purgatory.

puri Has. **purj**, **purij** Nag. (Sad. *purek*, *purel*) cfr. *puturiq*, 1^o I. sbst., (1) the bubbling on the surface of a boiling liquid: *senagel dytam*, *puri hokaqka*, moderate the fire so that the boiling water cease to bubble. (2) the scum on cooking rice, on stew, on boiling liquids, in catrd, to *bore*, the scum on cooking rice or stew only, and *puturiq*, also used of the scum on stagnant water and on springs (3) a whitish deposit which forms on the inner side of the vessel in cooking rice. This, before it dries up, is applied by some to ring-worm: *mandira purite taramara horoko pelcako ranuna*.

II. adj., with *da*, syn. of *puritanda*, boiling and bubbling water. *Puturiq* is not used in this meaning.

III. trs. caus., (1) of fire, to make a liquid boil and bubble: *ne senageldo huringea, moq catu da kae purita*. (2) of a person, to make a liquid boil and bubble: *ne da purikeste ca hârabeme*, make this water boil and then throw the tea in it.

IV. intrs., of a liquid, to boil and bubble: *ne catura da purikena*.

puri-n rflx. v., in jest, of a liquid (personified) same meaning: *misae purinjanrege paolautudo isinoa*, a stew of finely pounded dry potherbs is cooked as soon as it bubbles.

puri-q p. v., corresp. to the trs.

pu-n-uri vrb. n., (1) the amount or force of bubbling: *dađo punuri purijana, julara senagel eřeuterjana cimađ*, the water boiled over so much

that the fire is probably extinguished. (2) the bubbling: *punnuri* (or *puri*) *hokajana ci atriga?*

purigge adv., modifying *senagel jul* (or *tira*), *da tairika*.

2^o I. sbst., the emission of foaming blood from the mouth and nostrils: *ne horoa maomra puri* (or *maompuri*) *lette ka asaraege atkarotana*, seeing the blood foaming from his mouth and nostrils, he seems in a hopeless condition.

II. intrs., of blood, thus to come out foaming: *daruatea uiglena, mu ad mocate maom puritana, gojoaeja*. 3^o fig., intrs., in the sayings used in displeasure: (1) *tika puritanatae*, he has too much money, ltly., his money boils over, used of people boasting of their money or spending it as if inexhaustible, without fear of getting ruined: *ama orare taka jotana ci puritana? poncoka kiji huragirikedte laraigem monejada! Canst thou get money so easily or hast thou hoarded so much that thou wantest to go to law against the decision and advice of the panchayat? It is sometimes used of themselves by the same kind of people: takataina puritana, larailaraitea cecagirimea, I have money enough and will sue thee till thou art ruined.*

(2) *perę puritanatae*, he burns with impatience to fight; he is always hasty for a fight; ltly., his strength boils over. Cfr. the French *bouillir d'impatience*. (3) *kisi puritanatae*, he boils with anger; he is beside himself with anger; he cannot master his anger; ltly., his anger boils over.

puri-êrê

purna

4⁰ I. sbst., the froth at the mouth of crabs when they are not in the water : *daête urunakan karâkomkoâ pari kacim lelakada?*

II. trs. or intrs., of crabs, to foam at the mouth : *daête urunatakore karâkomko puriîa* (or *mocako puriîa*).

puri-n rfx. v., same meaning : *isu karâkomko purintaniâ lelakakoa.*

puri-o p. v., (1) prsl. of the mouth of crabs, to become frothy. (2) imprsl., of such foaming, to take place : *maparaâ karâkomkoâ moca* (or *mocare, mocaête*) *purage purioa.*

puri-êrê trs., of a liquid, to boil over and extinguish the fire.

puriêrê-gô p. v., of the fire, to be extinguished by a liquid that boils over.

purka (Sad. *purkha* ; H. *purkâ*) 1⁰ Has. I. sbst., an old man or woman who has lived long enough to see his or her great grandchildren : *nîdo cimin sirmaren purka?*

II. adj., with *hařam, buřia*, same meaning : *sobenko gořjana, purka hařamdo nîgea.*

III. trs., to realize that smb. is such an old person, or call him or her such : *nî mādole purkakia, he is a great-grandfather since last year.*

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be such : *Mangra hařamdoe purkatana* (or *purkaakana*).

purka-n rfx. v., to believe, or describe, oneself as very old : *alamente* (or *aletare*) *alom purkana, soben-kole lelpandujadmea, orq miâdjakeđ guagu hon ařim leliâ ; taëom-tenko mente purkaume.*

purka-o p. v., (1) to become old as described : *nâdom purkanjangea, guagu honkom lelkeđkote gel sirma senojana, okoe purka kae metamea?* (2) to be called such : *Guagu puragedo kae hařamakana, iminreo on țolaree purkaqtana.*

2⁰ Nag. the same, but not of women.

purkako pl., (1) very old people. (2) the common ancestors : *purkakoa dastur taramarado bagejana.* (3) the shades of the ancestors of a single family : *nêgere purkakomente herâ simko bonagaia.*

purka-bosantenj prnl. n., the only (ltly., the first) very old person of the place, as described under *purka* : *ale țolare purkabosantenj kam namia, thou wilt not find a single very old person in our hamlet ; ale țolare purkabosantenj nîge, this is the only very old person in our hamlet.*

purkain Nag. (Sad. *purkhain*) fem. of *purka*.

purken var. of *purken*.

pur-lum var. of *phurlum*.

purna Has. (Sad. ; Sk. *purânâ* ; Or. *purniyâ*) syn. of *marî* Nag. Note the phrases used in jest : (1) *purna peře*, the strength or the exertions of an old man : *pořom kaira palțidaritana, mar, amâ purna peře lagađjamakoka.* (2) *purna sêrâ*, the wisdom, the experience or the advice of an old man : *nea cikalere țaukkoa? purna sêrâ urun-lem.* N. B. In both these sayings in Nag. they use *purna* as well as

mari.

purna-durnako Has. Nag. (Sad.) jingle of *purna*, collective noun for old things.

purna kuŋiko Nag. sbst., the shades of the ancestors whose names are no more remembered.

purna podōla Has. Nag. (Sad. *purna phophra*) connoting richness, I. adj., with *baba*, etc., rice and (or) other field produce of one or several years standing : *purnapodōlako jomtana*, they are very rich in field produce. Also used as adj. noun : *niku orare purnapodōla mena*. (2) with *horo*, a person very rich in field produce. Also used as adj. noun : *amlekan purnapodōlako nekan banda cekate kako toldari?* (3) with *ora* a household or family very rich in field produce. Also used as adj. noun : *hontekuri purnapodōlaree gonakana*.

II. trs., (1) to keep rice or other field produce stored over one or several years : *babam mene, rāŋiram bāŋam mene sobenako purnapodōlajada*. (2) fig., to keep money over after the year's expenses : *no sirma takae purnapodōlakeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of field produce, to be kept in store for one or several years : *niku orare sobenā purnapodōlatana*. (2) of a man, to be very rich : *apelekain purnapodōlatanredo mōŋāleka bandain tolkeda honan*, if I were as rich as you, I would have raised five or six bunds.

purnapodōla-n rflx. v., same meanings as the trs. : *sobenako purnapo-*

dōlantana.

purnapodōla-ŋ p. v., (1) meanings corresp. to the trs. : *niku orare sobenā purnapodōlaakana*. (2) to become very rich in field produce : *kiriasiq ote namkedciko purnapodōlajana*.

IV. adv., with or without the affx. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *dō, tatrika, kiti, dhaniq* : *sobenā purnapodōlako dōakada*.

pur-pur var. of *phurphur*.

purrbagelen onomatope, rflx. v., of a quail (*dur, gerea*) or the like, to fly off suddenly from grass or from a shrub, with wings that are not much spread at the start. The frequentative is *parpur* : *cārēle japudjajai taikenae purrbagelenjana*.

purrlen adv., modifying *apir, birid*, in the meaning of *purrbagelen* : *gereakodo purrlenko apirjana ci p rputan?* Did the quails fly off all at once or one by one?

pursa (Sad.; II.; Or. *pora*) cfr. *bōpursa*, I. trs. or intrs., (1) to stand in water in a pit or near a wall, etc., with arms and hands extended above the head, in order thus to measure its depth or height : *da* (or *ikir, paeri*) *pursaepe* ; *ne bandare bolokqci pursalem Kotako cimipara ikirakanaina lellea*. (2) to measure the height or depth in the lengths described, by means of a rope or, while digging a well, by making a mark on its side each time it has been dug further to the depth described : *kūa pursaepe* ; *urtanre pursaepe*. (3) with a prefixed nl., to dig or build to once

or several times the depth or height described : *kûâdope ciminpursakeda?* — *Mórêpursake'ale*. Note the fig saying : *pursaeme ju*, or *mod purpleka namoa ei kâ?* Go and enquire whether we shall get more beer to drink or whether we have drunk the last ? *pursakenaita*, or *qodo kâ namoa, dolabu senoa*.

pursa-n rflx. v., first meaning of the trs.: *mar, nām oċartantarege pursanne*.

pursa-q p. v., corresp. to the trs. and, imprsly., to the intis : *mar, ne ikir pursaqka* ; *urtanlq kûâ pursaqka* ; *ne pacrido aînate bar-pursaakanajā*, this wall has probably the height of twice my body with the arms stretched ; *pursajana, miado orq kâ namoa* ; *kâ pursaoa*, it cannot be measured this way (because it is too deep or too high or because one cannot get to the bottom).

II. adv., with the prefixes *cimin, mûl, bar, api*, etc., modifying *ikir, salarigi, menq, perq, lelq, ur, gara* : *ne garare barpursalekajā dā perea-kana*.

pursaiti var. of *pursati*.

pursa-patāl (Sad ; Sinh. *patālaya* the regions below) I. adj., very deep, very high : *pursapatāl huarare keċa uŋulenae rapudgiriċjana*. Also used as adj. noun : *en hondo pursa-patālree deakana, ciā kape manakċa?* That boy has climbed very high on the tree, why did you not forbid him ?

II. trs., to dig very deep, to build very high : *kûâdoko pursapatālkeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be very deep or high : *ne kûâdo pursapatāltana* (or *pursapatālgea*).

pursapatāl-en rflx. v., to climb very high or very deep : *alom pursapatālēna, larakaċra kudakoge godemē*, do not climb high on the *junun* tree, pluck the fruit from the lower branches ; *kûāree pursapatālēnjana*, he let himself down very deep in the well.

pursapatāl-q p. v., corresp. to the trs : *ne kûâdo pursapatāljanreo dāra munja banoa*, though this well has been dug very deep there is no water in it all.

IV. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange, ge, qge, tan, tange*, modifying *dq, ur, gara, ikir, salarigi, lelq, menq*.

pursati, pursaiti (A. *fursit* ; Sad. *phursat* ; Or. *phursat* ; Sinh. *pras-tāwa*) I. sbst., leisure, free or seasonable time to do smth., opportunity : *pursatim namkedredo dolara bai arċte*, if thou hast free time let us go and bale out a pond to catch the fish.

II. adj., with *dipċi*, same meaning : *pursati dipċi hijupe*, come when I (or you) have free time.

III. trs., with d. or ind. o. (I) to let smb. have leisure : *lelkom, gākiko ne baċċā misao kako pursatijāia*, look ! customers do not leave this merchant alone for a moment ; *ne dasi tisiado pursatilaċpe buru lelteċa*, we are going to see the fair to-day, let this servant go with us. (?) also without object, of nature (personified), to give the

purta

opportunity of doing smth. : herjeţemente tisingapa k be *pursati-ta bua*, at present we have much weather suitable for summer sowing ; herje emente m do k e *pursatila*, there was no favourable weather for summer sowing last year.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to find time for smth. ; (imprsl.), of time, to be found : Raci sen honder tena ur akada, mendo kaina (or k ) *pursatitana* (or *pursati tana*). (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to feel at leisure to do smth. : apeta senmente k  *pursatij  na*.

pursati-n rflx. v., to make free time for doing smth. : *pursatinpe*, or  api p t ta omte k   ritebu senoa.

pursati-q p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. : a    or  senmente gapa ba m j lekatee *pursati ka*, pur  jaruru kajige men  ; herje emente n dobu (or n do) *pursatiakana*. (2) first meaning of the intrs. : gapaing (or gapa) *pursati redo* Khun iti na.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *unge*, *ge*, *re*, modifying *men * : *tisingapa pursati men ia*, enamente na  l baiaia men  metaitana.

purta ¹⁰ var. of *parta* ²⁰ I. sbst., the colour of a fowl or bird which is speckled white and another colour, v. g., white and black (*hendepurta*) or white and red or brown (*ar  purta*)).

II. adj., thus speckled : *purta simko candireko bon gakoa*, speckled fowls are sacrificed to the Chandi-bonga. Also used as adj. noun :

puru-b 

horatenkore mia  *purta* atiaia monela, mendo k  baiaa mente soben horoko kajikeda, I wanted to promise the sacrifice of a speckled fowl to the spirits dwelling in the house of a relation by marriage whom I visited, but everybody said that it will not do.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to be thus speckled : ape  simkodo *pur geko purtatana* (or *purtagea*).

purta-q p. v., to become thus speckled : ape  simko *pur geko purtaakana*, many of your fowls are speckled.

N.B.—*Partapurta* is a corresponding jingle connoting plurality, in both meanings.

Purti sbst., name of a clan, with sub-clans, of the Mundas. See under *kili*.

purti Nag. (Sad.)  adverbial affix. syn. of *sunum*, *sunuma * *sumu * Has. but only as referring to quantity. It means : barely sufficient, in just the quantity needed, without anything to spare. It forms the cpds. *herpurti*, *jompurti*, *n purti*, *ti purti*.

puru Has. var. of *poro* Nag.

puru, *najom-puru* Has. syn. of *kardani            * Nag.  There are also five other plants, the names of which are cpds. of *puru* : the *bak ripuru* or *purudumbu*, the *pi ri-puru* or *ra ro   puru*, the *toapuru*, the * oropuru* and the *purub *.

purub  (Sad. ; H. *p  b*, *p   b* ; Sk. *p    *) sbst., the East. Constructed like *        *.

puru-b  sbst., *Ipomoea pulchella*,

2^o fig., free or immune from, as in the sentences : *purui* horoko (or *puruiakanko*) *uālo* gōleka, ape ruṛukpo, let the carriers who have not yet carried, take up the loads now, you (who have carried them up till now) may rest and walk unloaded ; *api* horoko *keolmetolakana*, *miq* horodoe *puruiḡea*, three people have their head heavy with drink, one has not yet even taken his first cup ; *jēlōlekae* *aṭākarlēna*, *mēdo* *puruiḡanges* *bancaōjana*, he seemed liable to be condemned to prison, but he escaped scot-free ; *rīrīm* *halecaba-*

keda, *puruāngem* aṭākarjada, thou hast paid up thy whole debt, thou feelest free from care n: w.

purul-kara, purul-kara sbst., a levelling plank as used to level dry earth. See description under *kara*: losoḍkaraēte *purul-kara* purage cakara, aḍ huriage jiliwa.

purul-purul (Sad.) var. of *lopor-lopor*.

purū Has. **puḍu** Nag. cfr. *para-puru*, I. sbst., grains swollen and burst whilst parboiled paddy is being dried and moved about with a crooked stick in a potsherd over a fire: andatanre taramara babako purage lolojanci toḥken sapioa aḍ here caṭagoi, caṭlido mōca, jomlere ataleka sibila, enage *purū* menoa, am andataḍ babare purage *purū* mena.

II adj., with *baba* or *caṭli*, same meaning: *purū* baba salakeate honko jomjada, the children pick out and eat such grains.

III. trs., (1) to let some paddy grains thus swell and burst owing to the heat by momentarily stopping to move the paddy about in the potsherd: ne babado okoe andakena? puragee *purutada*. (2) to puff (make swell very much) rice whilst roasting it: Hoḥoko caṭliko ataea mendo tilikoleka kako *purudapia*. (3) to hold fresh paddy ears over live coals so as to make the grains swell and burst: honko misamisa babagele hasangarreko *puruḥa*. (4) to roast other kinds of grains either in the ear or in a potsherd and so make them swell to a certain

extent.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., of grains, thus to swell and burst: baba *purutana*, kanekane andam hapejada, some of the grains swell and burst, thou failest again and again to move the paddy about; ne g nraēdo berelgea, enamente hupuringe *purutana*, these *garagaḥ* grains are fresh, that is why they swell little in the roasting.

purū-ḥ p. v, corresp. to the trs.: caṭligangaēdo eṭa gangaṭato lāge *purūna*, the grains of the *garagaḥ* with erect spikes swell more in roasting than those of the *garagaḥ* with drooping spikes.

pu-n-urū vrb. n., (1) the number of parboiled grains thus swelling: baba ne kuṛi andakena, *punurū* purukeda, moḍ haṭa babaro moḍ teḍaēte lāgejā *purūana*. (2) the extent to which grains swell in roasting: ne buṛia jonra atae mundaṭaṭkatada, *punurū* *purūia*, moḍ teḍa jonrae atake taēomte soarūṛalere mōṛe teḍaleka hobaoa, this woman knows how to roast maize to perfection, she puffs it so well that the mass increases five fold.

***purū** I. sbst., a leaf cup. There are five kinds in use: (1) *caṭlom-purū*, a leaf pinned only at the base, used in sacrifices. (2) *boḍḍepurū* Nag. *ilipurū* Has. *gojapurū* (Pl. XXIII, 4), a leaf pinned at both ends, used to drink beer. This cup has a narrow bottom on which it cannot stand. It is pinned vertically alongside the rib of the leaf. When an unskilled hand has pinned

it transversally, it is called *paṭa puru* and is superstitiously believed to render quarrelsome the one who drinks from it. The *banda puru* used at the *ili joar*, is an *ilipuru* with the tip end pinched off. (3) *apikuli*, *apikuli puru*, leaves pinned together in a triangular shape, used for eating relish and then called also *ntupuru*, or for storing things, especially for storing *paḍ'a*. (4) *kaṭupuru* (Pl. XXIII, 5), two or four leaves pinned together in a quadrangular shape, used for eating relish and then called also *ntupuru*, or for storing things. (5) *kūri-puru*, two leaves superposed cross-wise with four double-folded and pinned sides, used only at the *caṭi* ceremony to put the hair of the baby's head. Note the shout by which the men finish each of their songs at the jarapi dances in the pahan's courtyard on the night of the *mage* feast, in December: Jarapina, kuṭiko, miḍ *puru saba bar puru raba*! At the jarapi dance, O women, you get a leaf cupful of beer and two leaf cupfuls of cold, i.e., the pahan treats us to a single pitcher of beer but the winter night is very cold!

II. trs., to fold and pin a leaf or leaves so as to make one of the cups described. This is the work of women, though men also sometimes make beer cups: *ne sakamko puruṭpe*.

III. intrs., same meaning: *tara kuṭiko puruṭana*, *tarako kaṭuṭana*, some of the women are making

leaf cups, some are making leaf plates.

puru-n rflx. v., same meaning: iminaṭage *puruṇpe*, *ili nūmentebu puraṇa*.

puru-gg p. v., corresp. meaning: *ne sakamko purugga*.

pu-n-uru vrb. n., (1) the number of cups made or the speed of the making: *punuruṅko purukeda*, *mod-gaṛikaḍ api kura sakam cabajana*. (2) the act of making such cups: *punuru kam taṭikajada*, *paṭagea*, thy way of making the cups is wrong, the pins are across the ribs.

* *puru-caṭli* syn. of *sorborat caṭli*, sbst., the rice gathered without remuneration from house to house for the meal of the sub-inspector of police or any other Government servant passing the night in a village. It is so called because the munda makes a beer leaf cup and sends a man with it and a basket to collect a cupful of rice from each family.

pūs, pūsu, pūs-candū (II. *pūs*; Sk. *pañṣh*) sbst., a lunar month corresponding more or less to December.

pusi (Sad.; Or. *phusi*, interj. calling a cat; cfr. Engl. *puss*; D. *poes*) I. sbst., the domestic cat, *Felis domestica*: *ale oṛare najom pusi menaia*, we have a black cat. A strange tom-cat and a wild cat are both called *birpusi*.

II. trs., to rear cats: *kentēḍpo pusitaḍkoa ne hature*, you have many cats in this village.

pusi Has. Nag. *pusiḍ* Nag. 1^o K

pusi

trs., to cut, prick or burst open a boil, a soft containant or a soft fruit so that the matter or juice, etc., can flow out or be squeezed out: *guṛam pusiḱeda* ci? *guṛarā sōndoroe pusiḱeda*; ne hon *guṛa pusiḱetaipe*; *lāḱko pusiḱiṇ*, *poṭae pusiḱeda*; *borako pusiḱeda* (or *bogoḱkeda*); *borarā babako pusiḱeda* (or *bogoḱkeda*).

II. intrs., in the df. prst., of the same, to burst open: *guṛa aṭeḱe pusiḱana* (or *pusiḱotana*).

pusi-n rflx. v., to cut, prick or burst open one's boil, or let this be done: *marijanumte mariko pusiṇa*; *sōndoroe pusiṇtana*; *guṛa aspatālre pusiṇme*.

pusi-gg p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. (2) same as the intrs.

pu-n-usi vrb. n., the number of pocks pricked open: *punusi pusiḱe*, *miaḱ raṭi mari aloka saregg*.

pusigoge adv., (1) modifying *lin*, *tega*, *cipa*. (2) also *lāḱpusigoge*, modifying *jom*, to eat to bursting point or with excess.

III. adverbial afx. in the opds. *linpusi*, *tegapusi*, *cipapusi*, *sūpusi*.

2^o fig., trs., to blurt out a secret; to blurt out plainly what should be said in a roundabout way: ne *kaji apanapan monre soḱaḱka*, *hature jetae alope pusiḱa*; ne *kaji antaraimera metaḱmea mendom pusiṇtarkeda*.

pusi-n rflx. v., same meaning: *alope pusiṇa*.

pusi-gg p. v., corresp. meaning: *ukil jirajai dipili ne kaji Kolaḱa mocaḱete enḱ pusiḱgoa menelekare uḱrūrajana*,

pusi-med

at the cross examination this thing was swallowed back when it seemed on the point of escaping from Kolae's lips.

pusi-baka Nag. *pusi-kq* Has. sbst., the Paddy Bird or Pond Heron, *Ardeola grayii*.

pusi-ganju-aṛa Has. syn. of *piricatomaṛa*.

pusi-hon sbst., a kitten.

pusi-jō-nāṛi syn. of *tuntunianāṛi* (Sad. *bilai phar*) sbst., *Ipomoea Nil*, Roth.; *Convolvulaceae*—a slender twining annual, 6-12' long, with three-lobed, downy leaves and bright blue flowers, 1½-2" long, in cymes.

pusi-kaṭa Nag. sbst., *Glossocardia linearifolia*, Cass.; *Compositae*,—a prostrate or rarely erect, diffusely branched, small, annual weed, with linear leaves and only one ray-floret, which is yellowish.

pusi-kaṭa-aṛa syn. of *piricatomaṛa*.

pusi-kaṭa-daru sbst., *Abutilon indicum*, G. Don; *Malvaceae*,—an undershrub with cordate, white-velvety leaves, and axillary flowers about 1" diam. on long and very slender peduncles.

pusi-kaṭa-nāṛi sbst., *Ipomoea Pestigridis*, Linn.; *Convolvulaceae*,—a twiner with hirsute stems, leaves deeply palmately 5-9 lobed, and pink flowers, 1" long, in dense heads.

pusi-kq Has. syn. of *pusibaka* Nag.

pusi-med I. adj., with *horo*, a person who has eyes coloured like those of a cat: ne *pusimed* *horodo okorenj*? Also used as adj. noun: *he*

pusimed, kotemtana ?

II. trs., with d. or ind. o., to call
smb. cat-eyed : okoepe *pusimedkia* ?
alope *pusimedaia* puragee kadraðoa.
pusimed-q p. v., to get such eyes :
nīdoe *pusimedjana*.

pusimedange adv., modifying *lelq*.

pusi-rama syn. of *banasarsar*.

pusi-randa sbst., the smallest kind
of wild cat looking, in size and
colour, quite like the ordinary grey,
dark-striped house cat found in the
villages.

puskað Nag. (Sad. *puskaek*) syn.
of *hačambury*.

puski 1^o var. of *kuski*. 2^o var. of
phuski, syn. of *hačambury*.

puslað, puslālað var. of *phusluð*.

pu-sonsoroð syn. of *puka*.

pusri, pusūri (Sad. ; Or. *phusri* ;
H. *phunsi, phurīyā*) I. sbst., a pim-
ple, pimples, rash : ne *pusūri* cilkate
urūnjana ?

II. adj., with *hoṛo, hormo, meḍ-
muār*, covered with pimples : ne
ranute *pusūri* meḍmuār parcioa.

III. trs., (1) of a *nagebozga*, to
cover smb. with pimples or rash :
ne hondo nage *pusūritgia*, *sasana*
bozgatape. (2) of dirty water, to
cause rash : ne ḍobare alope rēřana,
koṅga tupuakana, *ḍa pusūripea*.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to
get or have pimples or rash : en hoṛo
puragee *pusūritana*. (2) in the
indet. tense, to cause rash ; to get
rash : *koṅga* tupuakan ḍobaraḍ *ḍa*
(or *ḍate*) *pusūria*. (3) imprsl., with
inserted prsl. prn., to suffer from
pimples or rash : gořa hořōmo *pusū-
rijqřna*.

pusri-n rflx. v., to get covered with
pimples or rash through one's fault :
ne hondo maila ḍatee *pusūrinjana*.

pusri-q p. v., (1) corresp. to the trs. :
nīdo eḍkan ḍatee *pusūriakana* ci
nage aṛęte ?

pu-n-usri vrb. n., the amount of
pimples or rash : *punusūri* *pusūri-
akana*, iniā hořmore cari řuręte řaęaḍ
kam namea, he is so covered with
rash that you will not find on his
body a sound spot where to touch
him with a wooden pin.

V. adv. with the afxs. *angę, ge*,
modifying *lelq*.

pusriken Nag. adj., with *kaji* (mat-
ter) or *guna*, same as the prnl. noun
pusrikenq syn. of *pusri iminaq kaji*
(or *guna*) a trifle, smth. negligible :
pusūriken kaji burulekae maraṇ-
keda, from a molehill he made a
mountain ; *susi* namtan hořoko
pusūrikenqo burulekako maraṇea,
those who seek a quarrel make a
mountain from a molehill.

pusrikeno kū Nag., *miḍ pusrio kū*
Has. Nag. adv., not in the least.

pusta sbst., the hind of the spotted
deer, *Cervus axis*.

pustak (Sk. ; Sad.) syn. of *kitaḥ*.

pusti (P. *pusht*) sbst., generation :
api *pusti* senqjana, syn. of *api tata*
senqjana, three generations have

pusul, pusul-pusul (Sad. *pusui-
pusui, phus-phus pani* ; Or. *phus-
phusi*) var. of *puduī*.

pusu-pusu 1^o Has. Nag. syn. of
puduī as referring to drizzle, but
pusuleka is not said. 2^o Has. same
as *phuskað, phuski, phusphus, phus-*

of the Santals are different; they are near Vega in Lyra.

putam-jaromkitā Has. syn. of *pārkiḃājkiṇ* Nag. sbst., a term used in the *gulinuṇ*, which see.

putgi Nag. var. of *puḍki* Has.

puthi Nag. (Sad. *pothi*; Sk. *potha*, a large book) **puti** Has. sbst., (1) syn. of *kitāḥ*. (2) an almanac with astronomical items and weather previsions, partly in Hindi and partly in Sanskrit. It is often used by magicians as a pretended divining book.

puti-nisir poetical form of *muti-hisir*:

Do, māina, *putinisir* nisireme,

Do, māina, nengamekotelan.

Mare, māina, saṅkisakom sakome,

Mare, māina, napumekotelan.

Put on thy necklace of gilded porcelain, O girl, and come, let us visit thy mother. Put on thy ivory bracelet, O girl, and let us pay a visit to thy father.

putli, putūli syn. of *gaji*.

putni, putūni sbst., (1) a female butterfly, especially the female of the Tassar silk-moth: lumam arare aiṇḃre joraṇjan *putūniko* siagibura tairikakeḍkoate eṭṭa aiṇḃko aderkoa, in breeding silk-worms, when the moths have coupled at night, they are left undisbursed till next night; then the females are freed from the males and put in a basket there to lay their eggs. (The laying takes three days; the eggs laid the first day are deemed better). (2) female silk cocoons. These are larger than the

male ones. Both the male moth and the male cocoons are called *ṭira*: hitalumam kiritanre *putūnikogeko* kirina, miadbaria ṭirakoko aujama-koa.

putriḍ, putruḍ var. of *putūriḍ*.

putūni var. of *putni*.

putuagi (Sad.) (1) syn. of *coṛga*.

(2) syn. of *kokomba*, 2nd meaning.

(3) syn. of *sakamṭipi*. (4) syn. of *ṭuagi*.

putuagi Nag. (Or.) syn. of *puḍki*.

putuagi-mereḍ sbst. See under *deḃrā*, p. 1031.

putu-putu (Sad.) of insects and small animals or fish; fig. also of children or people, not of cattle, goats or pigs, I. sbst., the act of being numerous and all, or nearly all, in motion: pukakoṇ *putuputu* lelte mundaṭtana ḥko goṛareko duḥjanredo baba oṛṭa tasaḍko cabagiṛiia, when one sees a cloud of locusts, it is clear that if they settle on a field they will eat up everything.

II. adj., numerous and all, or nearly all, in motion: holaren *putu-putu* pukako nimirge omonakan guṭlutaiaṇko cabagiṛikeda, the cloud of locusts that came yesterday has eaten up all my young millet plants. Also used as adj. noun: *putuputukoiṇ* leltana.

III. trs., to give birth to numerous lively young ones: ne sim janaḍdo apia upuniagee poḥkoa, nesēkandoe *putuputuladḥkoa*, this hen, as a rule hatches only three or four chickens, but this time it has a numerous brood.

IV. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be numerous and ali, or nearly all, in motion : pukako *putuputu tana* (or *putuputugea*). (2) s.me as the rfx. v. : *tisiāatedo honder purāko putuputukena*.

putuputu-n rfx. v., to come, go or move about in great numbers *burduludko lunumāteko putuputun tana*, the flying white ants leave their hill in great numbers.

putuputu-u-ŋ p. v., of numerous lively young ones, to be born : *nesēkando simhonko putuputuakana*.

V. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, gge, tan, tange*, modifying *hijŋ, senq, apir, rikan, lelq*, etc. : *putuputulan* (or *gô!ôgôrôtan*) *honko senbarajada* ; *putupututan* (or *gasagasatan, sagabagatan*) *nuŋko tūndantana* ; *putupututan* (or *sagabagatan, geongeontan*) *haiko rikan-tana* ; *putuputulan* (or *geongeontan*) *agamariko apirtana* ; *gorare petepetetan* *pukako dubakin taikena*, *harkedkoale, putupututanko apir-jana* ; the locusts had settled on a field in the manner of thick-sown weeds, we chased them and they flew off in a cloud.

putūrid, putrid Nag. *putūru, putūruq, putru, putruq* Has. (Sad. *putri*) 1^o syn. of *puri* in the first meaning only.

2^o I. sbst., the scum-like dirt floating on stagnant water and sometimes on the sides of a spring or the borders of runnig water : *dā surutān atomre misamisa putūruq taīna*.

II. intrs. in the df. prst.; (1) prsl., of water, to get covered with scum-like

dirt : *ne dāhora atomre putūrudlana*, this channel has scum-like dirt floating on its sides. (2) imprsl., of such dirt, to be found : *en dāhorare putūrudlana*.

putūrid-q p. v., same meanings : *en dāhora* (or *dāhorare*) *purage putūrudakana*.

III. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *lelq, rikaq*. (2) with the afx. *gge*, modifying *rikaq*.

3^o I. sbst., lather of soap : *sabunta putūruq purā horoko lelakada*, many people have seen lather of soap.

II. trs. or intrs., to mix water with soap, or soap with water, so as to make a lather : *sabunte dāe* (or *dāre sabune*) *putūrudkeda* ; *lijado huringe cim sabuntada ? kam putūrudjada*, hast thou soaped the cloth too little? Thou makest no lather.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., (1) of water with soap, or soap with water, to be mixed so as to make a lather : *dā* (or *sabun*) *putūrudtana*. (2) imprsl., of lather to be formed : *putūrudtana*, it lathers.

putūrid-q p. v., same meaning : *sabun huringe taikena, kā putūrudlana*.

IV. adv., with the afxs. *ange, ge*, modifying *lelq, rikaq*. (2) with the afx. *gge*, modifying *ilikiŋ, rika, rikaq*.

4^o I. sbst., foam or froth at the mouth. N. B. *Puri* also may be used in this meaning, but only of orabs : *dāēte urunaakan kaŋākomko, lijuntan uriko, kudaōlagaakan sadomko, binahuāte gojōtan heroko*

orō hanahgonoŋte baŋiakan horokoq
putūruŋlā lelakada, I have seen
foam at the mouth of crabs out of
the water, of cattle chewing the
end, of horses after a long run, of
people dying from snake-bite, or of
epileptics lying in a fit.

II. trs. or intrs., to foam at the
mouth: dāŋte uruatakore kaŋa-
komko *putūrudea* (or mocako *putū-
rudea*.)

III. trs. caus., to cause to foam at
the mouth: kudaŋkudaŋte sadome
putūruŋkīa, by making it gallop,
he made the horse foam; sadomdo
nir *putūruŋkīa*, the gallop made the
horse foam.

IV. intrs., in the df. prst., to foam,
to get foam at the mouth: purage
ci ne keŋa lagaakanāe *putūruŋtana*
(or *putūruŋtana*) ?

putūrid-en rfx. v., same meaning:
huŋialeka lagajanlōge ne keŋa *pu-
tūrudena*.

putūrid-q p. v., (1) same meaning:
hanahgonoŋte baŋiakanāko *putūrudoa*;
inkuā moca *putūrudoa*. (2) to be
caused to foam at the mouth: ku-
daŋte (or nirte) sadom *putūruŋjana*.

V. adv., (1) with the afxs. *ange*, *ge*,
modifying *lelq*, *rikan*, *rikaq*. (2)
with the afx. *qje*, modifying *kudaŋ*,
lagaq, *rika*, *rikaq*.

5^o fig., in the rfx. and the p. v., to
speak or converse long; to repeat
many times the same thing: jagar-
jagartee *putūrudenjana*; acacutenā
putūruŋjana, kaeqjana.

putūrid-caban and vars., rfx. v.,
and *putūrid-cabaq* p. v., syn. of
putūrid, 5th meaning.

putūrid-dā and vars. cfr. *argodā*,
I. sbst., the flood of yellow, dirty
scummy water caused by the first
heavy showers of the rainy season:
putūruŋdāre (or *putūruŋdāte*) ci-
minanā loŋŋape acāŋalā ?

II. trs., of nature, (1) to affect a
country with these first showers:
Siadisumdoe *putūruŋdākedā*. (2)
in jest, thus to affect people: Siā-
disumredo janaŋsirma sidaregee *pu-
tūruŋdājaŋkoa*, every year the
Singbhum people get their first
heavy showers before we get ours.

III. intrs., of nature, (1) to give
these showers: nājaked aūrigeo
putūruŋdāgea; somārhuŋaŋe *pu-
tūruŋdākena*. (2) with ind. o., to
give these showers to people: Siā-
disumredo janaŋsirma sidaregee *pu-
tūruŋdākotana*.

putūrid-dā-n rfx. v., of nature,
to give these showers: ne sirmado
heratee *putūruŋdānjana*, the first
heavy showers came late this year.

putūrid-dā-go p. v., (1) prsl., of a
country, to receive these showers:
Siadisumdo *putūruŋdājana*. (2)
imprsl., of these showers, to be
given: orō midpīŋilekare *putū-
ruŋdāgoajā*; Siadisumre *putū-
rū dā janā*, neredo aūrige.

pūt, **pūta**, **pūta** Has. vars. qf *pūhū*.

putā, **putūla**, **putūnūla** (Sad. *pūt*)
I. sbst., the outlet or outlets by
which field mice (*cuŋu* and *tumba-
cuŋu*) and field rats (*guru* and
cānriā) ordinarily enter their nests.
Each nest has two more galleries:
the *unūŋul* which on the surface re-
mains shut with a thin layer through

which they can break in an emergency; and the *heolhora* by which the digging of the nest was first started and through which all the earth in digging the nest and the other galleries, is thrown out except at the end of the work when it is used to fill up the *heolhora*. When the ground is uneven the *puṭa* always comes out on a higher level than the *heolhora*: *guru eman moṭanre puṭa teped lagatina*; *puṭa horate sukul urunatana, tepedtabeme*.

II. trs., to bore with such outlets: *alea arido guru puṭatada*.

III. intrs., (1) to make such outlets: *neren cāñriako cimintako puṭatada*? (2) in the df. prst., of such a nest, to have an outlet: *oro etatare puṭatana* (or *puṭakana*) *ci*? *dārāpe*, look whether there are any other outlets.

puṭa-n rflx. v., to make such outlets: *misamisado kapukomkooko puṭana*, crabs also make sometimes a second outlet to their holes, higher up than the first.

puṭa-gg p. v., (1) to be bored with such outlets: *alea api gurukote puṭakana*. (2) imprsl., of such outlets, to be made: *cimintā puṭakana*?

N. B. The cpds. *kulaputa*, *tuṭuputa* occur in the names of certain places, as *kulaputālōr*, *tuṭuputāsokora*; they denote a second outlet and are not used otherwise.

puṭa-gaō I. sbst., a fistula: *midtare gaōjanci bitarbitarte gaō senoa ad etasare sondero urunaa, enage puṭagaō kajioa*; *Soboram ad* • *Johan*

Phransre puṭagaō namloḍkina ad ne disumre enategekina goḍjana.

II. adj., with *hoṛo*, a person suffering from a fistula: *puṭagaō hoṛoko ranu isu maskila*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to have a fistula: *nīdoe puṭagaōtana*. (2) imprsl., in the indet. ts.: *dorabia tuṭute puṭagāōa*, one gets a fistula by being stung by (the tail of) a *Bungarus fasciatus*.

puṭagaō-g p. v., to get a fistula: *puṭagaōjanci goḍjana*; *dorabia tuṭuteko puṭagāōa mentera aiūma-kada*.

puṭa adv., with the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, and *puṭapuṭa* with or without the affs. *ange*, *ge*, *oge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *gāō* or *riku*, the latter with *gāō* as subj.: *iniā gaō puṭage rikaakana*.

puṭa-puṭa see under *puṭagaō*.

puṭa-puṭa, *puṭa-puṭi* Has. vars. of *phuṭaphuṭa*.

puṭ-bōl, *puṭu-bōl* Has. vars. of *phuṭbōl*.

puṭi 1^o I. abs. n., a feeling of heaviness or distension in the stomach, caused by indigestion, in entr. to *rasaō* the distension caused by eating too much: *amaṭ laṭre puṭi menagea ci*?

II. adj., (1) with *hoṛo*, syn. of the noun of agency *puṭini*, *puṭigni*, a dyspeptic person: *puṭi hoṛoko cenātem ranukoa*?—*Roka puṭikodo bulunāṭera ranukoa, ad janaōre puṭikodo mār cijia omakoa, karla, hocen, hanjed, mēcuriara emanā*, how do you treat dyspeptic patients?—In acute cases I make them drink

20 I. adj., (1) of grains or pulses, swollen owing to damp or water : *puṭi rāri tagoḡlere lebeḡi*. (1) with *caṭli* rice not parboiled before husking but heaped up, boiling water being poured on successive layers ; it is then dried and husked. It is deemed to smell in this process. Such is the rice imported from Burmah. The Mundas do not like its taste and say that it gets

puŋi

easily spoiled by damp.

II. trs., of water or damp, or of people, thus to make grains or pulses swell: caŋure bŋtu dŋlena, dā *puŋi-keŋci* kā soaŋjana, gram was put in a pitcher; when it got swollen by the water it had no more room enough and some was heaved out; baba *puŋikeale* puŋi caŋli tearŋtana, ne disumre kako enkaea, Burmah—disumāte hijutana.

puŋi-q p. v., corresp. to the trs.: bŋtu alitedo purā kā *putioa*, mendo lumte, gram does not swell much when it gets damp, but when it gets wet.

pu-n-uŋi vrb. n., the extent of swelling: ŋaisido miad caŋure bŋtu perŋkeŋci dāe dulla moŋ nidate *punuŋi* puŋijana, caŋu oŋgiriŋjana, the syce filled a pitcher with gram and poured water on it, during the night it swelled so much that the piteher burst.

III. adverbial afx. in the cpds. *lumpuŋi*, *tupupuŋi*, *oŋpuŋi*.

3^o *puŋi-q* p. v., Kera. syn. of *biq*. In Has. same meaning, but only in jest or displeasure. Hence the cpd. *jompuŋi*.

4^o *puŋi-q* p. v., with reference to *arki* or *ili*, syn. of *bulq*. Hence the cpd. *uŋpuŋi*.

puŋi Has. **putij** Nag. trs., to flood a hole, or those that are in a hole, in order to, or so as to, chase them out: ne unŋure hutiaŋo taikena dā *puŋikedŋkaciko* bagekeda, there were mice in this hole, water flowed into it, and they have abandoned it; guŋu cupuŋsa kale kunditada, ena-

puŋi

nidaŋo dā *puŋikedŋlea*, we had not raised a ridge at the back of our watch shed, last night it rained and the water flowed on the ground where we were sleeping; unŋuren kaŋeakoko *puŋikoa*, people pour water into the holes of rats to drive them out; apia unŋule *puŋila* miad unŋuren caŋuriakodo kako unŋajana, cetante cinaŋko unŋuakaŋci entereko rakajana, we flooded three jerboa rat holes, from one they did not come out, they had probably made a high gallery to which they went up; caŋuriaŋo dāle *puŋikedŋkoa*.

puŋi-gg, *puŋi-jq* p. v., corresp. meanings.

pu-n-uŋi vrb. n., (1) the extent of flooding: *punuŋile* puŋikedŋko, tala tupantar hutiaŋkole goŋleŋkoa, we have flooded so many of their holes that we have killed quite a half small basketful of mice. (2) the act: *punuŋi* kape pokŋtokeda, enamente ne unŋuren caŋuriaŋo kako unŋajana.

puŋi Has. **putij** Nag. cfr. *hodoŋo*, *bogoŋ*, trs., having made an incision in the skin, to pull out the entrails of rats, hare or goats (and occasionally of other animals) before burning off the hair. N. B. This burning keeps the skin or hide tolerably soft, so that it is eaten with the meat: kaŋeakoa poŋam *puŋikeda* ci? ne merom *puŋiŋebu* rŋia; ne guŋu poŋa *puŋiŋe*.

puŋi-gg, *puŋi-jq* p. v., corresp. meaning.

pu-n-uŋi vrb. n., the care with which the entrails are pulled out: kulaŋdo

puŋi

punuŋi puŋime miŋookoŋ raŋi poŋa aloka pusigŋ, draw out the entrails so carefully that nothing whatever bursts out from them.

puŋi Has. **puŋi** Nag. syn. of *seteŋ*, *seteŋ* I. sbst., a spring : ne loŋore apita *puŋi* mena.

II. trs., to cause water to well up in as spring : mara jargido ne loŋore (or ne loŋoreo da) *puŋia* ; Naguri horokoina aŋunkoŋkoa, noŋahakuko iŋir loŋore diko *puŋie* mente.

III. intrs., of water, to well up : of a field, to have a spring : ne loŋore *puŋikena* mendo gitil purā perejanci nādo latarare da *puŋitana*.

puŋi-n, *puŋi jen* rŋx. v., in jest, same meaning the water or the field being personified : ne loŋoreo huŋia sirmataŋete *puŋine* hokajana ; jeŋe purā jor janraŋe ne loŋore da *puŋi-ne* hokakeda.

puŋi-gŋ, *puŋi-jŋ* p. v., corresp. to the trs. : mara jargitedo isu loŋako (or isu loŋakore da) *puŋigon* ; noŋahakuteo da (or loŋore) *puŋioa*.

puŋigge *puŋigge* adv., modifying *jargi*.

pu-n-utŋ vrb. n., the extent of the welling up : ne loŋoreo (or daŋo ne loŋore) *punuŋi* puŋia, mara jeŋe raŋi kā hokaoa, water wells up in this low field even in the hottest part of summer.

puŋia Has. of *phuŋia* Nag.

puŋicira (Or. *phuŋicira*) sbst., *Sporobolus indicus*, Br.; Gramineae,—a slender herb, 2-3' high, with leaves 8-24" long, and a very narrow panicle up to 15" long, with short erect branches not exceeding 1" in

puŋka

length. It is used to make brooms.

puŋi-da I. sbst., spring-water ; water welling up ; water brought, or coming from a spring.

II. adj., with *loŋore*, *sokoŋa*, a low field, a dell, in which water wells up.

puŋi-oŋore Nag. var. of *puŋiurnŋ* Has.

puŋi-loŋore sbst., a low field in which water wells up.

puŋi-nuŋa Has. var. of *phuŋeng* Nag.

puŋi-uruna Has. **puŋi-oŋore** Nag., to drive from a hole by flooding it. *puŋiurnŋ-g* p. v., corresp. meaning.

puŋka Nag. **puŋkuŋ** Has. **puŋkua** Nag. **puŋka** Nag. **puŋkuŋ** Has. **puŋkua** Nag. I. sbst., (1) any kind of puffball, *Lycoperdon* sp. The first puffballs to appear, at the end of June are the white *roŋepuŋkuŋ* or *coke leŋer uŋ* in the gardens and on manured ground, and the brown *jarapuŋkuŋ* or *jalipuŋkuŋ*, in the forest and especially on clearances. The first is eaten stewed, not raw, all the other are eaten both raw or stewed. The *roŋepuŋkuŋ* comes up three times more during the rains. After the *jarapuŋkuŋ*, in the jungles, appears the *setapuŋkuŋ* followed by the *simroŋpuŋkuŋ*. The last to come out, also in the jungles, is the *gŋrŋ* or *gŋrŋepuŋkuŋ*, in the first half of August. The *jarapuŋkuŋ*, *setapuŋkuŋ* and *simroŋpuŋkuŋ* are true puffballs, full of black dust when old. The *roŋepuŋkuŋ* and *gŋrŋ* must be some other species ; they do not fill with dust, but rot like mush-

rooms. The *géré* moreover has milky juices. Grammatically all five kinds are generally in the pl. and are always treated as liv. bgs., except the *roŭepuŭkuŭ* which is as often treated as an inan. o.: *puŭkuŭko* aŭriko omonoa; dola, *puŭkuŭ* halaneim sena ei? (2) fig., a piece of meat in the stew: haŭiŭ kam ŭaŭkajida aŭiŭ purŭredo miadŭ raŭi *puŭkuŭ* baŭgaia.

II. trs., of the rainy season to make the puffballs appear: ne sirmaraŭ jargi purado kao *puŭkuŭkedŭkoa* (or, with a *dativus commodi*, *puŭkuia-dŭbu*).

III. intrs., (1) of puffballs, to come out: mŭ purako *puŭkutkena* ci ne sirma? (2) imprsl., in the df. prst., of puffballs, to be actually growing in a place: *tisiŭgapa* aŭe diŭum (or aŭe diŭumre) kŭŭ *puŭkuŭtana*, just now there are many puffballs in your part of the country.

puŭka-n rflx. v., of puffballs, to come out: jargi huŭiŭagea enate purado *puŭkuŭtana*, it rains little, that is why there are not many puffballs.

puŭka-g p. v., of puffballs, to come out, to be made to come out: ne birre kŭŭko *puŭkuŭakana*; *tisiŭgapa* jargite kŭŭko *puŭkuŭakana*.

puŭkal (Sad.) *puŭkal-aŭa*, *puŭŭkal*, *puŭŭkal-aŭa* sbst., the leaf-buds of *Ficus infectoria* which, either fresh or dried, are used as a vegetable. There two varieties: the green buds of the *jaŭ puŭkal*, more acid and more palatable, and the shorter brown buds of the *puŭkalhesa*, more astringent. The latter are generally

called *hesa puŭkal* jŭ nŭdo *puŭkal* siŭtem; *puŭkaldo* honŭdateoko jomea, rasiteo.

puŭkal-g p. v., rarely used, of the *Ficus infectoria*, to bud: ne daruraŭ sakamko nimirge uruŭntana aŭrige *puŭka'oa*.

puŭkal, *puŭkal-daru*, *puŭŭkal*, *puŭŭkal-daru* sbst., *Ficus infectoria*, Roxb.; *Urticaceae*,—a deciduous tree with alternate, almost membranous, leaves, the base being emarginate, sub-ordate or slightly narrowed, and the apex being abruptly narrowed into a short tail; on petioles 1½-2" long; with white, sessile fruit the size of a pea. The Mundas distinguish two forms: (1) *jaŭt puŭkal*, with green leaf-buds, said never to bear fruit and therefore also called *dinda puŭkal*. *puŭkal-hesa*, with brown leaf-buds, bearing a small fruit that is eaten and hence called also *jŭpuŭkal*. The *puŭkal* is a tree planted in most villages. Haines gives *puŭkal* as the name of *Ficus glabella*, Blume, a tree growing in rocky ravines in the mountains.

puŭkiŭ puŭŭkiŭ syn. of *oŭe* 4^o.

puŭŭa, *puŭŭli* vars. of *puŭŭla*, *puŭŭli*.

puŭpuŭi, *poŭpoŭi* syn. of *caipiŭjaŭa*.

puŭŭ Hlas. var. of *phŭŭ*.

puŭŭ, *puŭŭ-hai* sbst., a carp-like fish so called, 6-8" long, 3" broad, never seen in rice fields nor in mud but in strong or sandy rivers: aŭra-haiŭte *puŭŭ* ibilnŭ cakarnŭgea.

puŭŭ-bŭl Hlas. var. of *phŭŭbŭl*.

puŭŭ Nag. (1) var. of *puŭŭ* in the three meanings. (2) var. of *poŭoŭ*

puŭka

in the 2nd and 3rd meanings.

puŭka var. of *puŭka*.

puŭkal var. of *puŭkal*.

puŭkiq var. of *puŭkiq*.

puŭla, syn. of *puŭa*.

puŭla, puŭli, puŭla, puŭli (Sad.)

I. sbst., a tube of plaited bamboo stripe, palm leaves or strips of the bark of *Bauhinia vahlii*. It is about a span long with an equal diam. and is placed on end, in the middle of the lower plank of the *cepeq*. It is then filled with powdered oil seed and finally pressed between the two planks to extract the oil: *puŭlido* andānj miḥ bita salāgi aq miq bita cakar taīna.

II. trs., to plait so as to make such a tube: *ne ruŭa bačar puŭ'iime*. *puŭla-q* p. v., corresp. meaning.

puŭnŭla syn. of *puŭa*.

puŭ-puŭ (Sad. *puŭ-puŭ*) cfr. *gagarsa* I. sbst., the strong pungency in the nose when lime, dust or the smoke of burning piment has entered it: *marci sukul mūre bololena*, *puŭpuŭudo* senqjana, *haranharan* namakaina, the smoke of burning piment entered my nose, the burning sensation has stopped, but now the mucus flows.

II. trs., to affect with this pungency: *marci sukul puŭpuŭukedlea*; *marci sukul mūi puŭpuŭukedlea*; *marci sukul aleq mūi puŭpuŭukeda*.

III. trs. caus., to cause people to get such dust or smoke in the nose: *senqelre marci uŭledci sobenkoe puŭpuŭukedlea*.

IV intrs., (1) imprsl., to affect the nose with this pungency: *senqelre*

puŭra

marci alom uŭia, *puŭpuŭutana* (or *puŭpuŭua*) (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. *irn*, to feel such pungency: *marci sukulte puŭpuŭujaina*; *mū puŭpuŭujaina*.

puŭpuŭu-n rfx. v., to cause oneself to get affected by such pungency: *ama kasurtem puŭpuŭunjana*, *senqelre marcim hiribarakeda*.

puŭpuŭu-u p. v., corresp. to the trs.: *marci sukultele puŭpuŭulena*; *mūle puŭpuŭulena*; *aleq mū puŭpuŭulena*.

V. adv., with or without the affxs. *ange*, *ge*, *uge*, *tan*, *tange*, modifying *aŭkar*, *rikaq*, *soan*, *sukul*.

puŭur (sad. Or) cfr. *gūŭ* and *poŭa*, constructed like *hejere*, of which it is a diminutive, *hejere* meaning an erosion of the epiderm even to the blood, and *puŭur* denoting an altogether superficial erosion or scraping off the epiderm only. The vrb. n., is used of the care taken in singeing and scraping off the hair and epiderm of a slaughtered pig: *ne sukurido punuŭur puŭuripe na miaql-leka uŭ taīn nage humu*, singe and scrape this pig so that there remain neither any hair nor dirt. Fig., *puŭur* is a syn. of *sipuŭur* and refers to a quite superficial ploughing.

puŭura I. sbst., the two exterior pieces which, with the middle piece to which they are dowel-jointed, form the wheel of a *sagari* cart.

See Pl. XV, 1. The pieces marked D in fig. B. are the two *puŭuras*. The middle piece is called *puŭi*: *ne muŭura puŭura baiŭe*.

II. trs., to make into a *puŭura*; to

use for making a *puṭura*: ne muṭu saṅgige soṛaepe, tarabu puṭuraea tarabu paṭiia, cut with your axes this stump into several planks, one for the middle part of a spokeless wheel, and two for the side parts.

puṭura cfr. *poṭom*, *dopal*, *daloh*, *gabla*, *gugla*, 1^o I. sbst., (1) a wrap-page, a cloth or paper, etc., wherein smth. is wrapped. In case of a cloth the opd. *uiuputura* is often used: en *puṭurare* cekana menā lellem; en hondo *puṭura* ocqtaipe (2) the three or four leaves with which a silk-worm surrounds itself before making its cocoon: lumamko sidako puturana aḍ *puṭura* bitarre oṛako baiia.

II. trs., (1) to wrap in a cloth or paper: en hon *puṭurataipe*, tutūkungee hoōjada, wrap that baby in a cloth, there is a cold wind. (2) fig. of a creeper, to surround and cover entirely its support: jāka huṛiṅgea, manalnārī *puṭurakeda*.

III. intrs., in the df. prst., to get wrapped in, or covered all around: marana lijaṭe uiṭaime neate kae *puṭuratana* (or *puṭuraqtana*); surgunja roārāte *puṭuratana* (or *puṭuraqtana*).

~~puṭura~~-n rfix. v., to wrap oneself in: ~~puṭura~~me tutūkungee hoōjada; lumamko *puṭuranjana*, nādo oṛako baitana.

puṭura-q p. v., to get wrapped in or covered all around: ne lijaṭe en hon *puṭuraqka*.

pu-n-uṭura also *puṭura*, vrb. n., the extent of remaining wrapped in: *punupurae* *puṭuranjana*, miaṛa raṭi

moḍ ganta bitarre meḍmûārā kae lelrikanjana.

2^o I. sbst., the act of spreading a net all over a stone or hole where fish are hiding, poking them and, when they come out, catching them: *puṭurate* isu haikole goḍleḍkoa.

II. adj., with *haiko*, fish caught in this way.

III. trs., (1) thus to catch fish: dolabu hai *puṭurate*; oko ḍobaren haikope *puṭurakeḍkoa*? (2) thus to treat a stone or a pool in a stream: ne dirire kūḥ lata menā coṛakojā menākoa marbu *puṭuraea*, under this stone there is a large hole dug by the water in the sand, there are probably *coṛa* fish, let us spread our net over it and catch them; lata oṛḍ diri banḍ ḍobado kako *puṭuraea*.

puṭura-q p. v., corresp. meaning.

puṭis, *puṭusu* (Sad.; Or.) Lantana camara, Linn.; Verbenaceae,—a straggling or scandent shrub with small recurved prickles, simple leaves, rugose above, and flowers usually orange, varying to white or purple, in short spikes, sub-umbelliform in flower. It is often planted as hedges but easily becomes a pest.

puṭus-puṭus Nag. (Sad.) syn. of *kaṭoḥ*, *kaṭoḥkaṭoḥ*, *kaṭuḥ*, *kaṭuḥkaṭuḥ* Has. I. adj., with *maṇḍi*, rice so little cooked that it is not softer than rice well steeped in water: *puṭuspuṭus* *maṇḍiia* jomleda lāḥ hasunadiña.

II. trs., thus to cook rice: kā ituan hon *maṇḍikena*, *maṇḍi* *puṭupuṭus*—

puʃus-puʃus

pûhî maēna

keda.

III. intrs., (1) in the df. prst., to be thus hard: ne manđi *puʃupuʃus-tana* (2) imprsl., with inserted prsl. prn., to find the cooked rice thus hard, when eating it: inkua manđiia jomkena *puʃuspuʃuskedina*.

puʃuspuʃus-q p. v., (1) to be thus cooked: manđi *puʃuspuʃusjana*. (2) to feel thus hard in the eating: tagoğlere *puʃuspuʃusoa*.

IV. adv., with or without the afxs. *ange, ge, oge tan, tange*, modifying *manđi, isin, tagoğ, atăkar*.

pûhî maēna var. of *pukî maēna*.

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